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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1761.

THE FIFTH EDITION.



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P R E F A C E.

IT will perhaps be thought necessary to say a few words in excuse for the delay, in our annual publication, which appears somewhat later than the usual time. The reader will be pleased to observe, that the papers relative to the rupture with Spain, which furnish a considerable and important part of our work, were not published until MARCH 1762, though the events which they elucidate properly belonged to the year 1761, which we were to treat. So that there was a necessary delay, in order not only to supply the unavoidable defect, which want of early information had left in our history, but also to make some material changes

changes in the plan of the whole, in consequence of the new lights that were afforded in those papers.

We heartily wish that, to our apology for this delay, we could add that the work has derived from it a superior degree of accuracy and correctness. But the public is sufficiently apprised of our disadvantages and defects; and we have sufficiently experienced an indulgence due, not to our abilities, but to the pains we have taken. They may be assured that this indulgence will not tempt us to an ungrateful negligence, or the least relaxation of our best endeavours,

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1761.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
PRESENT WAR.

CHAP. I.

Preliminary remarks. Treaty proposed and entered into by the belligerent powers. Mr. Stanley sent to Paris, and Mr. Buffy to London. French machinations in Spain. Difficulties in the negotiation. Design of the campaign in Hesse, and of the expedition to Belleisle.

AFTER a general war of five years, carried on with the greatest effusion of blood, and the most extraordinary expence ever known to attend a war of that continuance, it was hoped that, if the animosity of the belligerent powers was not abated, at least a great part of the fuel of discord had been consumed; and that the time was arrived for giving peace to Europe. Some propositions for that purpose had been made in the close of the year 1759. Those, who rather wished for peace, than very attentively considered the probability of effecting it, seemed to think it might then have been expected. But whilst the public was flattered with these hopes, the situation of affairs would not suffer us to believe that they had any solid foundation. We accordingly ventured to point out the difficulties which then obstructed any scheme for peace*. And as these difficulties were such, as did not attend that particular conjuncture only, but must subsist

* See Ann. Register, 1760, chap. 1.

as long as the fortune of war continued in the same train, we were from the beginning apprehensive that the new negotiation which we have since seen opened, and for some time carried on with such pleasing appearances, might in the issue be attended with no better success.

There are indeed but two situations in which peace can be very rationally expected. The first situation is that of *equality*; and this is, either where nothing is gained on any side; so that whenever mutual weariness, and unprofitable hostilities have calmed the ardor of the warring powers, no intricate points intervene to frustrate the first pacific disposition; or it may be where the losses are so equal, that exchanges may easily be made, or the parties may rest mutually satisfied with their advantage over each other.

The second situation is that of *necessity*; where one of the parties is so entirely broken and reduced, as to submit to receive conditions on the footing of conquest, and to purchase repose by humiliating and enfeebling concessions. A peace upon this latter basis is always the grand popular object. In every war we flatter ourselves with the hope of it, against an experience almost uniform. In fact, it is to the last degree difficult to reduce any of the great powers of Europe to this disgraceful necessity. For to reduce any one of them to this state of submission, you must, in a manner, reduce all of them to it. The war, if it continues, draws state after state into its vortex, until all Europe is involved. A sort of balance is then produced, and the peace of conquest becomes impracticable.

It would prove of the utmost moment to the tranquillity of mankind, that this point were sufficiently regarded, and that they would willingly adopt that system of equality, to which sooner or later, with more or fewer struggles, they are so often compelled to submit. When, seldom, a treaty is concluded on other terms, as the king of Prussia has found by severe experience, and as we observed on a former occasion, is only a short cessation, and not a perfect peace. But it must be acknowledged that this situation, the most coincident with their true interest, is at the same time the most contradictory to the passions and prejudices of nations. It appears hard to lose upon every side every object of the war. A peace on this foundation will be censured, but it is the best, on the same principle that the shortest follies are the best; and that no injured pride is left to brood over a future war. Contrary to the opinion of the warm patriots on all sides, we therefore imagined that the year seventeen hundred and fifty-eight, in the close of the third campaign, was the happy moment for negotiation. At this time, however, no propositions had been made. The propositions of seventeen hundred and fifty-nine were but slightly regarded, and obviously could end in nothing. But in the beginning of the year, of which we are now going to treat, the scene of negotiation was opened with far greater solemnity and parade; and as it was carried on with great diligence, it necessarily makes a principal part of the history of this year. It is indeed somewhat fortunate both for the writers and the readers of these events that this treaty has intervened. The nar-

narrative otherwise had proved extremely barren and unentertaining. For though the animosity of the belligerent powers was not, as we observed, abated, their efforts, however, had considerably slackened, and their operations began gradually to degenerate into the *Petite-guerre*. Those vast events that astonish the mind, or hold it in a pleasing suspense; those important battles and sieges; those rapid and well-conducted marches, and those lively enterprizes which distinguish the former years, except in a very few instances, scarce make any part of the history before us. But tho' the operations of the field had fallen into a state of languor, the cabinet became full of business, and negotiation flourished. In this situation candour obliges us to acquaint our readers that we are still more liable to mistakes, than when we attempt to describe the transactions of the campaign. It very frequently happens, that the account of the military operations come authenticated from the hands of those great generals who have conducted them; and when we have allowed for the partiality of the account, there is nothing to be detracted from them for want of sufficient information. Even in the case of partiality, we are often able to correct the misrepresentation or overcharge of one of the parties by that of the other. These things are done in the eye of the world. But the motives either to peace or war, and the steps taken in a negotiation, are all behind the curtain. They do not appear for a long time, and sometimes they never appear completely. There is however, an advantage in the present conjuncture. For one of the powers at war, in order to justify

to its subjects and to the world, its part in the continuance of a war so fatal to both, has published an account of the late negotiation; artful indeed, and probably in some respects unfair; but containing at the same time many valuable and illustrating pieces, the authenticity of which is not disputed. The point in such cases to be dreaded is not the publication of false pieces, but the concealment of several that are real and important. The public information is probably rather incomplete, than untrue. We wait with impatience for that full and authentic narrative of so important a negotiation, which undoubtedly our court proposes to publish. We have delayed the setting out our work the longer, in hopes of its appearance, by which we might have been able to perfect and correct our account of this transaction. The account of the Spanish negotiation has appeared late, but we have not failed to make use of it. At present we engage in our work, under those difficulties, which it is just the reader should know and allow for. In the succeeding year we shall take care to profit of whatever further lights may be imparted.

Very early in this year 1761, the courts of Petersburg, Vienna, France, Sweden and Poland, agreed severally and jointly to offer proposals towards renewing that negotiation for peace, which had abruptly been broken off in the close of the year 1759. France was the principal and first mover; for as it was her ambition which had made the war so general, and her revenue which in a great measure supported it; the former being now humbled by a series of unfortunate events, and the latter reduced by most enormous

mous expences, she began at length to relent, and apparently to desire peace in earnest. The other members of the grand alliance could not decently, nor safely, oppose these dispositions of France. The court of Sweden in particular was given to understand, that the exhausted condition of France was the true motive of her moderation; that in fact, she was not able any longer to furnish the stipulated subsidies, nor to adhere to the letter of her engagements with her allies. These circumstances, which she was neither able, nor seemed disposed to conceal, formed the surest guaranty of her sincerity.

The five parties to the war on that side, made as many declarations, which were signed at Paris, on the 25th of March, and delivered at London on the 31st of the same month. The counter declaration of Great Britain and Prussia, appeared on the 3d of April. Augsburg, as the situation most commodious for the powers at war, was appointed for the congress.

Lord Egremont, Lord Stormont ambassador in Poland, and general Yorke our ambassador in Holland, were nominated as the English plenipotentiaries. On the part of France, the count de Choiseul was appointed. Augsburg now became the center of attention to all Europe, and each court prepared every thing towards this important meeting which it could furnish of splendor for the display of its dignity, and of ability for the support of its interest. The public conversation was for a while diverted from scenes of horror, bloodshed, and pillage, and every mind was employed more agreeably on the public scene of magnificence,

and the private game of policy, which was to ensue.

In the first place, it was unanimously agreed, in order that a negotiation, in itself sufficiently intricate, should be the less embarrassed, to admit to the treaty none but the parties principally concerned, together with their allies.

Although this exclusion of the neutral interests tended greatly to disembarass and simplify the negotiation, yet such was the variety of separate and independent matters, which still remained to be discussed, that it became adviseable to make a further separation, if they hoped to treat upon them with any tolerable ease, or with any prospect of coming to a speedy decision.

For this purpose it was necessary to bring back the motives to the war to their first principles; and to disengage those several interests which originally and in their own nature had no connection, from that mass, in which mutual injuries and a common animosity had blended and confounded them. This proposition came first from France, and it was an early and happy omen of her inclination to peace.

The war, which was truly and originally German, evidently had but a single, though this a very difficult object, to determine the fate of the king of Prussia. So many powers were concerned in this determination, and their views of aggrandizement, indemnification, and revenge, so various and difficult to be reconciled, that this alone seemed matter enough for a separate and very arduous negotiation. In effect, all the powers of the north were concerned in it. For this reason the other great object of the general

general war, the limits of America, which by that strange chain of hostile connections, which even unites the various independent quarrels and enmities of Europe, had been mixed with the German disputes, was again set upon its proper and peculiar basis; and whilst the truly German interests were handled at Augsburg, it was proposed to treat on this head separately in London, and in Paris. For this purpose ministers were mutually sent from those courts; Mr. Stanley on the part of England; and Mr. Bussy on that of France.

This proposition was also exceedingly prudent: for there is no doubt that if these potentates could settle their claims to their mutual satisfaction, and should carry to Augsburg the same candour and good faith, and the same sincere desire of peace, their influence must necessarily tend to inspire principles of moderation into the rest, and must contribute largely to accelerate the great work of pacification.

Things were thus set upon the best footing possible, and the negotiation seemed to be in the happiest train that could be wished. But unfortunately the plan and disposition of the treaty was much more easily adjusted, than the matter and the substance. It was very obvious that France, if she was willing even to pretend to a desire of peace, could scarce avoid making concessions, which to her were sufficiently mortifying. The moment her proper quarrel came to be separated from the general cause, she had every disadvantage in the negotiation, because she had suffered every disaster in the war. On the side of Germany indeed she had acted with success; but even there the advantages she had acquired were still

precarious, as the chance of war was still open: no proposition for a cessation of arms having been admitted. As she knew therefore, that great sacrifices might be expected from her, she did not so finally rest her hopes upon the negotiation, as not to look out for another resource; and this rendered on her part the whole proceeding less effective and less sincere.

The resource she sought was in Spain, who she hoped could not look with indifference on the humiliation of the principal branch of the house of Bourbon. Hitherto indeed the king of Spain had observed a tolerable exact neutrality in his conduct, and in his declarations had spared no expressions of good will and friendship to our court. He seemed to be wholly intent on the internal œconomy of his dominions, on the improvement of their long neglected police, on the advancement of their commerce, and the regulation of the finances. But notwithstanding these domestic attentions, the French ministry did not despair of drawing his regards abroad. They thought that the offers which France in her present circumstances would find herself obliged to make, must extremely alarm all good Spaniards, who could not see without the most serious apprehensions, the French power wholly annihilated in America. By this event, their colonies, though so much superior to all others in opulence and extent, must in a manner lie at the mercy of England: no power being in any sort able to afford them assistance, or to hold the balance between them and the power of England. At this time indeed the French court had not absolutely succeeded in her de-

signs at Madrid; but she was in hopes, that every step she took in the treaty, and every concession she should make, would prove a fresh incentive to the jealousies and apprehensions of Spain. Thus in effect all the motions which France seemingly made towards peace were in reality so many steps towards a new war; and whilst at London she breathed nothing but moderation, and the most earnest desire of putting a period to the calamities of Europe, at Madrid she was taking the most vigorous measures for spreading them further, and continuing them longer.

On the side of England, though there was far more good faith in the public procedure, there were also, it must be admitted, many circumstances which co-operated to retard the peace. The great and almost unparalleled success which attended our arms in this war, had raised a proportionable expectation, and inspired very high thoughts into the minds of the people. They thought it unreasonable to make almost any concessions to a nation whose ambition and violence they had always found to correspond with its power, and whom they now considered as lying at their mercy. That this was the time for reducing France, which if we let pass, we could never hope again to recover. In these sentiments it must have fared ill with that administration, who should make a sacrifice of any of those objects on which the people had set their hearts.

On the other hand, it could not have escaped them, that the situation of affairs in Germany, how ever they might be artificially separated in the discussion, must necessarily have an influence on the final

determination of the treaty. They saw, that after a severe struggle of five years, the affairs of our nearest allies were only not ruined. To say nothing of the condition of the king of Prussia, the whole country of Hesse was in the actual possession of France: they likewise held the county of Hanau; and by their occupation of Göttingen, the Hanoverian territory lay open to their arms. If this quarrel should be considered as a cause not strictly English (though the French in their memorials contended it was), yet certainly the Hessians, and principally the Hanoverians, were allies of so near a connection, and had done and suffered so much in the common cause, that it must have appeared shocking to all Europe, if, solely attentive to our own peculiar advantages, we should patch up a peace without any provision in their favour; and it was very evident, that this provision could not be made in the situation in which the last campaign had left them, unless our government purchased it at a price that would be very grudgingly paid by the English subjects.

The ministry, perplexed between the natural expectations of their country, and the reasonable expectations of their allies, must have found it not a little difficult to know what part they ought to take. In order to reconcile, as much as possible, these contradictory desires, the only solution which could be found was to push the war with the utmost vigour; and in the mean time not to hurry the negotiation, in hopes that during its progress things might take such a turn, as to enable them to purchase peace for their allies, out of the acquisitions they should have made
after

after the commencement of the treaty, and without being obliged to have recourse to their conquests, previous to that æra. On this footing they proposed to satisfy the demands of the public faith, and at the same time to preserve the reputation which was so necessary to their affairs at home. Accordingly the duke of Brunswick was to prosecute with the utmost vigour, the operations which he had begun in the depth of winter; and an expedition, the object of which was then secret, was prepared with equal diligence in England.

In these equivocal dispositions,

and in this odd mixture of hostile and pacific measures, began the year 1761, a year more remarkable, perhaps, than any of those we have hitherto described, for events which will be radically decisive of the future prosperity or misery of Europe, but less for those matters by which the imagination of the reader is commonly affected. Having in this chapter laid down, as far as we can conjecture, the political motives for the uncommon effort which was made in Germany, in our next chapter we shall give an account of the military plan of this effort, the execution, and the success of it.

C H A P. II.

Prince Ferdinand's plan. Allies enter into Hesse and Thuringia. French retire. Hereditary prince repulsed at Fritzlar. Fritzlar taken. Several magazines taken. Blockade of Marburg and Ziegenhain. Siege of Cassel. Battle of Langensaltze. Broglie reinforced from the Lower Rhine. Hereditary Prince defeated at Stangerode. Siege of Cassel, &c. raised. Allies retire behind the Dymel.

AT the close of the last campaign, the French had the entire and undisturbed possession of the whole territory of Hesse: a country tolerably provided, and which contains many tenable places. Some of these they had strengthened with additional works; and they had amassed immense magazines in the most convenient situations. This was their condition in the front of their winter cantonments. On their left they had driven the allies from the Lower Rhine, where they kept a considerable body of troops, which streightened our quarters, and checked our efforts on that side. On their right they possessed the town of Gottingen, in which they had placed a very strong garrison; and thus they shut us up on

this quarter also, whilst the king's German dominions lay entirely open to their enterprizes.

If we consider the situation of the French armies, they will present us with the idea of an immense crescent, the two advanced points of which were at Gottingen and Wesel, and the body extended in Hesse: so that being perfectly well provided with magazines, and masters of all the proper communications necessary for their current subsistence, with strong places in their rear, and in both their flanks, in the next campaign they had only to advance their several posts in a manner to enclose the allied army, which, without some signal success (from their numbers and situation, hardly to be expected) would find itself

entirely incapable of making any stand against them.

Prince Ferdinand was very sensible of these inconveniencies of his situation, and of the advantages the enemy had over him. It was extremely difficult to settle a plan for action; but no action could be attended with much worse consequences, than inactivity in a bad condition. He knew from experience, that the French were ill qualified for winter operations in Germany, and that his own soldiers, besides their superior hardiness, and their being inured to the rigour of the climate, could suffer but little more from field service, especially if attended with success, than they must endure from the badness of their winter quarters. It is true that there was something discouraging in the attack of a very superior body of the enemy, possessed of every advantage against him: but it was clear that this superiority and these advantages would not lessen as the summer approached. It was clear, that every step the enemy gained on him, would render his defence weaker and his resources more scanty; and that if the enemy found themselves in a condition to commence this campaign where they had concluded the last, and that nothing should hinder their proceeding in the earliest season, he could never reasonably hope to protract the war to another year. For to speak the truth, this was the utmost, which in his circumstances he could promise himself from the most judicious scheme of conduct.

Having therefore resolved to act, he lost no time to act with vigour. He appointed three places of rendezvous on the Dymel, the Rhume, and in Saverland. His army as-

sembled on the 9th of February, without suffering the enemy to have any previous notice of their intentions. The next day the troops halted, and the duke communicated to his generals the disposition he had made for the motions of the whole.

The center was led by his serene highness in person; it penetrated directly into Hesse, and marching by Zierenberg and Durenberg, made its way towards Cassel. The right and left of the army were each at a very considerable distance from this body; but they were so disposed as fully to co-operate in the general plan of operation, which was very extensive. The hereditary prince commanded on the right: he marched by Stadbergen for Mengerlinghausen; and leaving the country of Hesse to the Eastward, as the alarm was to be as sudden, and as wisely diffused as possible, he pushed forward with the utmost expedition into the heart of the French quarters. Gen. Sporken commanded a corps at a greater distance to the left, and penetrated into Thuringia, by Duderstadt and Heligenstadt. The design of this movement was to break the communication of the French with the army of the empire, to open one for ourselves with the Prussians, and to cut off all intercourse between the grand army of the enemy, and their garrison at Gottingen.

By this sudden, extensive, and vigorous attack, the French were thrown into the utmost consternation: they retreated, or rather fled upon every side. It could scarcely have been imagined, that this was the same army which had but just closed the campaign with so much success,

success. Such has been the sport of fortune in this war, even beyond all former examples of her caprice, that the instances are numerous of inferior and beaten armies, without any apparent change in their circumstances, driving the conquerors before them. So remarkable was the revolution of fortune at this time, that it is highly credible, if the French had had their quarters in an open country, their army had been totally destroyed: but happily for them, they had very sufficient means of securing their retreat. For as the allies advanced, they were obliged to leave Cassel and Göttingen at their backs; into the former of which the enemy had thrown a garrison equal to a moderate army; and in the latter they had seven or eight thousand men. Beyond these again were Fritzlar, Ziegenhayn, and Marburg, places of a tolerable degree of strength and well garrisoned, besides some other inferior posts.

The hereditary prince, whose party was the most advanced, struck the first blow, by an attempt to surprise Fritzlar. He had received advice that it was not prepared to receive him. He accordingly took only a few battalions and no cannon, in hopes of being able to carry that place at once. But unfortunately he was deceived in his intelligence. The garrison was prepared and resolute, and though the hereditary prince attacked it with his usual spirit, he was obliged for that time to desist, and to draw off with no inconsiderable loss.

About this time, Marburg was attempted in the same manner, and with no better success. General Briedenback, an Hanoverian officer, of great bravery, experience

and reputation, who commanded there, lost his life in the attack. These two severe checks at the entrance into action, did not, however, discourage either the parties that suffered them, or the rest of the army. They advanced as expeditiously, and with more caution. Cannon and mortars were brought before Fritzlar, which, after a defence that was rather made for the credit of the commander than from any hope of saving the place, 15 Feb. surrendered on honourable terms. A large magazine was found here. The marquis of Granby was employed with success in reducing the forts and castles in this neighbourhood. The allied army resolutely advanced, and as they advanced, the French continually retired, abandoning post after post, and fell back almost to the Maine. They fired their magazines as they retreated; but the allies pursued with so much rapidity, that they saved five capital stores; one of which contained no less than eighty thousand sacks of meal, fifty thousand sacks of oats, and a million of rations of hay, a very small part of which had been destroyed. These were acquisitions of the utmost advantage, as they wonderfully facilitated the progress of the army; which as it advanced, still found its subsistence; provision was also thereby made for the cavalry, which otherwise it could never have been supplied with in such a season, and and at such a vast distance from our original quarters.

Notwithstanding this success in front, it was not here the grand object of our operations lay. Cassel was to be reduced. The French had in that town a garrison of
seventeen

seventeen battalions, besides some other corps, under the command of the count de Broglio; and there was no doubt, that he would defend the place to the utmost. The fortifications of Cassel are mostly in the old manner; they consist of very high but strong walls. Some works indeed had been newly added; but the great hope of the enemy was in the strength of the garrison and the rigour of the season. The siege of this place was not to be delayed; however it was necessary previously to clear all the adjacent country of the enemy, and to cut off the communication of the garrison with their grand army.

Therefore when marshal Broglio had been driven quite out of Hesse, and had retreated towards Frankfurt, prince Ferdinand ceased to advance; and having ordered two bodies to the blockade of Marburg and Ziegenhayn, which still obstinately held out, he formed that part of the army which was with him, into a chain of cantonments, making a front towards the enemy which extended from the river Lahn to the river Ohm, and from the Ohm to the Fulda; thus he proposed to watch the motions of marshal Broglio's army, to cover the siege of Cassel, and the blockades of the two fortresses just mentioned. The siege of Cassel was carried on by the count of Lippe Schaumburgh, a sovereign prince of the empire, reputed one of the ablest engineers in Europe. His management of the artillery at Thornhausen was a principal cause in the acquisition of that great victory; and it was not doubted that his abilities would be exerted as effectively at Cassel. Trenches were opened on the first of March. All eyes were now directed to this

point; for on the success of this stroke depended the whole fortune of the campaign. It was very apparent that if Cassel and its garrison should fall into the hands of the allies, Gottingen and the inferior places must inevitably fall along with it: and this misfortune would be more than equivalent to the loss of a great battle.

Whilst the war was thus carried on in Hesse, M. Sporken, who commanded the detachment to the left, on the side of Saxony, advanced with an intrepidity equal to the rest; he was soon joined by a corps of Prussians, and the united army lost no time to clear the Werra and the Unstrut of the bodies of French and Saxons which occupied the most important posts upon these rivers. As these bodies were advantageously posted, and could be supported on one side by the garrison of Gottingen, and on the other, as they promised themselves, by the army of the empire, they maintained their ground, and this soon brought on a sharp action. The allies attacked a large body, advantageously 14 Feb. posted at Langensaltze upon the Unstrut; the event was entirely favourable. Three whole battalions of Saxons were made prisoners by the Prussians; M. de Sporken took two battalions. The enemy's loss was computed at five thousand men; several pieces of cannon were also taken, and a large magazine was abandoned. This blow was well followed; one body of the combined army pushed to Eisenach and Gotha, whilst another by forced marches got forward to Fulda; the French gave way on their right, and the army of the empire on the left; the latter fell back to Bamberg.

Bamberg, totally abandoning a very large tract of country.

Hitherto the affairs of the allies proceeded almost in an uninterrupted course of prosperity. It was indeed a degree of prosperity altogether astonishing, and which as at first it could scarcely have been expected, so there was no reason to imagine it would have any long continuance. For the allies on the side of Saxony, where M. Sporken acted, in proportion as their activity and success carried them forward, left the countries on their rear more and more uncovered and exposed, without any, or with a very insufficient defence, to the attempts of the powerful garrison of Gottingen. The count de Vaux, who commanded that garrison, is a very able and enterprizing officer. And he no sooner perceived, that the allies were wholly intent upon driving their enemies from the Werra and Unstrut, and on pushing the advantages they had acquired to the utmost, than he marched out of Gottingen with a strong detachment, attacked and routed an Hanoverian convoy, fell upon the town of Duderstadt with the utmost violence; and though he failed in his first attempt, he repeated it with so much spirit, that at length he carried that town, and afterward some of the most considerable places near it. By these successes he prevented M. de Sporken's corps from returning by the way they had advanced, and indeed absolutely disqualified them from acting separately from their main army; to which, soon after these events, they were obliged to join themselves. This junction now became necessary on another account.

Marshal Broglie, toward the close of the last campaign, had been obliged, by the enterprises of the hereditary prince, to detach from his army in Hesse a large body to the Lower Rhine. He now found it equally proper to recal this body, together with further re-inforcements, in order to maintain his ground in the country northward of the Maine, where he was closely pressed by the allies, and which he must be compelled shamefully to relinquish, if Cassel was not relieved in time. Sensible of this, with whatever difficulty, he called in his most distant posts, embodied his army, inspired them with new spirit, and made them capable, by a more exact order in their discipline, and a great superiority in their numbers, of attempting something considerable.

On the other hand, the hopes of the allies depended on the effect of their first impression; they were obliged to attempt too many objects at the same time, and these too arduous for the number of which their army consisted. For it was necessary that they should keep one army, and that no small one, employed on the siege of Cassel; another was occupied in the blockade of Ziegenhayn; a third was employed to the eastward of the Fulda; and still a fourth was necessary to cover and sustain all these various operations, and to oppose itself to the attempts of marshal Broglie. It was but too plain, that when the whole of the French force was collected in one point, it could never be resisted by a part only of the allied army; if they should attempt to draw away any of the separate corps from the critical service upon which it was employed, the entire purpose

purpose of their labours was given up. In a word, prince Ferdinand had three strong posts of the enemy on his rear, and their grand army now perfectly united on his front, and his situation, which was far from advantageous, obliged him to call in M. Sporken's body, which had effected its purpose, and could best be spared. However the prince kept his position as long as possible; and the siege was carried on with as much vigour as a winter operation, and the spirited defence of a great garrison ably commanded, would admit.

But marshal Broglie, as soon as he had collected his army, advanced without delay. He caused the troops under the hereditary prince to be attacked near the village of Stangerode, in the neighbourhood of Grunberg, where he was advanced in front of the before-mentioned line of the allied army. The attack was made by the enemies dragoons, the very first shock of which broke the whole foot, consisting of nine regiments, Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickers. The French on this occasion made two thousand prisoners, and possessed themselves of several trophies of victory; few were killed or wounded on either side.

After this blow the allied army could no longer think of making head against the French, or of maintaining their ground in Hesse. They broke up the blockade of

Ziegenhayn; and soon after raised the siege of Cassel, after twenty-seven days open trenches. They evacuated the whole country of Hesse, retiring behind the Dymel, and falling back nearly to the quarters they possessed before this undertaking.

Thus ended an expedition which was carried on against many difficulties, with much spirit, and which at first excited great hopes. It failed indeed in some of its objects; but it produced its effect in the total of the operations of the year. The French, by the destruction or seizure of so many of their principal magazines, were for a long time disabled from taking any advantage of their successes in the preceding campaign, or from their late victory. It was not until the season was a good deal advanced that they were in a condition to act. This cessation was not dearly bought even by the loss we sustained at Stangerode, and the extreme hardships the troops had endured during the whole service; for circumstanced as both armies were at their quitting the field, without this seasonable check, it is probable we should have at this day no footing in Germany. Both armies, as it were by consent, lay quiet in their winter-quarters. During their inaction, the negotiation at London and Paris, whose commencement we have related in the first chapter, was pursued without interruption.

CHAP. III.

The negotiation continued. Proposition of uti possidetis. Debate concerning the periods. Belleisle described. English repulsed at Lochmaria bay. They make good their landing. Palais besieged. Town abandoned. Citadel capitulates.

IT must be observed, that after the judicious separations which had been made of the interests of the several powers at war, there still remained a sufficient fund of intricacy and altercation in each particular discussion. In order therefore to make the way to peace as smooth as possible, it was resolved previously to establish some certain and simple points that might serve to direct and keep steady the whole negotiation. These points were but two; indeed they were so inseparably connected with each other, that they seem rather members of the same proposition than separate articles. The first was, "*that the two crowns should remain in possession of what they have conquered one from the other.*" The second imported that "*the situation in which they shall stand at certain periods, shall be the position to serve as a basis for the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers.*"

As France was known to have had the worst in the war, a proposition of *statu quo*, coming from her, must have appeared an instance of moderation, altogether surprising to our ministers. It is certain, that had peace been concluded at that instant, and upon the sole foundation of this article, England would then have possessed all the conquests she had made, every one of which was in a very high degree advantageous to her commerce, and her power, and none of which could be considered as a subject of

future discussion. On the other hand, France, continuing in possession of the places she had conquered, would have acquired no advantage that could at all countervail the expence of keeping them; at the same time that she would be exposed to endless altercations, and would afford matter of the highest jealousy, indignation, and discontent, even to her nearest allies. This basis being therefore settled, although it was evident, that the treaty could not rest upon this basis solely, England had certainly a great superiority in the negotiation, and might rationally expect (when they should come to talk of restitutions) to purchase the evacuation of the French conquests in Germany, at a much smaller price than their apparent magnitude might seem to demand. However these were still a matter of so much anxiety, and the nature of the precise stipulations were still so uncertain, that the negotiation, though it proceeded with strong appearance of a desire for peace, met with very frequent checks and delays. Both parties were indeed unanimous in the article of *uti possidetis*: than which, it must be admitted, there could not be a better ground to treat upon. But as the war still continued, and whilst it continued might make a daily alteration in the fortune of the contracting powers, it was necessary to fix upon some epochas to which this possessory article should refer.

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The French on this head proposed, *that the situation in which they shall stand on the first of September, in the year 1761, in the East Indies, on the first of July in the same year in the West Indies, and in Africa, and on the first of May following in Europe, should be the position, which should serve as a basis to the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers.* They added further, that as these epochas might seem too near or too distant for the interest of Great Britain, they were extremely willing to enter into a negotiation upon that object.

The English ministry received this proposition with less satisfaction than its apparent fairness deserved. They entirely rejected the French epochas; and declared that they could not admit, without prejudice to themselves, any other epochas than those which *have reference to the day of signing the treaty of peace.* Had this resolution been strictly adhered to, it was evident that the negotiation was that moment at an end. For though what was asserted in the French memorial in reply to this declaration, (*that the basis of the proposition of uti possidetis was necessarily connected with the particular epochas proposed*) is by no means to be admitted; it is on the other hand not easy to deny the validity of their subsequent assertion, "that if not these, at least *some* certain periods during the war, ought to be fixed; and that the *uti possidetis* could not reasonably have reference only to the time of signing the treaty of peace." For if the contrary principle were once admitted, it would become difficult to know, or even with pro-

bability to guess at the nature or the value of the possessions which by such an article should be mutually given away. And if these difficulties occurred in the simplicity of a possessory article, they must be increased tenfold upon every other, and must come to such an height as to preclude all possibility of negotiation on things of so intricate a nature as exchanges and equivalents. The French in their memorial insisted so strongly on the propriety of establishing these periods, that they threatened to recall the whole proposition, if they were not agreed to.

It must doubtless appear at first view surprising, to see France, whose actual situation was very indifferent, contending for a near period, and England, whose affairs were at that time apparently in a prosperous situation, postponing the *uti possidetis* to one more remote. But the truth is, that in that particular neither party consulted their present condition. They acted wholly on foresight. For though the English, on the 25th of March, when this proposition was made, were carrying on the siege of Cassel, and the other strong places in Hesse, and the enemy had no army in that country to oppose them, it was notwithstanding evident, that from the slow progress of those sieges, and from the alacrity of marshal Broglie in collecting his troops, they must be shortly obliged to abandon the enterprise; it was evident that France must be reinstated in the absolute possession of her former conquests long before the epocha of the first of May, the period which they fixed for Europe. Both courts were fully

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apprized of this. It was therefore the interest of France to offer, and of England to reject this near period; especially as the fate of the design on the coast of France was then depending, and our administration seemed to have conceived no mean hopes of its success, and no small opinion of its importance in the negotiation.

The fleet employed in this expedition sailed from Spithead on the 29th of March, and it was soon discovered that Belleisle was the object.

Belleisle, the largest of all the European islands belonging to the French king, is between 12 and 13 leagues in circumference.

The island originally belonged to the earl of Cornouaille, but has been since yielded to the king: it contains only one little city, called Le Palais, three country-towns, 103 villages, and about 5000 inhabitants.

The town of Palais takes its name from a castle belonging to the duke de Belleisle, in its neighbourhood, which is now converted into a citadel, which is a regular and strong fortification, fronting the sea, composed principally of horn-work, and is provided with two dry ditches, the one next the counterscarp, and the other so contrived as to secure the interior fortifications. This citadel is divided from the largest part of the town by an inlet of the sea, over which there is a bridge of communication; from the other part of the town, and which is most inhabited, it is only divided by its own fortifications, and a glacis. There are three nominal harbours in this island, Palais, Sauzon, and Goulfard. Every one of which labours under some capital defect,

either in being exposed, shallow, or dangerous at the entrance. The only branch of trade carried on here is the curing pilchards.

From this state of the island, poor in itself, capable of little improvement, and so ill circumstanced in point of harbours, a sort of a dislike to the expedition began to arise. Several did not see of what considerable service such a conquest could be of to England in time of peace, or of what prejudice to the enemy in time of war. They foresaw that it could not be taken without considerable loss, or kept without considerable expence; and on the whole they apprehended that when exchanges came to be made, France would lay no great stress upon it. On the other hand it was urged, that though the harbours were bad, yet small privateers might issue from thence, greatly to the molestation of the French coasting trade; and that the fleet of England might ride between it and the continent in a well protected road. They imagined the possession of this island, if not of great detriment to the interest of France, would be a grievous wound to her pride; and that those circumstances which had formerly induced her to expend money on the fortifications here, and on the apprehension of an invasion to fill them with a powerful garrison, would likewise persuade her to set a value on the place when it came to be estimated in the treaty.

Whilst they reasoned in this manner in England, the fleet under the command of commodore Keppel, and the land forces under general Hodgson, arrived before Belleisle

on the seventh of April, and on the eighth agreed to attempt a landing on the south-east of the island in a sandy bay, near Lochmaria point. Here the enemy were in possession of a little fort; they had moreover intrenched themselves on an hill excessively steep, and the foot of which was scarped away. The attempt was made in three places with great resolution; a few grenadiers got on shore, and formed themselves; but as they were not supported, they were for the greater part made prisoners. The rest of the army, after several very brave and repeated efforts, being wholly unable to force the enemies lines, or make good their landing, were obliged to retire with loss; what added to the disaster was, that several of the flat bottomed vessels were destroyed or damaged in a hard gale, which followed on our retiring from the shore. This made the prospect of any future attempt more unpleasant even than the first. In this attack we lost in killed, wounded, and prisoners, near five hundred men.

Neither commanders nor soldiers were however dispirited by this mortifying repulse. They resolved, if possible, not to return without effect, and then determined diligently to search the whole coast, in order to find a place more favourable for another attack. The view indeed was not encouraging. The island is naturally a fortification; and what nature had left undone to make it such, had been amply supplied by art.

It was a long time after this first failure, before the weather would give our commanders an

opportunity of a second trial; however they persisted with the utmost steadiness, and found at length a convenient situation. Not that it was a part of the coast less strong than the rest; on the contrary, they built their principal hopes on the excessive steepness and difficulty of the rocks, which had rendered the enemy rather less attentive on this quarter. This arduous attempt was made at a bold rocky shore, near the abovementioned point of Lochmaria. Besides the principal attack, two feints were made at the same time to distract the enemy, whilst the men of war directed their fire with great judgment and effect on the hills. These manœuvres gave brigadier general Lambert, with an handful of men, an opportunity of climbing up a very steep rock without molestation. This little body having thus prosperously gained the top of the hill, formed themselves in good order, and without delay. They were immediately attacked by three hundred of the French, but they maintained their advantage with resolution until the whole corps of brigadier Lambert, which now had ascended in the same manner, arrived to their assistance, and repulsed the enemy.

The landing of all the forces was made good in a short time after. The loss in this daring and successful attempt was inconsiderable. In one or two places the enemy seemed disposed to make some stand; but the body of light horse, which was embarked in this expedition, soon drove them to the town, and laid all quite open to the intrenchments before it. The great difficulty

difficulty now consisted in bringing forward the cannon, which were first to be dragged up the rocks, and afterwards, for two leagues along a very rugged and broken road. This necessarily took up some time. However, the siege was commenced with vigour; and the garrison, commanded by the chevalier de St. Croix, a brave and experienced officer, threatened on their side a long and obstinate defence. Nothing, in fact, was deficient on their part. The enemy made some sallies; one of them with considerable effect. Major-general Crawford was made prisoner on this occasion: but our troops were only animated by these checks. A furious attack was made upon the enemies lines which covered the town; and they were carried without much loss; principally by the uncommon intrepidity of a corps of marines which had been but newly raised. No action of greater spirit and gallantry had been performed during the whole war.

The town was now entirely abandoned, and the defence confined to the citadel. It was obvious, that, as our fleet prevented all communication with the continent, and thereby cut off all hope of relief, the place must necessarily be reduced; but the chevalier de St. Croix was resolved to provide for his own honour, when he could not for the preservation of the place entrusted to him; and, since he could not maintain it, to sell it as dear as possible. Accordingly, there was no mention of yielding, until the seventh of June, when there was no longer the slightest prospect of success, and the place was by no

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means safely tenable. Then he capitulated, and the garrison marched out with the honours of war.

Thus was the island of Belleisle reduced under the English government, after a defence of two months. In this expedition we had about eighteen hundred men killed and wounded. The loss most regretted was that of Sir W. Peere Williams, a young gentleman of great talents and expectations, and who had made a distinguished figure in parliament. He had but newly entered into the service. He was shot in the night, by having carelessly approached too near a centinel of the enemy. He was the third gentleman of fashion whom, in this war, the love of enterprize had brought to an honourable death in these expeditions to the coast of France.

Whatever difference of opinion might have been entertained concerning the value of this conquest, or the price which was paid for it, the rejoicing in London was great and sincere. The general, and the land and sea officers employed in the expedition, were the subject of very just applause, who, with so noble a perseverance, had struggled with, and had overcome such great difficulties, and who had the spirit, after such a disaster on their outset, to renew an attack under circumstances nearly as unfavourable as those by which they had been at first foiled. The city of London addressed the king on the occasion; and it was generally expected, that this new proof of our superiority must influence the negotiation in our favour. Some, however, were of opinion, that it would rather

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exasperate the French, and irritate their pride to renew those efforts which their misfortunes had slackened, when they saw us in the midst of a treaty, making attempts and carrying places in Old France, and as it were in the

presence of that haughty court. However, as there was nothing done that was not strictly justifiable, no complaint was made; and the treaty proceeded, to all appearance, with as much good humour, as before.

C H A P. IV.

England and France agree to treat of a separate peace. Epochas proposed by England. Court of Vienna agrees. Objects of the negociation. Proposals of France with regard to Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. French memorial concerning Spain. Indignation of the English minister. English answer to the French memorial.

IT must be observed, that, though the courts of London and Versailles treated separately, it was hitherto by no means proposed, that this separate discussion should lead to a separate peace. It was no more than a previous arrangement for the removal of those difficulties, which might prevent the peace of France with England from being united with the general peace of Europe. But, in proportion as the treaty advanced, it became obvious that the settling of any terms which had no reference to the signature of something obligatory between the two crowns, could at best be only void and illusory, and might in the end even prove the source of dangerous and captious altercations. The English minister therefore, before he would agree to treat definitively upon any point, and particularly upon the epochas, insisted upon two preliminary conditions.

First, that every thing, which should be happily adjusted between the two crowns, in relation to their particular war, shall be made obli-

gatory, final, and conclusive, independent of the fate of the negotiation of Augsburg.

Secondly, that the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and France, or preliminary articles to that end, shall be signed and ratified between the date of that memorial and the first of the following August.

If these conditions were accepted, then England, on her part, consented to name determinate epochas to which the *uti possidetis* should refer; the first of July for Europe; the first of September for Africa and America; and the first of November for the East Indies. The French ministry, without contesting the epochas themselves, complained of the conditions; of the first, because they said it departed from the letter and spirit of the memorial of the twenty-sixth of March, which was the foundation of the whole treaty; of the second, on account of the extreme shortness of the time allotted for the discussion of such difficult and momentous points; and the adjustment of matters which regarded a war extended over the four quarters

ters of the globe; for the memorial which contained those conditions, was dated on the seventeenth, and was not received at Paris until the end of June; so that little more than a month was left to obtain the consent of the court of Vienna to a separate treaty, to settle the terms of this treaty, and finally, to ratify it.

If a very uncommon good understanding had not subsisted between her imperial majesty and the king of France, it must have been very difficult to have received this consent. But in fact it was immediately received, and upon one very short and apparently reasonable condition, "That nothing might be stipulated to the prejudice of the house of Austria." But when this condition came to be explained, as we shall see presently, it was so far from facilitating, that it created new obstacles to the peace. However, this acquiescence of the principal of her allies enabled France to accept of the first condition without reserve; and to the last she verbally, though not in the clearest terms, agreed also.

Things seemed, for the present, in the best situation, which in this stage of the treaty could be expected. The basis of the negotiation was solidly established. The article *uti possidetis*, since the taking of Belleisle, was a matter of less difficulty, and the epochas were in general settled in such a manner, as to coincide with the designs and desires of both parties. The treaty was confined to the two powers, and it was to be perfectly definitive as to them. A time for concluding it was also in a great measure settled: a circumstance which, if it did not admit sufficient leisure

for accurate discussion, cut off however the opportunities of chicane, and seemed to be the most suitable to a candid proceeding, and a sincere desire of peace.

The foundation being thus laid, the superstructure was the next consideration. This superstructure consisted in the adjustment of those compensations which were to be made for the reciprocal conquests (and here the difficulty lay) of the two powers; a puerile of honour might have intervened at the very first setting out, extremely pernicious to the salutary work in hand; from which party the first proposition should proceed? But in this respect France gave way, and that concession afforded no inconsiderable proof of her pacific intentions.

We must apprise the reader that we do not mean to enter exactly into the whole detail of this negotiation, nor undertake precisely to describe all the turns that were taken in it. This, we imagine, would prove a tedious and unacceptable performance. We shall attach ourselves to the capital objects which were contended for in this game of policy: we shall endeavour to point out the matters which first obstructed, and then finally broke off the treaty; and we shall rest on these things in such a manner, as seems to us fittest for marking out the true spirit of the negotiating powers. Our own observations shall be very sparingly interposed. We are historians and not advocates.

The *uti possidetis* being settled as the basis of the treaty, nothing could reasonably be claimed by either party, that was not to be counterpoised by some equivalent from the other; and consequently

it was necessary to adjust and value their several possessions, pretensions, and demands. There were six principal objects in this negotiation. First, the limits of the two crowns in North America. Secondly, the conquests of Great Britain in the West Indies, together with the neutral islands there. Thirdly, our conquests in Africa and in India. Fourthly, the adjustment of the particular affair between the English and French in Germany. Fifthly, the conduct which the two crowns were to hold with regard to their respective allies in Germany. And, lastly, the restitution of the captures made by England, previous to the declaration of war.

On the first of these articles, France proposed to cede and guarantee all Canada to England; stipulating only that the free and public exercise of the Roman Catholic religion should be permitted under the English government, and that those of the old French colonists who chose to retire might have leave to transport themselves from thence, and take away or dispose of their effects. In compensation for this, they required a confirmation of the privilege of what fishing they enjoyed on the coast of Newfoundland, under the treaty of Utrecht; and, that this fishery, might be carried on with advantage, they likewise required the restitution of the isle of Cape Breton, excluding themselves in return from erecting on that island any kind of fortification whatsoever.

The affairs in the West Indies, which make the second capital object, they proposed to settle in this manner: they offered to exchange Minorca for Guadaloupe and Mari-

galante; and as to the four Neutral Islands, they insisted that two of them, Dominica and St. Vincent, were held by their natural inhabitants the Caribbees under the protection of France, and that they ought still to remain in the same condition. With regard to the two others, they proposed to make a fair division; that St. Lucia should remain to France, and that England should enter into possession of Tobago. On this head it is sufficient to observe, that, in the opinion of some people, our ministry did not, in this treaty, set the just value on the acquisition they had made; when they looked upon Canada as the great and leading object, and only considered Guadaloupe and Marigalante in a secondary and subordinate light. This is a question of difficulty, and has been much agitated. Those who dread a fresh American war from the ambition of France, and were struck with the idea of extended empire, preferred the former conquest; these who solely considered our interest as a commercial people, were generally in favour of the latter.

On the side of Africa, France satisfied herself with demanding either the settlement at Senegal, or the isle of Goree: for which (together with the restoration of Belleisle) they consented to evacuate Gottingen, Hesse and Hanau, and to draw off their army to the Maine and the Rhine. This was certainly a full equivalent. But, with regard to the East Indies, they had no tolerable equivalent to offer. They expatiated much in their memorial upon the disadvantages which must arise to the companies of the two nations, from their entertaining
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views of conquests, so contrary to the true spirit, and the real interest of these trading establishments; and they concluded by proposing the treaty, formerly settled between the sieurs Godeheu and Saunders, as a basis for the re-establishment of peace in Asia. It must be remarked, that this treaty had been concluded at a time when the affairs of France in the East Indies made a figure very different from their present situation; and therefore it seemed unfair to make this treaty a standard under circumstances altogether inapplicable.

The war, which has been so long, with so much bloodshed, and so fruitlessly carried on in Westphalia, the French strenuously contended, was from the time of (what they called) the breach of capitulation of Closter-seven, a war purely English; and therefore that their conquests in that part of Germany, formed a proper compensation for the English conquests in the other quarters of the world. Our ministers did not attempt formally to refute this assertion; they rather seemed to admit it; and they agreed accordingly to receive the evacuation of these places as an equivalent for cessions to be made on the footing we have already mentioned. On this point there was little difficulty.

The intricate and knotty part was on what we have stated as the fifth object; the conduct of the two crowns with regard to their allies. Here was a real, a capital difficulty. From the beginning of the negotiation, England had declared that they would inviolably preserve their faith to the king of Prussia, and would act strenuously in his support. This piqued the French ministers;

who, in their turn, thought themselves bound to make a declaration equally strong in favor of the empress; and they had, moreover, recently conditioned with the court of Vienna, to admit nothing in the treaty to her disadvantage; words of great latitude. However, in this difficulty, they found out a solution, which, it must be confessed, had a very fair and captivating appearance. They proposed that both armies in Germany should observe an exact neutrality; and should be reciprocally bound to afford no sort of assistance, nor to give no sort of offence to the allies of either of the parties. And they proposed further, that as armies in this state of inert neutrality must be a dead and useless expence to the power who maintains them, the French king, from the time his Britannic majesty recalled the English forces from Germany, would cause double the number of French forces from the armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine to return into France; and that no French troops should remain in Germany, but in proportion to those which the king of England should keep in his pay. It might certainly be urged in confirmation of the propriety of this offer, that in reality these armies, whilst they continued in action, though they worried each other abundantly, afforded no kind of assistance to their allies, and therefore, when they came mutually to entertain pacific sentiments concerning their own particular quarrel, and were to give an example of moderation to the rest of Europe, there seemed to be no reason why they should make efforts in favour of any ally which they had not made, or been able to

make in the hottest time of hostility.

The last article had its difficulties also. The French insisted, as a point from which they were resolved never to recede, upon the restitution of the captures made before the declaration of war. This demand, they were of opinion, was grounded on the clearest principles of the law of nations, and the most express stipulation of treaties. Without entering into those various arguments with which this position might be maintained and attacked, it appeared to many, that the honour of both nations was almost equally concerned, the one to claim, the other as resolutely to refuse this restitution.

On the whole, these proposals, which the French sent to London in a memorial of the 15th of July, formed, though in some respects undoubtedly exceptionable, a very agreeable plan for a treaty of peace. A better could not have been expected in the first project of an enemy, and it might be hoped that a negotiation thus favourably begun, could not fail of adjusting easily whatever appeared wrong, or supplying whatever was defective in this first draught of the propositions. But fatally for the repose of mankind, in the very instant that this fair proposal was made, at the very moment when these strong demonstrations were given, an act was done which blew up, at one explosion, the whole basis of the treaty that had been long and carefully laying, scattered the materials which had been so industriously collected, and so cautiously arranged, and instead of extinguishing, spread the flames of war more widely, and made them rage with new fury.

From this time forward all the transaction was full of animosity, resentment and mistrust. The reader has been apprized of the measures which France had been invariably pursuing at the court of Madrid, and the arguments she employed to infuse a jealousy into that court. Hitherto, however, there was no appearance that these measures had any effect; but to the infinite surprize and indignation of the British minister, together with the memorial which contained the above recited propositions, Mr. Buffy, the French agent, delivered a private memorial, signifying, that in order to establish the peace upon solid foundations, not to be shaken by the contested interests of a third power, the king of Spain might be invited to accede to guaranty the treaty, and that to prevent the differences which subsisted between Great Britain and this monarchy from being a means of producing a fresh war in Europe, with the consent and communication of his Catholic majesty, he proposes, that in this negotiation, the three points which had been disputed between the crowns of England and Spain, might be finally settled, First, the restitution of some captures made upon the Spanish flag. Secondly, the privileges of the Spanish nation to fish on the banks of Newfoundland. Thirdly, the demolition of the English settlements made on the Spanish territories in the bay of Honduras.

It may be easily imagined, from the character of the then secretary of state, in what manner he received these proposals; he rejected with the utmost scorn the offer of negotiating through an enemy humbled, and almost at his feet, the disputes
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of his nation, with a power actually in friendship with us. He called upon the Spanish minister to disavow the propositions, which had been said to be made with the knowledge of his court. He returned as wholly inadmissible this offensive memorial, declaring, that it would be looked upon as an affront to the dignity of his master, and incompatible with the sincerity of the negotiation, to make any further mention of such a circumstance.

And now he prepared, without delay, an answer to the principal memorial, in a style rather dictated by the circumstances which accompanied that paper, and which sufficiently indicated the designs of France, than what the propositions themselves strictly deserved. Indeed, as he had by this time conceived an incurable suspicion of the sincerity of France in the whole proceeding, it would not have been prudent to have made those advances, which on a supposition of good faith and pacific intentions, might possibly have been adviseable; for though both powers had over and over declared, that their respective propositions, if the treaty should by any accident be broken off, would be considered as retracted, or never made, yet it is certain, that things once settled and agreed to, unavoidably stamp their own impression upon any future negotiation, relative to the same subject.

Mr. Pitt's answer, which is dated on the 29th of July, agrees to the restitution of Guadaloupe, Marigalante and Belleisle, on the compensations proposed by France. It agrees also to receive Canada, but without any new limits, or any exception whatsoever; and it adds

to the French offer of all Canada's "its appurtenances." It admits the proposal of the partition of the Neutral Islands. It rejects the French demand of Cape Breton, or of any other island in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence; or of any power of fishing in that river, in that gulph, or on those coasts; and it allows the privilege of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, only on consideration of the demolition of Dunkirk. But the proposed restitution either of Senegal or Goree is utterly refused. The German neutrality is rejected with disdain; and it is declared that Great Britain is unalterably resolved to support the king of Prussia with efficacy and good faith. In addition to the offer made to evacuate Hesse, &c. it is insisted that the French shall make a general evacuation of all her conquests in Westphalia, and all its countries, including its conquests from the King of Prussia on the Rhine, though France had before declared, that they were conquered for the queen of Hungary, that they were actually governed in her name, and that she could not, consistently with good faith, agree to deliver them to the king of Prussia. The treaty between Saunders and Godeheu was not admitted as a proper basis for a treaty relative to the East Indies. But it was agreed, that the two companies should negotiate concerning their respective interests, as the king of Great Britain could not dispose of the rights of the English East India company without their consent. As to the restitution of the captures before the war, this was most positively refused.

In this period we leave the negotiation

negotiation to follow the motions of the armies in Germany. It is certain, that the dispositions of the two courts grew daily more unfavourable: their confidence in each other, and their mutual good-will wore away; and it was to be fear-

ed, that this negotiation, if it broke off in an unsatisfactory manner, must leave impressions on the minds of the two nations of such a nature, as might cause them to wish they had never engaged in it.

C H A P. V.

Motions of the French and allied armies. General Sporken attacked. French pass the Dymel. Skirmishes. Position of prince Ferdinand. Junction of Broglio and Soubise. Battle of Kirch Denkern. French defeated. French threaten Hanover. Prince Henry of Brunswick killed. Taking of Dorsten. Various movements of the armies. Destruction of Scharfsfels castle. Prince Xavier of Saxony takes Wolfenbuttle, and invests Brunswick. Detachments from Prince Soubise take and abandon Emden. Attempt on Bremen. Sufferings of Lower Westphalia.

ALTHOUGH the great purpose of the early and strenuous effort made by the allies was not fully answered, it nevertheless produced, as we have before observed, a very considerable and useful effect. The destruction of the French magazines retarded their operations in such a manner, that the greatest part of the month of June was spent before their armies found themselves in a condition to act. But as soon as they had taken proper measures for their subsistence, the prince of Soubise caused his troops to pass the Rhine, and to advance on the side of Munster, not far from which city the hereditary prince of Brunswick was posted to oppose him. Marshal Broglio assembled the forces under his command at Cassel, and moved towards the Dymel, in order to effect a junction with the body under the prince of Soubise. They made no doubt that their conjoined strength would soon attain a decided superiority over the allies, who had ended their late enterprise with a loss which was

considerable, and which in their circumstances, they could not well bear, nor easily supply.

These hopes were supported by the success of their first encounter. General Sporken, with a strong detachment, had been posted in an advantageous situation on the Dymel; and in the front of the allied army. On the approach of Marshal Broglio, he attempted to retire with all that expedition which his inferiority made necessary. But the French came upon him with such rapidity, that 29th June, they overtook and attacked his rear, which was instantly routed; they took eight hundred prisoners, nineteen pieces of cannon, four hundred horses, and upwards of an hundred and seventy waggons. The same day they passed the Dymel; and whilst prince Ferdinand, discouraged by this check, fell back to the Lippe, they made themselves masters of War-^{2d} July, burgh, Dringleburg and Paderborn. The allies, however, soon recovered their spirit; and the main body

body of their army being well secured, they sent out several detachments. Their small bodies were conducted by general Luckner, and other able partisans, who undertook several bold and very distant enterprizes, attacked the enemy where they were least upon their guard, routed their convoys, destroyed several of their magazines, carriages, and horses, and carried off their prey even from the gates of Cassel. These lively actions seemed a prelude to some more important and decisive attempt.

The French became sensible that a stroke of some importance was expected from the greatness of their force, and that it was not for the credit of their arms only, but for their security from the minute, but continual and galling attempts of parties from the allied army.

For some time prince Ferdinand had been posted to the south of the Lippe, between Ham and Lipstadt. This position he took, in all probability, because M. Broglio had, by occupying the places on the Dymel, got between him and Hanover. Therefore he judged it expedient for him in his turn to get between the prince de Soubise and the Rhine. In this situation, if the enemy attempted any movement towards the king's dominions, he was ready to fall directly on the places they occupied by that river, which, in the present circumstances, were full as important to them as the Hanoverian territory was to us. Thus whilst he seemed to retire from that territory, and in a manner to abandon it, he in reality provided with the greater effect for its security.

Marshal Broglio, when he had resolved on the attack of the allied

army, united his troops to those of the prince de Soubise, at a place called Soese, between Lipstadt and Ham. On the other hand, as soon as the general of the allies was apprized of their intention, he posted his army in a very strong and advantageous manner.

The river Aest runs, for a considerable way, almost parallel to the Lippe, from which it is not distant, in some places, much more than half a mile. The high road from Lipstadt to Ham passes between these rivers; and it was of the utmost moment to prince Ferdinand to secure that important communication, by which alone he could hope an advantageous retreat, or in any degree propose to command the adjacent country. With a view therefore to protect that communication, he established his left wing on the isthmus between the rivers. The left extremity of that wing under general Wutgeneau, leaning to the Lippe, by which it was perfectly secured, as the right was supported by the village of Kirch Denkern, situated immediately on the Aest. The marquis of Granby commanded in that wing, with the assistance of lieutenant-general Howard and the prince of Anhalt, who were posted towards the above-mentioned village.

At that village another river called the Saltzbach, small, but very deep, joins the Aest almost in a right angle. Behind this river, on a considerable eminence, was placed the center, commanded by general Conway; and on a continuation of the same eminence, the right wing, under the hereditary prince, stretched out towards the village of Werle, and it was well defended on the flank by rugged,

rugged, bushy, and almost impracticable ground. Nothing could be more advantageous than this disposition of the army, by which the whole center and right wing were covered in front by a river, and the left supported by rivers on both its flanks. In the left indeed, was the strength and flower of the army; the count of Lippe had placed also in this wing, the greatest part of the artillery, as he knew that it defended the most important situation, was the most exposed in front, and consequently would be the object of the enemy's most considerable efforts.

He was not mistaken in his conjecture. On the 15th of July in the evening, a very furious attack was made on lord Granby's posts, which was sustained for a long time with all the intrepidity and firmness which British troops always exert, and which that gallant officer knows so well how to inspire. The disposition we have just mentioned, was not then completed; so that they had the whole torrent of that impetuosity, which distinguishes the French in the first attacks, to resist for some hours, until Wutgeneau, according to the plan originally projected, arrived to their assistance, and then with efforts united and redoubled in a long and obstinate combat, which continued until it was quite dark, they repulsed the French, and drove them into the woods.

July 16th. By the next morning, the disposition of the allies was perfected; and it was evident that the French, far from being dismayed by their misfortune, were prepared for a more general and better sustained attack than the former. M. Broglie commanded

against our left, which, as on the preceding day, was the principal object of the enemy. The prince de Soubise led their center and their left. The engagement began at three in the morning, and it was a severe and continued fire for upwards of five hours, before the least effect could be perceived on either side. The weight of the attack this day lay on Wutgeneau's corps, which supported it with a degree of bravery that rivalled the stand which had been lately made by the British forces. But about nine, the prince discovered that the enemy were preparing to erect batteries on an eminence, in the front of the marquis of Granby's camp, which he had not been able to enclose within his lines. Sensible of the pressing necessity there was of preventing the enemy from seizing on an eminence, from whence they might cruelly gall his army, he called in a reserve, which had been placed at the other side of the Lippe under general Sporken. Strengthened by this supply, and encouraged by the irresolution which now began to appear in the motions of the enemy, he commanded the troops which were nearest at hand to advance upon them.

This movement was decisive, the enemy gave way, fell into disorder, and retired with precipitation. Their center and left, which had not been able to pass the Saltzbach, after a long and ineffectual cannonade, retired with the rest, and covered their retreat; so that favoured by this circumstance, and the closeness of the country, which was full of hedges, they marched off in tolerable order, and were pursued but a little way. However, their loss was considerable:
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the regiment of Rouge, consisting of four battalions, with its cannon and colours, was entirely taken by the single battalion of Maxwell. Their whole loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, has been estimated at five thousand. The allies had about three hundred killed, a thousand wounded, and about two hundred prisoners. This action was the climax of the campaign of 1761, in Westphalia: it did the greatest honour to the wisdom of the accomplished commander in the disposition, and to the bravery of the troops in the combat; but it was far from decisive. Notwithstanding the loss the French suffered, they were still much superior in their numbers. On this misfortune, the old ill understanding between Soubise and Broglie broke out with fresh animosity. Narratives, memorials, and replies, conceived with great bitterness, were mutually remitted from both marshals to their court. Marshal Broglie alledged, that his misfortune was owing to the prince de Soubise's delay, who did not begin the attack till it was too late for him to continue it: the prince de Soubise, on the other hand, suggested, that Broglie began his attack earlier than the time that had been fixed, in hopes of forcing the allies without Soubise's assistance; and when he found that point lost, obliged Soubise to retreat, that he might not have the honour of recovering it.

The allies after this battle kept their ground for some time, whilst the French retreated. It is impossible regularly to account for all the unexpected turns which have happened, perhaps, more in this campaign than in any of the former. It is enough to know, that

the original superiority of the French, together with their opportunity of continual reinforcement, may very tolerably explain the reason of the advantages which they so often obtained after very considerable defeats. This is a point which it is necessary the reader should continually keep in his mind during the whole narration of this strange war. After their late loss and retreat, the French soon advanced again. The party under the prince de Soubise passed the Lippe, and made dispositions for the siege of Munster, whilst marshal Broglie's army turned off on the other side, crossed the Weser, and threatened to fall in upon Hanover.

This division of the enemy compelled prince Ferdinand, though little in a condition for it, to divide his army also. The hereditary prince posted himself to cover Munster; whilst prince Ferdinand continued in the country towards the Weser, to observe the motions of marshal Broglie.

Whilst these various positions were mutually taken, as the armies were continually moving near each other, a number of very sharp skirmishes ensued. Marshal Broglie cautiously avoided a battle whenever he saw that the duke of Brunswick, by calling together his troops, had prepared for, and was desirous of it; so that there was no way left, but, if possible, to check his motions, and wear down his force by reiterated lesser actions. These actions were almost always to the advantage of our troops. In one of them, however, the young prince Henry of Brunswick was mortally wounded; and July 20th, the whole army saw with regret, the disappointment of such great

great hopes as were formed from the rising gallantry of a prince, who so nobly supported the martial spirit of his family, and had fallen whilst he was emulating the heroic actions of his brother the hereditary prince and his uncle Ferdinand.

On the side of Westphalia, the prince de Soubise persevered, notwithstanding some checks, in his design of laying siege to Munster; there was great reason to apprehend that he might succeed in that enterprize, as it was always in marshal Broglio's power, by taking some steps on the side of Hanover, to make it necessary to draw away the greatest part of the force destined to the succour of Munster. He therefore began to make the previous arrangements at Dorsten. The hereditary prince, who knew that he was continually liable to be called off, took the first opportunity of attacking this place.

Aug. 30th. A battalion of French troops formed its garrison, and made a brave defence; but it was assaulted with so much resolution and perseverance, that they were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. The prince totally destroyed the ovens which were established here; and by this means not only frustrated their design of besieging Munster, but compelled them for a time to retire from the Lippe.

As to prince Ferdinand, he saw clearly, that the intentions of marshal Broglio were to make himself master of his majesty's and the duke of Brunswick's territories. To attempt to follow him, and to beat him from thence, would only be irrecoverably to transfer the seat of war into those countries, and wholly to abandon Westphalia to the enemy. Diversión, therefore, and

not direct opposition, became his object. He resolved, that as often as he perceived marshal Broglio making any progress on the suspected quarter, he should throw himself as far into Hesse as the enemy had advanced towards Hanover, and, by stopping their subsistence, oblige them to quit their enterprize. This plan at first succeeded to his wishes, and drew back marshal Broglio into Hesse; upon whose approach, prince Ferdinand retired to his old quarters at Paderborn; and was ready for a new movement as soon as 19th Oct. Broglio should return to the execution of his former design.

Accordingly he soon returned to the Weser. Then the hereditary prince, who had by this time rejoined the grand army, advanced into Hesse, and pushed to the farthest extremities of that country, even as far as Fritzlar; but though he succeeded so far in his attempts as to destroy all the lesser magazines which he found in the open country; yet as all the fortresses were in the hands of the enemy, as the garrisons had been newly reinforced, and the grand magazines were well secured in those places, he kept his ground in his advanced position.

It was on this occasion principally that prince Ferdinand found the disadvantage of not being able to form two armies, which might act separately. For on one hand, marshal Broglio, when he had perfectly secured his posts in Hesse, took a situation in which he watched all the motions of prince Ferdinand, and kept himself in readiness to fall back into Hesse, or to advance into Hanover, as might best agree with his designs. From hence he
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sent out some powerful detachments which acted with great effect. One of these detachments entered the Harts Forest, (the remains of the great Hercynian, so famous among the antients) and besieged the strong castle of Scharfsfelts, which they took and demolished. Then they laid the whole tract of country under severe contribution. Another, and still more powerful detachment under prince Xavier of Saxony appeared before Wolfenbuttle, a considerable city, and Oct. 5th. strongly situated, as it is wholly surrounded by the Ocker. But the French, as they knew that the town is mostly built of wood, commenced their operations with a very fierce bombardment. This had such an effect, that the resistance of the place was not proportioned to its strength; in five days it surrendered, and was subject, like the rest, to a grievous contribution.

Flushed with this success, the French followed their blow, and advanced, keeping still the course of the Ocker, to Brunswick; and began also to invest that city. The reigning prince, unable to protect his subjects, or to secure his person in his dominions, fled to Hamburg, where he met the landgrave of Hesse, whom the rage of war had in the same manner driven from his territories. This free city now became a place of general refuge, and enriched itself by the calamities, as it had in better times done by the prosperity of Germany. It was lately computed, that the strangers there had increased to forty thousand, amongst whom they could reckon two sovereign princes, and several other persons of the first distinction.

This rapid and unresisted progress of the French to the eastward of the Weser, was to the highest degree alarming. Prince Ferdinand with all the expedition in his power, detached the hereditary prince to the relief of Brunswick. This measure fortunately saved that very important place. This active commander compelled the enemy not only to raise the siege of Brunswick, but to abandon Wolfenbuttle, and to make a precipitate retreat with the loss of some of their cannon, and upwards of a thousand men.

Whilst Broglie's detachments proceeded thus in distressing the country to the eastward of the Weser, the prince of Soubise, who by the removal of the hereditary prince of Brunswick to another quarter, saw no longer any thing capable of opposing him, spread his army by detachments over all Westphalia, and ravaged it in the most cruel manner. They took Osnaburg; and because the contributions were not immediately paid, they gave up the place to be pillaged by their troops, who rifled the miserable inhabitants without mercy. Another body pushed as far as Emden. This important town was immediately surrendered by the garrison (two English companies of invalids) at the desire of the timid inhabitants, and the promise of favourable treatment: notwithstanding this capitulation, and the merit of so easy a surrender, the town, as well as the whole country of East Friesland, was laid under a ruinous contribution. But their exorbitancies grew to such an extremity, that the boors were at length compelled to rise, and with such arms as a sudden rage supplied

plied them, to drive these oppressors out of their country.

A more considerable corps, commanded by the prince de Conde, laid siege to Meppen, a place on the Ems of some consequence, and where we had some magazines. In three days it was reduced, and the garrison of five hundred men were made prisoners of war.

The city of Bremen was defended by a weak garrison. This was a place of far greater moment than Meppen, the allies having amassed there immense magazines, as it was a great and trading town, advantageously situated on the river Weser; and the possession of this place must undoubtedly have given to the French the command of that river, through which the allies derived all their subsistence. If the English had lost Bremen, they must have seen themselves invested and locked up in a barren country, in the heart of Germany, surrounded by their enemies, and deprived of every resource. Fortunately the inhabitants of this city proved as brave as those of Emden were timid. They were exasperated by the example of the French rigour, which they had seen on every side of them. They therefore joined the garrison, instead of discouraging them, in the defence of the place. The French were obliged to retire precipitately; and a strong reinforcement was thrown into Bremen, to secure that very im-

portant city from the like enterprises for the future.

Whilst the two French armies in this manner ravaged all the country held by the allies, prince Ferdinand, who saw the rage of war spread all around him, with his usual firmness, kept that central position which he had taken soon after the battle of Kirch Denkers; no movements of the enemy could terrify or allure him from it. He had settled his head quarters at Buhne, and his army extended from thence towards Hammelen. Posted in this manner, he secured the course of the Weser, by preventing the enemy from making themselves masters either of Hammelen or Minden; he lay in the best situation in which it was possible to place a single army, that was to act against two; and knowing that he could not follow their movements with the body of his army without hazarding the king's electoral dominions, and indeed every object of the war, he contented himself with sending out such detachments as he could spare, successively to the relief of the places which were attacked. He saw that the winter approached, which had always been a circumstance favourable to him; and it was evident, that whilst he continued with his main body immoveably fixed as it was, and his detachments active on every side, it was impossible for the enemy to keep any of those places, they had seized in their incursions.

C H A P. VI.

Condition of the king of Prussia. His inaction. Motions of the Russians and of Laudohn. Breslau cannonaded. Tottleben removed. Colberg besieged. Russian magazines in Poland destroyed. War transferred to Pomerania. King of Prussia quits his strong camp. Schweidnitz taken by a coup de main. General Platen repulsed. General Knoblock made prisoner at Trep-tow. Prince Wurtenburg retreats. Colberg taken. Russians winter in Pomerania.

UNTIL this year the operations of the Prussian armies took the lead in interest and importance before all the other events of the war. The firmness and activity of their illustrious monarch, the number and animosity of his enemies, the blows that he gave and those that he suffered, his distressing and terrible falls, his amazing and almost miraculous recoveries, kept all eyes fixed on his motions, as the great center of public attention. Undoubtedly nothing that has ever been acted on the scene of human affairs, attracted the minds of men to it with greater justice; none perhaps afforded at once more entertainment to the imagination, and furnished more copious materials for political and military instruction; and probably, therefore, this part of all our modern history, will be the more carefully studied by posterity, when it comes to be properly known, and worthily written.

To judge of the importance of this branch of the general war, it will be proper to recollect, that, besides a number of sieges which were prosecuted, together with innumerable and bloody skirmishes, no less than nineteen pitched battles, or capital actions, have been fought on his part since the close of the year 1756, when the king of Prussia first seized upon Saxony, and

made an irruption into Bohemia. In eleven of these battles, the king or his generals were defeated. He was victorious only in eight. Ten of them were fought under his own command; and seven out of the eight victories which were gained, were obtained by himself in person; of the eleven defeats he was present only at three.

From these circumstances some judgment may be formed of the active and enterprising character of this monarch, and of the amazing resources he had prepared, or formed, or seized, and in some instances, one may say, almost created. We have observed that the last campaign had ended more to his advantage, than the one preceding had done; for those two great victories of Lignitz, and Torgau, with which he then ended his operations, had not only rescued his affairs in Silesia and Saxony from impending destruction, but had enlarged his field for recruiting, and prepared him, to all appearance, for more early and vigorous action, than could have been expected in most of the preceding campaigns. But every one was surprized to observe, that this year he had totally altered the system of his conduct. An inactivity and languor was diffused over all his proceedings. He seemed to have adopted the caution and slowness which had been so long opposed to his

his vivacity by M. Daun. The summer was almost wholly spent, and the king of Prussia had scarcely been mentioned.

It was not suspected that the proposed negotiation at Augsburg could have had much if any influence upon his method of proceeding. No particular proposals had been made concerning his affairs, nor indeed any other marks of a pacific disposition towards him shewn, except what were contained in those general declarations, which a regard to common decency had exacted. It must have added to the anxiety of his situation, that Great Britain and France were at that time engaged in a separate treaty, in which the latter power was in a condition to make so many flattering offers in relation to Germany, that he might well have dreaded the withdrawing of that assistance which had hitherto been his great support against all attacks, and his final resource in all his distresses. Perhaps he was well assured, that the faith of Great Britain was proof against every offer however alluring; in fact it proved to be so; for in rejecting the German neutrality, which the French proposed in the late negotiation, our country afforded as convincing a proof of an unshaken public faith, as any people had ever given to their allies.

However, whilst this point remained in any degree of suspense, it would have appeared natural, that the king of Prussia should make some uncommon exertions to confirm the faith of his allies, as well as to put himself upon a more respectable footing at the ensuing congress. It is notwithstanding certain, that he contented himself with acting solely upon the defen-

sive; a conduct which, perhaps, his circumstances had rendered absolutely unavoidable. Prince Henry commanded an army in Saxony, which entrenched itself strongly under Leipzig. M. Daun continued near Dresden; and these two armies did no more than watch each other during the campaign. The king was also entrenched in a very strong position in Upper Silesia, not far from Schweidnitz, whilst the fortresses in the lower part of that country were filled with such garrisons, as put them out of the reach of any sudden insult.

This position was pointed out by the motions and apparent designs of his enemies. The Russian army was this year, as well as in the former, divided into two strong bodies; one of which, led by Tottleben, directed its march towards Pomerania; and the other, under M. Butterlin, entered into the Upper Silesia, advancing towards Breslau. Baron Laudohn entered that province in the part opposite to them, and they proposed to unite their armies, in order to attack the king, or to take Breslau or Schweidnitz in his presence. The remarkable drought in the beginning of the season, which had greatly lowered the Oder, facilitated their junction. The Russians spread themselves over all the open country of Silesia, and exacted heavy contributions. A body of Aug. 1. them appeared before Breslau, and began to cannonade the town from seven batteries. Laudohn exerted the whole of his skill to draw the king from his post, and to engage him in a disadvantageous action. Sometimes he advanced, as if he meant to join the Russians: Sometimes his motions indicated

indicated a design on Schweidnitz; these attempts failing, he turned off and made a feint as if he proposed to fall upon the Lower Silesia, in hopes that he might at least oblige the king of Prussia to detach and divide his forces; but the king continued immovable in his post.

Whilst these various movements were making with little effect, on the side of Silesia, the other grand division of the Russians advanced without opposition into Pomerania; and it was expected that their proceedings would be attended with greater effect since the removal of Tottleben, and the appointment of general Romanzow to that command. Tottleben had been long suspected, and, it is said, at length convicted, of a secret correspondence with the king of Prussia. The situation of this monarch obliged him to fight with every sort of weapon; and Tottleben, a soldier of fortune, without any national attachment or particular allegiance, was a fit object for the king of Prussia's pecuniary stratagems. He did not succeed so well in the attempts of the same kind which he is said to have made upon Laudohn. Every circumstance concurred to render the method of corruption less successful in that quarter.

Colberg, regularly besieged, or closely straitened every campaign, since the Muscovites made themselves masters of the kingdom of Prussia, was now assaulted with greater and more determined force than ever. A strong fleet, consisting of forty sail of all kinds, blockaded it by sea, whilst the army of general Romanzow formed the siege by land. On the other hand, the place threatened a defence worthy of its former efforts. This city was

from the beginning of the war of greater strength than it had commonly been represented; every attempt of the Russians, by demonstrating where any weakness lay, taught the Prussians, who were fully sensible of its importance, in what part and in what manner it was necessary to add to its works; and they had omitted no opportunity. In addition to this defence, the prince of Wurtemberg was strongly entrenched under the cannon of the town, with a body of six or seven thousand men.

The king of Prussia was extremely alarmed at the danger of this momentous post, the key of his dominions to the north, from the relief of which he was removed, and, as it were, chained down, at such an immense distance. Though Laudohn and Butterlin found abundant employment for all his forces, he resolved to send a considerable detachment under General Platen, to the assistance of Colberg. The fertility of his genius proposed two ends for this single expedient. He ordered Platen to direct his march through Poland, and to destroy the Russian magazines, which had been amassed on the frontiers of that kingdom, and from which their army in Silesia drew its whole subsistence. This service might, he hoped, be performed without any considerable interruption to the progress of the detachment towards Colberg. The event was entirely answerable to his wishes. General Platen ruined three principal magazines of the enemy. He attacked a great convoy of their waggons; destroyed 500, and burned or dispersed the provisions they carried. Four thousand men who protected this convoy were, for the greater

part, killed or made prisoners. General Platen, after this useful and brilliant exploit, pursued his march with the utmost diligence to Pomerania.

Intelligence of this blow was no sooner received by the Russians in Silesia, than they were struck with the utmost consternation. They had lately effected one of their pur-

Aug. 25th. poses by their junction with the Austrians; but this stroke compelled them at once to sever this union, so lately and with such difficulty compassed, to drop all their designs upon Breslau, to repass the Oder, and to retire without delay into Poland, lest their remaining magazines should share the same fate with the three above-mentioned, and their future subsistence be thereby rendered wholly precarious.

So, unfortunately, circumstanced were the affairs of the king of Prussia, that his wisest schemes and happiest successes could hardly answer any other end than to vary the scene of his distress. The storm which had been diverted from Silesia by general Platen's expedition, was only removed from thence to be discharged with irresistible fury on Colberg. The Russians, when they saw that the measures the king had taken rendered the completion of both their designs impracticable, resolved at all adventures to secure one of them. Colberg was the object of their choice, not only as the place furthest from succour, but as the possession of it would be an advantage fittest for answering those ends which were more nearly and properly Russian. M. Butterlin, therefore, as soon as he had established his convoys, directed his course towards Pomerania, and be-

ing master of Lanßperg, he sent detachments from thence, that cruelly wasted all the adjoining Marche of Brandenburg, without at the same time diverting himself by these ravages from his main intention.

A force of Russians was by this time assembled in Pomerania, to which it was impossible for the king of Prussia to oppose any thing that was in any degree able to contend with them in the field; of course he could not promise himself that the immediate raising the siege could be the effects of these succours. All he could do was to send another detachment to that part, under general Knoblock; and hoped that by the union of these several small corps, and by their intercepting or at least distressing the Russian convoys of provision, the place might be enabled to hold out, until the severe setting in of winter should render the operations of a siege impracticable.

He was providing in this manner, and studying new methods for the relief of Colberg, to the danger of which place his whole attention was drawn, when an event happened just by him, and, as it were, under his eye, almost as distressing as the taking of Colberg would have proved, and so much the more distressing, as it was entirely unexpected.

On the retreat of the Russians under Butterlin, the king of Prussia imagined himself at liberty. He found a want of provisions in his strong camp near Schweidnitz, and to be the more easily supplied, he approached nearer to the Oder. He was so little in fear of the enemy, that on making this movement, he drafted 4000 men from the garrison of Schweidnitz: he thought that the preparations necessary to a siege

siege would give him sufficient notice, and sufficient leisure to provide for the safety of that important place, from which after all, he had removed but to a very small distance. Laudöhn, who through the whole campaign had watched the king with a most diligent and penetrating assiduity, and hitherto had found no part open and unguarded, thought in this instant he perceived an advantage. It was indeed an advantage which would never have appeared as such, but to a general as resolute as sagacious. He resolved to attempt this strong place, by a *coup de main*. On the 11th of October at three in the morning, the assault began. An attack was made at the same time on all the four outworks, which the troops, ordered on this important enterprise, approached with so much precaution, that they were not perceived by the garrison. They scaled all the four at the same time, and the troops which defended them had scarce time to fire a few cannon shot. On the side of the assailants, not a gun was discharged: but in one of those out-works the fire of the small arms set fire to a powder magazine, which blew up, and on this occasion about 300 of the Austrians, and about the same number of the Prussians were killed. As soon as the outworks were carried, they prepared to assault the body of the place, which they entered by bursting open the gates, and at day-break they found themselves masters of the town, after firing a few shot. Five battalions, making about 3000 men, and lieutenant general Zastrow, governor of the fortress, were made prisoners. The conquerors found here a great number of cannon, and a large magazine of meal.

Their loss in the whole of this bold and fortunate undertaking, amounted, by their accounts, to no more than 600 men.

In a manner so unexpected, and; considering the nature of the fortifications, so unprecedented, Schweidnitz fell for a second time in this war into the hands of the Austrians; and that city, which in the year 1758 had cost the Prussians a blockade of some months, and a siege of thirteen days open trenches to recover it, was again lost in a few hours, and with a very inconsiderable damage to those who undertook this daring enterprise.

The king of Prussia felt this grievous blow to the quick. By their possession of Schweidnitz he saw the Austrians enabled to winter in Silesia; he saw that, whilst they held this place, he could possibly make no motion for the relief of any other part of his dominions without exposing Breslau, and along with it the whole of Upper Silesia, to a certain and irrecoverable conquest. In the first agitations produced by so extraordinary and affecting a disaster, he was disposed to attribute this misfortune to the treachery of the governor, but he was too generous to harbour such a suspicion, for any time, against an officer who had hitherto served him with fidelity, and who might have been surprized with an attack of so uncommon a nature, and which the king himself had as little suspected as the governor. He immediately recovered his temper, and said with a smile, "It is a fatal blow; we must endeavour to remedy it." He wrote to general Zastrow who commanded there, "We may now say, what Francis I. of France wrote to his mother after the battle of Pavia. *We have*

“lost all except our honour. As I cannot comprehend what hath happened to you, I shall suspend my judgment; the thing is very extraordinary.”

Schweidnitz was lost suddenly, but Colberg made a most obstinate and noble defence. At length, however, the garrison began to be sorely distressed for provisions. General Platen quitted the entrenchments, which he had maintained in conjunction with the prince of Wurtemberg, in order to cover the reinforcements, which the numerous and strong detachments of the Russians, who overspread the whole country, had hitherto kept at a distance. But he had the misfortune to meet an infinitely superior body of the enemy, to be beaten, and to lose part of his convoy; and it was with difficulty he escaped with the remainder to Stetin.

The other (general Knoblock) had established himself at Treptow, which was to serve as a resting-place for the convoys; but as general Platen had been repulsed, in the manner we have just seen, Romanzow advanced with a large force to Treptow. Knoblock, hopeless of assistance in a town which had scarcely any walls, and invested by a body so vastly superior, yet made a vigorous and gallant defence for five days; he was at length compelled to surrender himself and his body of about 2000 men prisoners of war.

These successive disasters were occasioned by the necessity there was for re-equipping Colberg, cost what it would, and, for that end, of dispersing the Prussian troops in the face of a Russian army of 50,000 men. This re-equipping in these circumstances could not be effected without a singular piece of good

fortune; and, in order to get into the way of this good fortune, every risk was to be run.

These advantages over Platen and Knoblock raised the spirits of the Russians, and enabled them to contend with the extreme rigour of the season in that northern latitude; they pushed the siege with redoubled efforts. All hope of a supply from the land was absolutely at an end; and though the Russian fleet had been by a violent storm driven off the coast, the succour from the sea was too precarious to be depended on. In this desperate situation the prince of Wurtemberg became apprehensive, lest his army, which had been unable to relieve the town, by delaying any longer under its walls would only share its fate, and that famine might also oblige him to a surrender. He therefore resolved, whilst his men retained their vigour, to break through a part of the Russian army, and to leave Colberg to make the best terms its circumstances would admit. This design he accomplished happily, and with little or no loss.

And now Colberg, Dec. 16th. hopeless of all relief, the garrison exhausted, provision low, the fortifications in many places battered to pieces, after a siege of near six months, surrendered to the Russians. The governor and the garrison were made prisoners of war. This place was defended by the gallant *Heyde*, who to this time had maintained it successfully against all the efforts of the Russians during the war; and as he was distinguished by the king his master for his merit in the successful defence of it, he had likewise as full assurances of his favours after having on the late occasion conducted himself with his former bravery, though it was not

not with the former good fortune.

The loss of two such places as Schweidnitz and Colberg, at the two extremities of his dominions, were decisive against the king of Prussia. It was now impossible for him to make any movement by which the enemy could not profit to his almost certain destruction. To form sieges with an army like his, inferior in the field, was impossible. The Russians, by possessing Colberg, possessed every thing. They were masters of the Baltick; and they now acquired a port, by which their armies could be well provided, without the necessity of tedious, uncertain, and expensive convoys from Poland. The road lay almost open into the heart of Brandenburg. Stetin alone stood in their way; but it was obvious that nothing but the advanced season could save Stetin from the fate of Colberg. The Moscovites now, for the first time, took up their winter quarters in Pomerania.

It is remarkable, that this whole year passed without a regular battle between the king of Prussia and any of his enemies; yet none of the most

unfortunate of his campaigns had been so ruinous to him. He had suffered four terrible defeats, without having balanced them with a single advantage of consequence in the campaign of 1759. Yet in these circumstances it is almost incredible how little he really lost. He was able to take the field again the ensuing year in a very respectable manner, and to make head against his enemies. In that year he lost a whole army near Landshut; still he was far from broken. Afterwards, in that same campaign, he gave his enemies two signal defeats, and ended his operations advantageously, and with great glory. But in the year of which we now write, without suffering any considerable blow in the field, without any striking efforts on any side, his power has gradually crumbled away.—The most calamitous defeats could not sink him lower. And in the situation in which he stood after the taking of Colberg, we may safely say, that there was scarcely a possibility that he could be preserved from destruction by any thing that lay within the reach of human endeavours.

C H A P. VII.

The negotiation resumed. French concessions. Difference concerning the German alliance. Difference concerning the captures antecedent to the declaration of war. Treaty breaks off. Messieurs Stanley and Buffy recalled.

AFTER having been so long detained on the theatre of war, it is time we should return to take a view of the negotiation for putting an end to the miseries it occasioned. In reality the view, even of this scene, was very gloomy and unpromising. The confidence and good humour of the two courts

being subverted, all that followed was rather an altercation than a treaty. It is true, that papers passed backward and forward; and the pretensions of each party, the points they agreed to cede, and those which they were determined to adhere to, grew more distinct and explicit. But all that cordiality was

vanished which is so necessary towards smoothing and clearing a road; which a long hostility had broken up, and so many intricate topics had contributed to embarrass.

Without involving ourselves in the detail of the several memorials which were delivered in, and without referring numerically to the several articles, it will be sufficient that we briefly state those points which were, or seemed to be, in a fair way of adjustment between England and France; and afterwards those on which it should appear that the negotiation broke off.

After some discussions concerning its proper limits, it was agreed, that all Canada should be ceded to the English. This cession comprehended, on one side, all the islands and countries adjoining to the gulph of St. Lawrence. On the other, it took in all the great lakes; and the whole course of the Ohio; to its discharge into the Mississippi. A territory sufficient for the basis of a great empire.

In drawing this line of division, another question arose concerning the bounds of Louisiana; and the state of the intermediate Indian nations between the lakes and the Mississippi, who inhabit, or are rather scattered over an immense country, that lies along the back of our colonies all the way from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It was therefore very proper that something definitive should be settled on this article, as it might otherwise easily be made productive of a new war. England proposed, that all those nations should continue, as she contended they had heretofore been, under the protection of Great Britain, without saying any thing precise as to the dominion of the soil.

France controverted this proposition: she on her part proposed to divide these nations; that those to the northward of the line drawn to ascertain the limits of Canada should be independent, under the protection of England, but that those who were to the southward, should enjoy the same independence, under the protection of France. Nothing was perfectly settled in relation to this point; but it does not seem as if there could have been any material disagreement upon it, had the other matters in debate been adjusted to their mutual satisfaction.

The African contest seemed to have been attended with still less difficulty. The French consented to give up both Senegal and Goree, provided Anamaboo and Acra were guarantied to them.

The momentous question of the fishery was likewise determined. The French gave up their claim to Cape Breton and St. John's, and were satisfied to receive the little Island of St. Pierre, on the coast of Newfoundland; but even this they were to receive on conditions sufficiently humiliating. They were to erect no sort of fortification, nor to keep up any military establishment there. An English commissary was to reside on the island, in order to see that these stipulations were adhered to. As to the rest, the French were to have the same privileges on the coast of Newfoundland, checked with the same restrictions, which before the war they had enjoyed under the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht. In conformity to another article of that treaty, and in compensation for the privilege of the fishery, they consented that Dunkirk should be demolished.

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Concerning the island of Guadeloupe, Marigalante, Minorca, and Belleisle, no great controversy had subsisted from the beginning. It had all along been agreed, that these conquests should be reciprocally restored. Neither did the French scruple to adopt our proposal concerning the affairs of the East Indies, nor to make satisfactory declarations concerning Ostend and Nieuport.

So many delicate and interesting points were settled, that it does not at first appear what it was that could have retarded the peace. A discussion of the separate interests of two powers only that are in earnest to agree, may be settled without any very considerable difficulty. The hard and almost inextricable part of the knot, is that wherein the cross concerns and interests of allies intervene. There were two points upon which, if we may form a judgment from appearances, this negotiation unfortunately broke off. The first was upon the manner in which England and France might be at liberty to assist their respective allies; and on the restitution of Wesel, Gueldres, and such other places, as the French had conquered from his Prussian majesty.

On the first member of this principal point, the repeated proposals of France for a neutrality in Germany, had been uniformly and positively rejected by our administration. They considered this as so many attacks upon national integrity. This scheme therefore not being admitted, they would or could come to no agreement, and scarcely to an intelligible explanation either of the mode or the quantity of the assistance which they should be at

liberty mutually to impart to their German allies, or of the place in which such succours should be employed. As to Wesel and Gueldres, the French obstinately refused to restore those places. They declared that such a cession would be directly against the faith by which they were bound to the empress queen of Hungary, for whom they insisted that these places had been conquered, and in whose name alone they were governed, though they had been reduced by the French arms, and were at that moment held by French garrisons.

As to the second point, namely, the restitution of the captures made previous to the declaration of war, the negotiating powers were equally positive, the one to demand, the other to refuse it. The English argued, that this claim had no sort of foundation in the law of nations, neither was it grounded on any particular convention. That the right of all hostile operations results, not from a formal declaration of war, but from the hostilities which the aggressor has first offered; that the contrary of this proposition is at least extremely contestible; and since it can by no means be clearly established, it follows that the detainment of those captures must be considered on the side of England, as part of the *uti possidetis*, originally proposed as the basis of this treaty.

France, on the other hand, seemed as fully convinced of the justice of her pretensions, and she deemed the arguments with which she supported them to be so unanswerable, that she offered to submit them to the justice of the English tribunals. They urged that this claim of restitution was founded on the law of

nations, and upon particular conventions; on particular conventions by the 19th article of the peace of Utrecht, and by the second article of the treaty of commerce; and that this was strengthened by the 3d article of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which renews and confirms those articles in the preceding treaties.

By these articles a protection is allowed to the respective subjects who may have ships in the ports of either of the powers, because having no opportunity of knowing that a rupture is fallen out, they sailed under the security of peace, and under the faith of treaties. By a parity of reasoning, the ships not actually in those ports, ought to enjoy the same security; else, as they are included in the same parity of circumstances, it would follow, contrary to the principles of humanity and right reason, that the sovereigns had provided for the preservation of one part of their subjects from the miseries of a sudden rupture, to which they expose the rest. The particular conventions of these treaties, they said, had their foundation in general equity, and the law of nations: since, as it is impracticable for belligerent states to agree amongst themselves which is the aggressor, it is proper that the subjects should receive previous notice of the rupture, in order that they may be able distinctly to know when they are, or are not in security, or when they may, or may not rely on the treaties which subsist between their sovereigns.

These topics were, as usual, bandied to and fro with great heat and little effect; and as in such discussions the arguments on both sides are plausible, and there can be no

authorised judge, the weight of the several pretensions commonly depends upon the power of the parties to enforce them. On these two points, therefore, the renunciation of German alliances, and the restitution of captures, the negotiation from the beginning was at a stand; and on these, at length, to all appearance, it finally broke off.

Not but we are fully satisfied that the disagreement even on these points might have been only the ostensible cause of the rupture. The true cause of the breach seems to have been the unreasonable interposition of the Spanish claims. For could France be supposed in good earnest to desire peace, that is, to desire such a reasonable peace as her circumstances might demand, when she officiously mingled with our particular debate the affairs of a foreign and neutral power, which had not the smallest connection with those that were at this time properly under deliberation. It was ridiculous to urge, that this was done from a prudent foresight, and to prevent a future war, which these disputes might possibly occasion. The business was to put an end to the war, which then actually subsisted; and nothing could be farther from assisting this design than to increase the subjects of debate. France must be sensible of the weight of this argument, who herself proposed in the very beginning of this treaty, as a means almost necessary for carrying it on with effect, that their particular dispute should be separated from those of their German allies, with which it certainly had a more natural connection than with those that subsisted between England and Spain: as all the former parties were then engaged directly

rectly or indirectly in the war, to which Spain had then no manner of relation.

The English ministry finding the French immoveable on the two capital points above mentioned, and having no opinion of the sincerity of their procedure, sent directions to Mr. Stanley to return to England, and to desire that M. Buffy should, 20th Sept. on the part of his court, receive the same orders.

An end was thus put to this negotiation (from which Europe had conceived such sanguine hopes of the alleviation of her miseries) after it had continued near six months. So far indeed was it from producing the happy effects that were proposed from it, so far was it from appeasing the animosities, of the powers originally engaged, or from extinguishing the old war, that the

parties separated with intentions more hostile, and opinions more adverse than ever; and the war was soon spread to a much greater extent by the taking in of a new party, and may possibly spread, still more widely, by laying open new sources of contention which may gradually draw in other powers, and finally involve every part of Europe. It was also a means of producing changes in England, which at a time of less tranquillity, and in circumstances of less internal strength, might have been productive of the most fatal consequences. But these matters are reserved for the subject of the ensuing chapter.

The leading negotiation in London and Paris being thus broken off, that which was proposed at Augsborg never took place.

C H A P. VIII.

Conduct of Spain during the negotiation. Spanish minister's memorial. Treaty between France and Spain. Difference in the English ministry. Mr. Pitt resigns. Mr. Pitt's letter. Disputes concerning the resignation. Addressess. Parliament meets. The German war continued.

AS nothing could have been more unprecedented, so nothing was more alarming than the proceeding of the court of Spain in the negotiation. It was altogether extraordinary to see a proposal for accommodating disputes that subsisted between friends, coming thro' the channel of an enemy. It was extremely singular to see points of such consequence formally communicated and proposed for deliberation by a French agent, commissioned only to negotiate a particular and distinct business, when the Spaniards had an ambassador residing

in London, from whom no sort of intimation had been previously received of such a design.

That proposal not only marked out a want of sincerity on the part of France, but it manifested so strange and irregular a partiality on the part of Spain, that it would very little have become the dignity of the king of Great Britain, or his attention to the safety of his subjects, to let it pass without a full and satisfactory explanation. Accordingly the Spanish ambassador was called upon to disavow this irregular procedure; but he returned

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a verbal, and soon after was authorized by his court to return a written answer, in which he openly avowed and justified the step taken by the French agent, as entirely agreeable to the sentiments of his master. He declared that the kings of France and Spain were united not only by the ties of blood, but by a mutual interest. He applauded the humanity and greatness of mind which his most christian majesty demonstrated in the proposition that was complained of. He insisted much on the sincere desire of peace, the only motive which influenced the conduct of the two monarchs; and he added, haughtily, that if his master had been governed by any other principles, "his Catholic majesty giving full scope to his greatness, would have spoken from himself, and as became his dignity."

It appeared evidently from the whole of this paper, that the court of Spain was regularly, as a sort of party, apprised of every step that was taken in the negotiation; that her judgment was appealed to upon every point, and her authority called in aid to force the acceptance of the terms which were offered by France; in a word, that there was a perfect union of affections, interests, and councils between these two courts, and the minister of the former, so far from denying or palliating this conduct, seemed to glory in it.

Mr. Pitt, who then took the lead in the ministry, was fully satisfied the intentions of Spain were by no means equivocal, and that this partiality, which they strongly avowed not only by declarations, but by facts, would drive them into all the measures of France. That a war on

that account was absolutely inevitable; and if, for the present moment, the Spaniards rather delayed their declaration of war than laid aside their hostile intentions, it was in order to strike the blow at their own time, and with the greater effect; that therefore their reasons for delaying to act were the very motives which ought to induce us to act with the utmost speed, and utmost vigour. That we ought to consider the evasions of that court as a refusal of satisfaction, and that refusal, as a declaration of war. That we ought from prudence as well as from spirit to secure to ourselves the first blow; and to be practically convinced that the early and effective measures, which had so large a share in reducing France to this dependence upon Spain, would also be the fittest for deterring or disabling Spain from affording any protection to France. That, to carry on this war with vigour, it was only necessary to continue our present efforts; no new armament would be necessary; and that, if any war could provide its own resources, it must be a war with Spain. That their fleet had not yet arrived, and that the taking of it, would at once disable theirs and strengthen our hands. This procedure, so suited to the dignity of the nation, and the insults it had received, would be a lesson to Spain, and to every other power, how they should presume to dictate in our affairs, and to intermeddle with a menacing mediation, and an officiousness as insidious, as it was audacious. That he would allow our enemies, whether secret or declared, no time to think and recollect themselves.

These sentiments, so agreeable to the resolute and enterprising character

rafter of this minister, appeared shocking to almost all the rest of his colleagues. They admitted that we ought not to be terrified from the assertion of our just demands, by the menaces of any power. They owned that Spain had taken a very extraordinary and very unjustifiable step; but that we ought to admit, and even to wish for, an explanation; this court upon a sober, yet spirited remonstrance, might recall that rash proposal into which they had been perhaps unwarily seduced by the artifices of France; that to shun war upon a just occasion was cowardice, but to provoke or court it was madness. And, if to court a war was not in general a very wise measure, to desire it with Spain, if possibly it could be avoided, was to overturn the most fundamental principles of the policy of both nations. That this desire of adding war to war, and enemy to enemy, whilst we had our hands already as full as they could hold, and whilst all our faculties were strained to the utmost pitch, was ill to calculate the national strength of our country, which, however great, had its limits, and was not able to contend with all the world; that whilst we were calling for new enemies, no mention was made of new allies, nor indeed of any new resource whatsoever. To plunge into such measures, in the manner proposed, and upon no better grounds, could not fail to scandalize and to alarm all Europe; and we could possibly derive no advantage from this precipitate conduct, which would not be more than counter-balanced by the jealousy and terror it would necessarily create in every nation near us. As to the seizure of the *flota*, it was not to be reckoned upon, as at the very

time of that deliberation it might be expected to be safe in its harbour; and perhaps if we could succeed in seizing it, we might perform a service not very agreeable to neutral nations, and as little advantageous to our own commerce. If Spain, blind to her true interests, and misled by French councils, should give in a more decisive manner into the designs of that court, and obstinately refuse a reasonable satisfaction, it would be then the true time to declare war, when all the neighbouring and impartial powers were convinced that we acted with as much temper as resolution, and when every thinkingman, at home should be satisfied that he was not hurried into the hazards and expences of war, from an idea of chimerical heroism, but from inevitable necessity; and that in such a case we might depend upon the utmost support which the nation could give to an administration that depended upon its strength, and yet dreaded to waste it wantonly, or to employ it unjustly. The minister, warmed by this opposition, declared that, "This was the time for
 "humbling the whole house of
 "Bourbon; that if this opportunity were let slip, it might never
 "be recovered; and if he could
 "not prevail in this instance, he
 "was resolved that this was the
 "last time he should sit in that
 "council. He thanked the ministers of the late king for their
 "support; said he was himself
 "called to the ministry by the
 "voice of the people, to whom he
 "considered himself as accountable for his conduct; and that
 "he would no longer remain in a
 "situation which made him responsible for measures he was no
 "longer allowed to guide."

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The noble lord, who presided in this council, to whom years have added the wisdom of experience, without abating the vigour and fire of youth; and who was himself as bold a minister as ever directed the affairs of this nation, made him this reply: "I find the gentleman is determined to leave us, nor can I say I am sorry for it, since he would otherwise have certainly compelled us to leave him; but, if he be resolved to assume the right of advising his majesty, and directing the operations of the war, to what purpose are we called to this council? When he talks of being responsible to the people, he talks the language of the house of commons, and forgets, that at this board, he is only responsible to the king. However, tho' he may possibly have convinced himself of his infallibility, still it remains that we should be equally convinced before we can resign our understandings to his direction, or join with him in the measure he proposes."

On the division, the minister himself and a noble lord closely connected with him, were the only voices in favour of the immediate declaration of war; the rest of the board were unanimously against it.

The reader will observe, that together with those matters, which have been published, relative to this very important deliberation, with some appearance of authenticity, we have added such arguments as have been agitated among the people; a liberty necessary to place the matter in its full light.

Mr. Pitt and lord Temple, adhering to their first opinion, and having delivered their reasons in writing, resigned their employ-

ments. This resignation seemed equal to a revolution in the state. An universal alarm was spread; a thousand rumours flew abroad; and the first suggestions were, that this great minister, endeavouring to avail himself by his firmness in negotiation of the advantages he had acquired by his vigour in war, was opposed by the whole council, who were resolved to have a peace at any rate, and that this opposition had driven him to resign the seals. But the true cause of the resignation very soon came out; and on this point a violent conflict ensued, in which the popular cause was worse sustained, and the ministerial better, (that is, with greater effect) than is usual on such discussions. Some circumstances contributed not a little to this success.

When Mr. Pitt resigned the seals, the great person to whom they were delivered, received them with ease and firmness, without requesting that he should resume his office. His majesty expressed his concern for the loss of so able a servant; and to shew the favourable sense he entertained of his services, he made him a most gracious and unlimited offer of any rewards in the power of the crown to bestow. His majesty at the same time expressed himself not only satisfied with the opinion of the majority of his council, but declared he would have found himself under the greatest difficulty how to have acted, had that council concurred as fully in supporting the measure proposed by Mr. Pitt, as they had done in rejecting it. A sentiment (in the light in which his majesty considered this measure) grounded upon the firmest principles of integrity and honour, and which must raise the highest veneration for his

his royal character not only among his own subjects, but amongst all nations, when they see a power which has so little to fear from any human effort, so very fearful of the least infringement of the strictest and most critical rules of justice.

Mr. Pitt was sensibly touched with the grandeur and condescension of this proceeding. 'I confess, Sir, I had but too much reason to expect your majesty's displeasure. I did not come prepared for this exceeding goodness. Pardon me, Sir,—it overpowers, it oppresses me.' He burst into tears.

We are far from an attempt to add any colouring to so exquisitely affecting a picture. We are indeed far from being able to do justice to perhaps one of the most pathetic and elevated scenes which could possibly be displayed, the parting of such a prince, and such a minister.

The next day a pension of three thousand pounds a year was settled on Mr. Pitt for three lives, and at the same time a title was conferred upon his lady and her issue; a pension the best bestowed, and a nobility the most honourably acquired, and most truly merited. Immediately the Gazette gave notice to the public of all these transactions. The resignation made the first article; the honours and rewards the next; and they were followed by a letter from our ambassador in Spain, containing an account of the favourable and pacific language of that court, and of the strong assurance they gave of a desire to accommodate all differences in an amicable manner.

It must be owned that this manoeuvre was very skilfully executed. For it at once gave the people to understand the true motive to the

resignation; the insufficiency of that motive, and the graciousness of the K. notwithstanding the abrupt departure of his minister. If after this the late minister should chuse to enter into opposition, he must go into it loaded and oppressed with the imputation of the blackest ingratitude: if on the other hand he should retire from business, or should concur in support of that administration which he had left, because he disapproved its measures, his acquiescence would be attributed by the multitude to a bargain for his forsaking the public, and that the title and his pension were the considerations.

These were the barriers that were opposed against that torrent of popular rage, which it was apprehended would proceed from this resignation. And the truth is, they answered their end perfectly; this torrent for some time was beaten back, almost diverted into an opposite course; and when afterwards it returned to those objects, against which it was originally directed, and where it was most dreaded, it was no longer that impetuous and irresistible tide, which in the year 1757 had borne down every thing before it; it was weakened, divided, and ineffective.

On this occasion the clamorous and inferior members of each party went lengths, which undoubtedly were neither authorized nor approved by their leaders. The friends of Mr. Pitt raised the most violent clamours for displacing a minister, whose measures had raised the nation from the most abject state, to the highest pinnacle of glory. They said, that "he was in fact displaced, when he was com-
" pelled

“ pelled to resign, by not being
 “ suffered to carry into execution
 “ those measures which he knew to
 “ be necessary to the honour and
 “ safety of his country. That the
 “ check which this minister had
 “ received, would most unseason-
 “ ably revive the drooping hopes
 “ of France, sunk by the vigour of
 “ our military operations, and the
 “ firmness of our councils under his
 “ administration, and would shew
 “ Spain with what impunity she
 “ might insult the honour of the
 “ British crown, and violate the
 “ property of its subjects. They
 “ reckoned up the disgraces which
 “ the nation had suffered before
 “ Mr. Pitt had entered into the
 “ management of affairs, and the
 “ victories and conquests which
 “ were the fruit of his councils.”

In consequence of these reason-
 ings, addresses, resolutions and in-
 structions were set on foot in the
 great corporations; and it was be-
 lieved, that the example would be
 followed, as on a former occasion
 of the same kind, by all the other
 cities and boroughs of the king-
 dom. But the progress of this mea-
 sure, though commenced with
 much alacrity, was slow and lan-
 guid; a few only of the corporations
 entered into it; and some even of
 those few in a manner less warm
 than was expected. A strenuous de-
 fence was made on the part of the
 remaining ministry.

“ Was it ever heard, said they,
 “ that a sovereign has been cen-
 “ sured for listening to the whole
 “ body of his council, in prefer-
 “ ence to the particular opinions of
 “ a single man? On the contrary,
 “ this uncontrouled sway of a single
 “ minister has been often thought
 “ dangerous, and was always odious
 “ in our free constitution; and is

“ the more justly to be disliked, as
 “ perhaps inconsistent with the true
 “ spirit, either of absolute monar-
 “ chy, or of limited government.
 “ Let the merit of this minister be
 “ what it will, shall his master
 “ therefore be forced to receive him
 “ upon any terms? Must his prince
 “ to gratify his ambitious views,
 “ or, if you please, his virtuous
 “ intentions, dismiss his whole
 “ council, and annihilate his pre-
 “ rogative as a king, his reason
 “ and judgment as a man? Was it
 “ ever heard before that a coun-
 “ sellor has professed, without any
 “ reserve or any mask, that because
 “ he could not guide in a govern-
 “ ment, he would not co-operate?
 “ This has unquestionably been the
 “ true motive for the conduct of
 “ many ministers, but never was
 “ the avowed motive until this oc-
 “ casion. Mr. Pitt has had the
 “ freest scope for the exertion of
 “ his genius; he was, perhaps, the
 “ only English minister that never
 “ met with the slightest opposition;
 “ he has had the treasures and the
 “ forces of the nation at his most
 “ absolute command: let him, in
 “ his turn, do that justice that has
 “ been done to him; let him, if
 “ the favours of the crown consti-
 “ tute no obligation, be bound at
 “ least by the rules of equity; and
 “ if he will not partake in the con-
 “ duct of the present most intricate
 “ and difficult business of adminis-
 “ tration, let him not render it still
 “ more intricate and more difficult
 “ by his opposition; and let him
 “ not study to find a justification of
 “ his measures, from the ill success
 “ of those whom he has left, when
 “ that ill success will be owing to
 “ his own devices.”

Thus far the points seem to have
 been urged with propriety and
 weight.

weight. A torrent, however, of low and illiberal abuse, was also poured out on this occasion. His whole life, public and private, was scrutinized with the utmost malignity, to furnish matter of calumny against him. The successes of his administration were depreciated; his faults were monstrously exaggerated; and the reward and honours so justly conferred on him by his sovereign, were by every trick of wit, ridicule, and buffoonery, converted into matter of degradation and disgrace.

Without presuming to take any part in a controversy, which (however unequally) divided the royal council, or without entering into the sentiments of any faction, which we have always shunned, we may affirm with truth and impartiality, that no man was ever better fitted than Mr. Pitt, to be the minister in a great and powerful nation, or better qualified to carry that power and greatness to their utmost limits. There was in all his designs a magnitudo, and even a vastness, which was not easily comprehended by every mind, and which nothing but success could have made to appear reasonable. If he was sometimes incorrect, he was never vulgar.

His power, as it was not acquired, so neither was it exercised in an ordinary manner. With very little parliamentary, and with less court influence, he swayed both at court and in parliament with an authority unknown before to the best supported ministers. He was called to the ministry by the voice of the people; and what is more rare, he held it with that approbation; and under him for the first time, administration and popularity were seen united. Under him Great Britain

carried on the most important war, in which she ever was engaged, alone, and unassisted, with greater splendour, and with more success than she had ever enjoyed at the head of the most powerful alliances. Alone this island seemed to balance the rest of Europe.

In the conduct of the war he never suffered the enemy to breathe, but overwhelmed them with reiterated blows, and kept up the alarm in every quarter. If one of his expeditions was not so well calculated or so successfully executed, amends was made by another, and by a third. The spirit of the nation once roused, was not suffered for a moment to subside; and the French, dazzled as it were, by the multitude and celerity of his enterprises, seemed to have lost all power of resistance. In short, he revived the military genius of our people; he supported our allies; he extended our trade; he raised our reputation; he augmented our dominions; and on his departure from administration, left the nation in no other danger than that which ever must attend exorbitant power, and the temptation which may be, to the invidious exertion of it. Happy it had been for him, for his sovereign, and his country, if a temper less austere, and a disposition more practicable, more compliant, and conciliating, had been joined to his other great virtues. The want of these qualities disabled him from acting any otherwise than alone: it prevented our enjoying the joint fruit of the wisdom of many able men, who might mutually have tempered, and mutually forwarded each other; and finally, which was not the meanest loss, it deprived us of his own immediate services.

Those who censured his political conduct the most severely, could raise but few exceptions to it; none of them singly, and perhaps, the whole united, of no great weight against a person long engaged in so great a scene of action.

Whether the part, which under his administration we rather continued to act than newly took, with regard to the affairs of Germany, be for the real interest of Great Britain, is a question of the utmost difficulty, and which perhaps will never admit a satisfactory solution. To condemn him on this head, we must be sure of this solution. It has been observed in favour of that contested measure, that France demonstrated, through the whole progress of the late treaty, the most earnest desire that we should abandon that German connection; no trifling argument, that our enemy did not look upon it to be extremely prejudicial to our interests. If he has carried on that war at a vast expence, a prodigious stand has been made against the entire power of France; had less been expended, the whole expence might have been lost. How far this part of his conduct was agreeable to his former declarations, is a discussion which can avail but little. He found the nation engaged in these affairs; it was more easy to push them forward, than to extricate himself from them; as he proceeded, he discovered by experience the advantages of that plan of action, and his opinion was changed.

But even admitting, that, to at-

tain the ends of opposition, he had once fallen upon popular topics, which even then he knew were not tenable, it can form but a very small blemish in a public character, however wrong it may be by application to the strict rules of morality. Ill would it fare with statesmen, if this sort of consistency were to be expected from the most consistent of them.

With regard to the pension and title, it is a shame that any defence should be necessary. What eye cannot distinguish, at the first glance, the difference between this and the exceptionable case of titles and pensions? What Briton, with the smallest sense of honour and gratitude, but must blush for his country, if such a man retired unrewarded from the public service, let the motives to that retirement be what they would? It was not possible that his sovereign could let his eminent services pass unrequited; the sum that was given was undoubtedly inadequate to his merits; and the quantum was rather regulated by the moderation of the great mind that received it, than by the liberality of that which bestowed it.

The conduct of Mr. Pitt when the parliament met, in which he made his own justification, without impeaching the conduct of any of his colleagues, or taking one measure that might seem to arise from disgust or opposition, has set a seal upon his character.

Lord Egremont was appointed to succeed him as secretary for the southern department.

C H A P. IX.

Dispute with Spain. Representation of the earl of Bristol. Disposition of the court of Madrid. Treaty between France and Spain. England desires a communication. Court of Spain refuses. The Ministers mutually withdraw. A rupture,

THE unfortunate intervention of Spain in the late negotiation raised so many difficulties, and created so much mischief both abroad and at home, that it becomes an æra in this history, and it is necessary we should pursue that object from the point at which we left it, to its final and fatal determination.

The answer which had been received from the Spanish minister in London was far from being satisfactory to our court. Orders were immediately given to the earl of Bristol, our ambassador in Spain, to remonstrate with energy and firmness on so extraordinary a proceeding; to adhere to the negative put upon the Spanish pretensions to fish at Newfoundland; to rest the article of disputed captures on the justice of our tribunals; to continue the former professions of our desire of an amicable adjustment of the logwood dispute; and of our willingness to cause the settlements on the coast of Honduras to be evacuated, as soon as ever his Catholick majesty should suggest a method for our enjoyment of that traffic, to which we had a right by treaty, and which was further confirmed to us by repeated promises from that court.

At the same time that the earl of Bristol was authorized to proceed with that spirit, which the offended dignity of our court required, and to bring Spain to a categorical and satisfactory declaration, concerning her final intentions; yet if he per-

ceived on her part any intention to disavow or even to explain away this offensive transaction, he was readily to accept it, and to afford to that court as handsome a retreat as possible. The letter which conveyed these instructions was written by Mr. Pitt, and dated on the 28th of July, a few days after the fatal memorial had been delivered by Mr. Bussy.

The earl of Bristol punctually obeyed those orders. He found general Wall, the Spanish minister, much in cold blood, and in very equivocal dispositions. He heard with great patience the proper and energetic representation that had been very ably made by the earl of Bristol. He applauded the king of Great-Britain's magnanimity in not suffering France as a tribunal, to be appealed to in his disputes with Spain; and declared, that in the proposition which had been made with the consent of his court, things were not considered in that light; asked whether it could be imagined in England, that the Catholic king was seeking to provoke us in our present most flourishing and most exalted situation, and after such a series of prosperous events as no single nation had ever met with? He valued, and reciprocally returned, our frequent professions of friendship, and our desire of amicable adjustment. But these favourable demonstrations were accompanied with some circumstances, that had a very menacing

ing appearance. For, in the first place, he declared, that at that time the utmost harmony subsisted between the courts of France and Spain; that in consequence of their perfect agreement, there was a mutual unreserved communication of every step taken in their several negotiations with England; that France had even offered to assist Spain, in case the discussions she had with us should grow into a rupture; and that this offer was considered in a friendly light. Such an intimate union of a third power with one of the parties at war, forebodes no long duration to its friendship, or even to its neutrality with the other. If Spain justified the proceedings of France, and owned herself concerned in them, it was but one, and that a short step to a junction with her.

As to the three matters in dispute, the Spanish minister resolutely adhered to them all; and as to the last (that of the logwood) he observed, that Great-Britain had offered them nothing, but what they had long since been tired of, treaty and negotiation; that this matter had been already fully discussed; and that on this head Spain had given the most convincing proofs of her desire to be on the best terms with England; for in the beginning of this war, before England had grown terrible by her successes, when their American-governors had endeavoured to dislodge the English from some new establishments on the coast of Honduras, they had at the complaint of our court, in order to take away all cause of mistrust, ordered the governors to desist from so justifiable an enterprize. That on the offer of England on this occasion to settle matters in an amicable manner, they cheerfully

agreed to that method. But that six years had elapsed without their receiving the least satisfaction. They even alledged that the English encroachments on their coasts in that time increased.

In this manner the Spaniards vindicated the form and the matter of their proceeding: they shewed no sort of disposition to relax from their claims; but at the same time they no longer insisted on blending together the several discussions; and they professed, in general, though not in very warm terms, a desire of continuing in amity with us. With regard to the matters in dispute, the pretensions of both powers stood in this posture throughout this whole discussion; except that they were urged with more or less asperity, according to the fluctuating disposition of the court of Spain, which seemed to rest upon no sure and settled principles. There were probably two factions in her councils, who, as they alternately prevailed, changed the language and countenance of the Spanish minister. However, for some time the aspect of things continued on the whole to be rather favourable, and even an express declaration was at length made, that Spain had been, at no time, more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with us. But still the French interest silently gained ground at Madrid; the confidential communications of that court with Spain, her affected moderation in the treaty; the dangerous greatness of England; the common interest of the house of Bourbon, every part of which must suffer, both in its dignity and safety, by allowing the principal of its branches to be pruned to the quick; these points were urged with continual sollicitation;

tation; and they assured the Spaniards that even the signing an alliance between the sovereigns of the two nations, would intimidate England, already exhausted by the war, and apprehensive of losing the valuable commerce she carried on with Spain.

These arguments and suggestions at length prevailed, and a treaty was signed between the two courts, the purport of which was to preserve from oppression, and to maintain the interests of the house of Bourbon. This alliance was of a nature the more dangerous, as it turned upon family, not national interests, and because not stating exactly its objects, it might be made just of what extent they pleased. We make no mention of any other treaty than this, of itself sufficiently alarming, because whatever suspicions may be entertained, there is no certainty that any other has been concluded between those powers.

France had obtained in this treaty almost all that she aimed at; by it she entered into the closest connection with Spain; this connection did not indeed seem directly, and of necessity, to include a breach with England; it led to it, however, almost inevitably. At first the whole transaction was kept a profound secret; the inferiority of the marine of Spain, and the precariousness of their supplies from America, in case they came to a present rupture with England, obliged them to this temporary reserve. France took care that this treaty should not transpire until the negotiation was broken off, and Spain, whilst she was under these apprehensions, exhibited those occasional proofs of a pacific disposition, which we have just now seen.

But as soon as France had lost all hopes of concluding the negotiation in the manner she had wished, and had failed in the use she made of the intervention of the claims of Spain, she circulated with great industry a report, that Spain would immediately declare against Great Britain, in consequence of a treaty lately concluded among the Bourbon courts.

England found that those boasts of the French were too confidently made, and too generally believed, to be altogether without foundation. In consequence of these apprehensions, orders were sent to Spain, to demand in the most moderate terms, but in a manner not to be evaded, a communication of this treaty, or at least a disavowal that it contained any thing to the prejudice of Great Britain. But before these orders could reach Spain, lord Bristol had himself received intelligence of the treaty, and of the hopes, which the French made no secret of their deriving from that source. He therefore thought himself under a necessity of desiring satisfaction from the Spanish secretary of state concerning it.

Upon this application there appeared on a sudden such a change in the countenance, language, and sentiments of that minister, as indicated but too fully the justness of the suspicions that were entertained. The Spanish fleet was now safely arrived with a very rich cargo; the French arms had made a considerable progress in the king's electoral dominions; the success of the imperial arms was no less striking; the reasons for their former shew of moderation no longer existed. They therefore gave a loose to those movements which they had hitherto concealed. M. Wall, evading a

direct answer, entered into a long and bitter complaint, not only of the treatment which Spain had received from us, but of the haughtiness of our late proceedings with France: that it was time for them to open their eyes, and not to suffer a neighbour, an ally, a relation, and a friend, any longer to run the risque of receiving such rigid laws as were prescribed by an insulting conqueror; that we were intoxicated with our successes; and a continued series of victories had elated us so far, as to make us reject the reasonable conditions offered by France. This refusal made it evident, that our design in ruining the French power, was the more easily to crush Spain; that we proposed entirely to chase the French from all their colonies in America, to have the easier task in seizing on the Spanish dominions in those parts, thereby to satisfy to the utmost our ambition, and to gratify our boundless thirst of conquest; therefore he would himself be the man to advise the king of Spain, that since his dominions were to be overwhelmed, at least that they should be seized with arms in his subjects hands, and not to continue the passive victim he had hitherto appeared in the eyes of the world.

The English ambassador, though astonished at so extraordinary a change of style, replied with coolness to the invectives, and with firmness to the menaces of the Spanish minister; he obviated the objections which had been made, and supported our pretensions; after answering in the best manner to what Wall had urged, he returned to his first demand, an explanation concerning the treaty; as often as a direct answer was evaded, the same

question was again put; and at length the only reply was, that the king of Spain had thought proper to *renew his family compacts*; and then Mr. Wall, as if he had gone farther than he was authorised, suddenly turned the discourse, and no farther satisfaction could be obtained.

This revolution in the appearances of things in Spain, was too interesting not to be immediately communicated. Our ministry saw evidently, that the moderation they had hitherto displayed, might be attributed to fear, and that the language of the court of Spain would permit no doubt of their hostile intentions. Orders were therefore given to the earl of Bristol, conformable to the dignity of the nation, and the justice of our claim. He was ordered to renew his instances concerning the treaty; to demand an explanation with a proper firmness, but without the mixture of any thing which might irritate; and to signify, that a peremptory refusal to communicate the treaty, or to disavow an intention to take part with our enemies, would be considered as an aggression on the part of Spain, and an absolute declaration of war.

Things were now brought to a single and precise point. The demand was made in the terms of the order. Then it was that the pride of Spain entirely threw off the remainder of that mask, which her policy had persuaded her to assume; the secretary, M. Wall, replied, "That the spirit of
"haughtiness and of
"discord, which dic- Dec. 10th.
"tated this inconsiderate step, and
"which for the misfortune of
"mankind still reigns so much in
"the

“ the British government, is what
 “ has made the declaration of war,
 “ and attacked the king’s dignity;
 “ and that the earl of Bristol might
 “ return when and in what manner
 “ was convenient to him.”

The earl of Bristol parted from Madrid the 17th of December; and thus was brought on a rupture which has prodigiously extended the operations, and consequently the miseries of war, and threatens to protract them to a very long duration. Europe unfortunately found herself plunged into the gulph of a new war, at the time she hoped to emerge from the old one, and by the very means which were used to draw her out of it. A point of honour alone seemed to have been the last and immediate cause of the breach; but whoever has diligently attended to the Spanish affairs from the memorial presented by Buffo to the final answer delivered by Wall, will see that the motives were, however ill understood, of a much more serious and important nature.

As the two powers had now come to extremities, and the English ambassador had departed from Madrid, the Spanish minister also quitted London; but before his departure he left a paper, in the nature of a manifesto, of very little importance in point of argument, but filled with invectives, charging the

war on the haughtiness of the late English minister, and on the little management with which his court had been treated, both during the administration of that minister, and since his resignation. That had the purport of the treaty been desired in a manner less offensive to the dignity of his master, it might as easily have been obtained, as it could have been justified; for the treaty, which was believed to have been signed on the 15th of August, contained only a reciprocal guaranty of the dominions of the several branches of the house of Bourbon; but with this particular restriction, that it should only extend to the dominions which shall remain to France after the present war.

It must be remarked, that this paper, whilst it pretends to set forth the purport of a treaty, dated the 15th of August, does not deny the existence of any other treaty which might more offensively concern the interests of Great Britain. It was however answered in every article with the utmost moderation, perspicuity, and force, in a memorial of lord Egremont. Here we close the Spanish transaction; as this is the whole of what belongs properly to the year we treat of. All that remains to fulfil our annual task is, to touch upon the affairs of the East Indies and America,

C H A P. X.

Blockade of Pondicherry. Distress of the French. Fleet dispersed in a storm. Fleet returns. Town surrenders. Mahé taken. Enterprizes of Mr. Law. Mogul army defeated by Major Carnac. Nabob of Bengal deposed. Coast of Sumatra ravaged by the count d'Estaing. Dominica taken by lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas.

AFTER the defeat of the French near Wandewash, the taking of the city of Arcot, and the reduction of the fortresses of Chittepoot and Carrical, Pondicherry was the only place of consequence which remained to our enemies in India. This town, beautifully built, strongly fortified, and four leagues in circuit, seems rather the capital of a kingdom, than a trading establishment. It is situated on the coast of Malabar, about forty miles from our settlement at Madras, which in the days of its prosperity it rivalled, if not exceeded, in trade, opulence, and splendor; and it still remained the depositary of whatever wealth was left to the French, after the reverse of their fortune in war.

As soon as the fortresses adjacent to this important place had been reduced, and the inland country brought perfectly to our interests by the total expulsion of the French, the blockade of Pondicherry was commenced by the land forces under colonel Coote, and the marine under admiral Stevens. A regular siege was at that time impracticable, on account of the periodical rains, which were daily expected; and even under more favourable circumstances it would have proved a task of infinite difficulty to attempt by any army that could be supported in India, the taking of a place so strongly fortified, defended

by a good garrison, and by an officer able and resolute, and whose pride and obstinacy, so prejudicial on all other occasions, would have made him, as in effect they did make him, persevere to the very last moment in the defence of the last stake which the French had left in India.

The blockade being therefore chosen as the most eligible for the time, was continued with the best dispositions and the most extraordinary patience on both sides, for full seven months. In this time the garrison and inhabitants suffered sorely by famine. Col. Coote, in order to augment their distress, erected batteries at a distance, not with a view of ruining the walls, but to harass the enemy by an increase of garrison duty.

At length, when the weather appeared settled, four batteries were raised at some distance to enfilade the streets of Pondicherry, whilst others were advanced nearer, in order to play upon the works. These operations, though the siege was not yet formally undertaken, commenced on the 26th of November, 1760; but as the season of the rains and winds was not yet quite over, much was suffered from storms, which ruined the batteries and approaches. They were, however, always repaired with the utmost alacrity and speed, and the siege suffered no intermission. So that the besieged, who eagerly expected the arrival of their fleet to their relief,

were

were reduced to the most extreme distress. They lived on camels, elephants, dogs and cats. The extreme scarcity and dearth even of this wretched provision, increased their misery. Sixteen roupies (half-crowns) had been paid for the flesh of a dog.

In the midst of this distress their hopes were suddenly revived, and those of the besiegers, notwithstanding the progress they had made, almost totally depressed. On the first of January 1761, one of those terrible storms, so frequent in the Indian sea, and so ruinous, drove the English squadron from before Pondicherry. Two ships of the line were wrecked, and their crews, with the exception of two or three men, entirely perished. Two others of the same class were driven ashore, and beat to pieces. The men fortunately escaped. The real damage which our fleet sustained on this occasion, together with the idea of a far greater, suggested by their own desires, and justified by the violence of the storm, elevated to the highest pitch the spirits of the garrison, sunk by disease, famine, fatigue, and an uninterrupted train of ad-

verse fortune. General Lally seeing the port clear, sent an express without delay to the French agent in the neighbouring neutral settlements, that this was the time to throw in succours; he seemed sanguine, and full of vigour. The letter, which was intercepted, is printed below*, as it may tend to furnish some idea of the character of this singular man.

But admiral Stevens, and those who commanded under him, exerted themselves with unparalleled diligence and celerity, appeared again before Pondicherry in less than four days after the storm, with eleven ships of the line and one frigate, and the blockade was as complete as ever. No succours had been thrown in; and admiral Stevens, in order to prevent the ill impression which the late disaster might have occasioned, sent a message to the neighbouring Dutch and Danish settlements, of the good condition and strength of the remainder of his fleet, and assured them he would make prize of such vessels as he found infringing the neutrality by attempting to supply the enemy.

* Translation of an intercepted letter from general Lally to M. Raymond, French resident at Pullicat, dated Pondicherry the 2d of January 1761.

“ Mr. RAYMOND,

“ The English squadron is no more, Sir; out of the twelve ships they had in our road, seven are lost, crews and all; the four others dismasted; and it appears there is no more than one frigate that hath escaped; therefore don't lose an instant to send us chelings upon chelings loaded with rice: the Dutch have nothing to fear now; besides (according to the law of nations), they are only to send us no provisions themselves, and we are no more blocked up by sea.

“ The saving of Pondicherry hath been in your power once already; if you miss the present opportunity, it will be entirely your fault: do not forget also some small chelings; offer great rewards; I expect seventeen thousand Morattoes within these four days. In short, risk all, attempt all, force all, and send us some rice, should it be but half a garbe at a time.

“ Signed, LALLY.”

Notwithstanding this mortifying disappointment, M. Lally made no proposal to surrender. The siege was carried on with redoubled alacrity; and at length a large battery being advanced within four hundred and fifty yards of the rampart, a breach being effected, and not more than one day's provision of any kind remaining, a signal was made for a cessation; the principal of the jesuits, together with two civilians, came out, and offered terms of capitulation. The governor preserving all his haughtiness, which neither his errors nor misfortunes could in the least abate, declined to

offer any terms; he sent Jan. 15th. out a paper full of invectives against the English, for the breach of treaties relative to India; he alledged that those breaches disqualified him from proposing any terms; and in consequence he rather suffered our troops to take possession of the place, than formally surrendered it. As the governor refused to capitulate, the proposal of the inhabitants was little regarded, and the city of Pondicherry, with a garrison of about fourteen hundred European soldiers, a vast quantity of military stores, and great riches, was given up at discretion to our victorious arms.

Nothing can be said too highly of the conduct, perseverance, and unanimity of the land and sea services, during a tedious siege and blockade of eight months, in a climate so unfavourable to all military operations. Colonel Coote gave the final blow to the French power in India: he was now undisputed master of the rich coast of Coromandel; the French power was wholly extirpated; the neutral nations were contemptible; the prin-

ces of the country considered us with an awful regard, and nothing but a little French settlement on the coast of Malabar, called Mahie, (and which was soon after reduced) opposed our commanding the whole trade of the vast peninsula of India, from the Ganges to the Indus, the most extensive and profitable sphere of commerce in the world.

Whilst every thing was giving way to our arms in the southern parts of this peninsula, the affairs of France, which in Bengal had been to all appearance totally suppressed, rose up again for a moment from a quarter, and in a manner, which was little expected. After the taking of Chandenagore by admiral Watson, in the year 1757, Mr. Law (nephew to that Law who had made himself so well known by the Mississippi scheme) put himself at the head of a party of French fugitives, which was augmented from time to time to about two hundred men. With this small party he threw himself into the heart of the country, and joining himself sometimes to one, sometimes to another of the native princes, as his interest led him, he rendered himself considerable by several striking services, and supported the credit of his little corps with a very high reputation.

The Great Mogul having some time since been deposed by an irruption of the Marattas, and dying soon after, one of his sons, Sha Zaddah, assumed the title, and was supported by some of the provinces of that extensive and disunited empire: he was opposed by others; and though he was at the head of a royal army of his native subjects, such is the state of the military in that part of the world, that he con-

sidered

sidered an handful of European fugitives, as an acquisition of the greatest importance, and such as might turn the balance against any weight of Indians which might be thrown into the opposite scale. In fact, it was to Mr. Law he attributed the reduction of several considerable provinces to his obedience.

Elated with these successes, Law persuaded him to turn his arms against Bengal, which had not acknowledged him; it was a rich and flourishing country, and the possession of it would undoubtedly contribute more than all the rest to set him on the throne of the Moguls. Here, unfortunately for him, the evil genius of Law impelled him to encounter again with those arms, by which the interest of his country had been before ruined in this part of the world, and which indeed were those only, from which he had a great deal to fear. Sha Zaddah entered the kingdom of Bengal, at the head of an army of 80,000 Indians, and something more than 200 French.

The French support was more prejudicial to his title in the eyes of the English, than any other objection, and as they were now become the arbiters of crowns in the East, they joined the Nabob of Bengal to oppose his progress. About 20,000 blacks, supported by 500 English soldiers, formed the army against him. A major (major Carnac) commanded that body, which engaged, and totally routed an army of fourscore thousand men, commanded by the Mogul in person. That prince was taken prisoner; Mr. Law was also taken, and the party of French adventurers dispersed for ever. It is

not yet known with certainty, in what manner they mean to dispose of their captive monarch. It was some heightening to the satisfaction of this great event, that it happened on the same day in which the French agreed to the surrender of Pondicherry.

A little before this, Jaffiar Ali Cawn, the Nabob who, in 1757, had been placed in that dignity by Gen. Clive, notwithstanding the terrifying example of his predecessor, by his weakness and misgovernment, drew on himself the hatred of his subjects, and lost the protection of the English. But as his ambition was the feeblest of his passions, he consented quietly to quit the throne. The revolution was effected without bloodshed, his son-in-law was appointed in his room; and as the whole transaction was with the consent and co-operation of the English governor Vansittart, the old privileges of the company were confirmed, and new were acquired: the English in Bengal were become necessary to the government of that country, and every change produces something to their advantage.

It is certain, that the period of this war in the East Indies, has been marked by as many striking events, uncommon circumstances, and singular reverses of fortune, as any that have happened from the time of our knowledge of this part of the world. We are sorry that the accounts we have hitherto had are so broken and imperfect, that it is impossible to treat of them in a manner in the least suitable to their dignity and importance. Here we only touch them slightly.

It can hardly be said, that this series of prosperity was interrupted by

by the successful attempts of the count d'Estaign. This lively adventurer, with the command of no more than two ordinary frigates, had, in October 1759, taken and destroyed the English settlement of Bender-Abassi, on the Persian gulph; he then struck over to the island of Sumatra, where we carry on our most considerable commerce in pepper; and before the end of the following April, reduced Bencoolen, the principal settlement, and all the rest of our forts and factories on that island, which made a defence altogether as unworthy of the rest of our conduct in India, as that of the count d'Estaign was superior to the efforts of his countrymen in that quarter. This bold adventurer, however, could not derive so much

honour from the vigour of his enterprise, as disgrace from having made them against the most sacred laws of arms: if what is said is true, that he was at the very time a prisoner upon parole.

In America the island of Dominica, one of those islands called Neutral, but which the French had fortified and settled, was reduced by a small armament under lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas. North America was perfectly quietted by a peace with the Cherokees. Colonel Grant reduced them to this necessity, by penetrating with great courage and perseverance into their country, and destroying fifteen of their towns, and almost their whole harvest.

T H E

C H R O N I C L E.

J A N U A R Y.

1st. **T**HE London bill of mortality for last year, by the society of parish-clerks, comes pretty near the calculation of thirteen males to twelve females, the numbers being 7778 males, and 7173 females; an observation long since made by Dr. Davenant, Sir William Petty, and other political arithmeticians.

Christenings in Stockholm last year, 2120. Burials, 3378. Weddings, 804.

Births in the city of Cassel last year, 567. Burials, 806.

Christenings at Francfort last year, 816. Burials, 1781. Weddings, 240.

Births at Koningsbergh last year, 1649. Burials, 2014. Marriages, 726. Ships arrived there, 478. Ships failed from thence, 515.

It has been computed by the French that the number of their ships taken by us last year, amounted to 944; and the number of our ships taken by them, to 2539.

During last year the following ships arrived at Cadiz, viz. 157 Spanish, 26 of which were men of war; 11 Neapolitan; 9 French; 19 Portuguese; 29 Swedes, 13 of which were ships of war; 6 Genoese; 8 Imperial; 2 Venetian; 6 Ragusan; 6 Maltese; 42 Danes;

103 Dutch, 16 of which were men of war; 100 English, 18 of which were ships of war, and 3 English prizes.

During last year 370 sail of ships of several nations arrived at Gottenburg, and 355 failed from thence carrying away 8866 ship-pound of iron, 1118 ship-pound of steel, 1436 barrels of tar, 320 barrels of pitch, 102,525 barrels of herrings: and goods, the product of the East Indies, to the value of 2,554,961 dollars.

According to an account taken in Holland, the number of vessels which were lost by storms from Michaelmas last, to the first of Jan. amounted to upwards of 300.

There are now in and near London, a breed of bulls and cows, brought from some of the countries bordering on the gulph of Persia, whose stature, although at their full growth, is inferior to a Lincolnshire sheep. They have a large camel-like protuberance of fat on the top of their shoulders.

The learned and ingenious Stephen Hales, D.D. F.R.S. 5th. clerk of the closet to the princess dowager of Wales, departed this life. See a short character of this excellent man in our article under that title for this year, p. 46.

Letters from the East Indies, by the way of Holland, advise that

that Goa, the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that quarter of the world, had been attacked and taken by the Blacks, who inhabit the circumjacent countries. —It was this affair which gave rise to the story about the Jesuits making themselves masters of it, which was currently reported some time ago.

A contagious distemper having broke out at the town of Sarlatta, in the island of Cephalonia, and the quarantine upon ships coming from the islands of the Levant, subject to Venice, having thereupon been increased to forty days:—it was ordered in council, that the quarantine at present subsisting upon all ships and vessels coming from those parts, and from, or through the Mediterranean, be duly and punctually complied with.

6th. His majesty went to the chapel Royal, and offered gold, myrrh, and frankincense, as usual. On account of the mourning, there was no playing at hazard at night, nor any ball.

The wind having shifted to the east, upwards of 450 sail of ships, outward bound, which had been detained by the westerly winds many weeks, sailed from the Downs.

8th. Sailed from Spithead, the Sea-horse frigate, capt. Smith, for Bencoolen, with the astronomers, named by the Royal Society, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun. See our last volume, p. 143.

Leeds, Jan. 6. On Thursday night last the wind blew a perfect hurricane at N. N. E. by which a great number of our chimnies, corn and hay-stacks, were blown down, and slates torn off houses; but the greatest damage was done to straw-

thatch'd buildings. A poor man at Holbeck in this parish, finding his house ready to fall, immediately slept out of bed, and setting his shoulder to the beam that solely supported the roof, held up the house till his wife and children crept out between his legs (having no other way) and he had but just time to get off himself before the whole fabric fell to the ground.

This day died the right hon. Edward Boscawen, a 10th. lord of the admiralty, admiral of the blue, general of marines, &c.

A man being lately detected in cutting people's cloaths in the gallery of Covent-garden playhouse, was taken before a magistrate, and obliged to pay seventeen guineas for the damage he had done several women who appeared against him.

The following instance of a series of repeated acts of compassion and benevolence reflects great honour on every person concerned in it.—The wife of an honest tar, whose husband was on board the late intended expedition, being obliged to take her leave of him at Portsmouth, on the supposition of their immediate sailing (no woman being allowed to go with them) came up to London, in order to proceed from thence to Northamptonshire, where her friends resided.—Being reduced very low, and not in a condition to walk it, she applied to the master of the Northampton stage, which sets out from the Bull in Bishopsgate-street, intreating him to give her credit for an outside passage, till she could get down to her friends, and be enabled to repay him. Perceiving her to be very big with child, he made her an offer of an inside place in the coach, gratis,

gratis, which was to set out the next day. — That very night, however, the poor woman who lay at the inn, was delivered of a fine child — Thus disappointed of her passage, and in this critical circumstance, her distress was much greater than before; but the affair coming to the ears of some gentlemen who happened then to be in the inn, they formed a collection among them to the amount of between 13 and 14*l*. Not satisfied with this, they sent for the churchwardens of the parish, who contributed 40*s*. towards conveying the mother and child home. — Added to this; two worthy sailors, who happened to come into the inn, hearing that the wife of a brother tar was in distress, threw in their mite of all they had about them, which amounted to about 3*s*. 6*d*.

— This money having been deposited in the landlord's hands, every necessary both for the woman and infant were with discretion and economy purchased out of it; her lodging for the whole time was bestowed on her by the house; the master of the coach scorned to withdraw his former promise; and with a sum of money in her pocket, she and her child set out on Monday morning last at free cost for her own country.

The regulations that have been lately made in that miserable mansion of misery, Newgate in Bristol, must sensibly affect every breast with pleasure that has the least spark of humanity unextinguished in it. Filth, stench, and wickedness, that have so long infested these doleful regions, have, by the unprecedented diligence of the present keeper, been entirely eradicated; even the very pit, where the felons are con-

fined at night, may vie with the decency and cleanliness that is preserved in a gentleman's house; no fighting or brawling, no lewdness or drunkenness is now permitted to add to the crimes of the unfortunate inhabitants; nay, idleness itself, the usual concomitant of these vices, is likewise banished, nor is the want of tools or materials made any excuse to indulge it, as they are provided partly by the keeper at a very moderate profit; partly by the alms occasionally given, and which are divided with the utmost prudence and impartiality; the greatest care is also taken in their religious concerns, nor are they ever permitted to infringe the duties of the sabbath.

In an address lately presented to the king of Sweden, by the speaker of the house of Peasants, assembled in diet, we find the following passage: "A sincere and substantial proof of your majesty's love to your subjects, and of your majesty's zeal to promote their happiness, for which we cannot sufficiently express our gratitude, is to see the northern countries, which have lain hitherto wild, uncultivated and uninhabited, known by the name of the Lapmarcken, wear at present a quite different face. They are now covered with dwellings, the lands are cultivated, and, for the first time since the creation of the world, this new people appear in the diet with us, by their representatives. How agreeable would it be to us, how would it rejoice our hearts to see our dear country extend its bounds more and more, by the draining of morasses and other lands covered with water, and the peopling of deserts."

13th. The young prince, son to the prince of Nassau Weilbourg, was baptized with the utmost magnificence in the great church at the Hague, by the name of George William Belgicus. The sponsors were, Gen. Yorke for the king, and count Bentinck for the princess dowager of Orange; the princess Stadtholder and the prince of Nassau Weilbourg were represented by the deputies of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, and Groningen.

14th. The committee of city lands contracted with Mr. Blagden, the carpenter, (who lately purchased several of the city gates) for the ground from Moor-gate, on the south side of Fore-street, to Cripplegate, 1000 feet in length, at 7s. per foot, on which he is to build an uniform row of houses, the fronts to stand 9 feet backwarder than the fronts of the present houses; and he is to give 10,000 l. security, to complete the same in four years from Midsummer next.

A few days ago Mr. Thornley, a wealthy farmer, near Cerné Abbey, in Dorsetshire, was cut a fourth time for the stone, and is likely to do well.

Extract of a letter from Nottingham, Jan. 9.

On Tuesday se'nnight Mr. Hall's servant of Beckingham, returning from market, and finding the boat at Gainsborough putting off from shore, full of people, was so rash and imprudent, (to say no worse of it) as to leap his horse into the boat, and with the violence of the fall, drove the poor people and their horses to the farther side, which instantly carried the boat into the middle of the stream, and overset it.

Imagine you see the unfortunate sufferers all plunging in a deep and rapid river, calling out for help, and struggling for life. It was all horror and confusion; and during this situation the first account was dispatched, which assured us, that out of eighty souls; only five or six were saved. By a second account we are told, that there were only thirty on board, but that out of those above twenty had been drowned. This was for some time believed to be the truest account; but I have the pleasure to hear by a third account, that many of those who were supposed to be lost, have been taken up alive; some of them at a great distance from the ferry, and that no more than six are missing, though numbers were brought to life with difficulty. It was happy for them that so many horses were on board, as all who had time to lay hold of a stirrup, or a horse's tail, were brought safe to shore. A poor man, who had a large basket of fowls on his arm, was providentially buoyed up till assistance could be had, and he, after many fruitless attempts, was at last taken up alive, though senseless, at the distance of four hundred yards from the ferry. A poor woman who had bought a pig, and had tied one end of a string round its foot, and the other round her wrist, was dragged to land in this providential manner.

All countries have their empiricks, who vend their pernicious nostrums under swelling titles.—In Holland, a person of condition, about the age of forty, and grievously tormented with the gout, had recourse to what is called the duke of Mirandola's powder, and escaped having any fit for more than a year.

year. He was then seized with a difficulty in breathing, with other symptoms, which induced the professor Gaubius to think he had a dropsy in the stomach, or breast; but the gentleman dying suddenly, the professor caused his body to be opened, when it appeared two thirds of his lungs were vitiated, and full of little tubercles, of the size of small peas, filled with a glutinous substance, which was in some converted into a kind of lime, or chalk; which plainly shewed, that the gout being repelled, had seated itself there.

15th. Mr. Richard Dixon, and Mr. John Spencer, agreed with the committee for building the bridge from Black-Friars, to perform the carpenter's work for 21,612l. 5s. 7d.

About one this morning a fire broke out at Mr. Baker's, book-feller, at Tunbridge-Wells, which consumed the house, furniture, and circulating library.

In a letter from Scotland, we have the agreeable news, that there is the greatest herring fishing that ever was seen in the highlands since the memory of man, in a loch called Loch-Slapan, near Kilmorie, in Strath, in the isle of Sky; but that there were not vessels, salt, or casks to cure them, which would be a general loss to the country.

16th. The right hon. Robert Henley, baron of Grange, lord keeper of the great seal of Great Britain, having this day delivered to his majesty, in council, the great seal of Great Britain, his majesty was graciously pleased to restore the said seal to him again, with the title of lord high chancellor of Great Britain; whereupon

his lordship took the oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, as also the oath of lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

His majesty has been pleased by an order in council to declare and signify his pleasure, that his servants shall have and enjoy all ancient liberties, rights, and privileges; and that none of his servants in ordinary, with fee, shall be obliged to bear any public office, serve on juries or inquests, or be subjected to any mulct or fine for not submitting thereunto; agreeable to the practice of his majesty's royal predecessors.

'Tis said, that by the death of a Scots nobleman, who died lately a Roman Catholick priest, the title descends to a man cook, that lived with a general officer in England, who, in regard to his cook's present dignity, could not think of employing him any longer in that station, but very generously raised a subscription for his support; and that on the affair being represented to his majesty, he had ordered him a pension of 200l. per annum.

Last Wednesday the following threatening letter was sent to the master of the Red Cow, in Cow-lane, West-Smithfield, viz.

‘ Mr. Bray, London, Jan. 16, 1761.

You are hereby desired to dispatch yourself; I have heard a very good character of you, and therefore leave it to yourself whether you will die by dagger, sword, or poison; if you outlive this order above one hour, I have given directions to put you to death by torture. From your friend,

J. LANGDON.”

Newcastle,

Newcastle, January 10. Tuesday a boy, about six years old, fell off a key in the clofe into the river, and was got out without any hopes of recovery; but on laying him upon a barrel, and rolling it, a great quantity of water ran from him, and some signs of life appeared; on which farther assistance was got, and he happily recovered.

17th. Admiralty-Office. Lieut. John Symons, of his majesty's ship the Unicorn, of 28 guns and 200 men, gives an account in a letter dated at Plymouth the 11th instant, that on the 8th, Captain Hunt, his predecessor in the command of that ship, being cruizing off the Penmarks, discovered at eight in the morning a sail to the northward; to which he gave chase, and found to be a French frigate. At half past ten, the Unicorn came up with, and began to engage her, and continued in close action with her, till near half past twelve; at which time the enemy struck, and proved to be the *Vestal*, a frigate of the French king's, commanded by M. Boissbertelot, mounting 26 twelve and nine pounders upon her lower deck, and 4 six pounders on the quarter deck and forecastle, with 220 men. She escaped (as the prisoners declared) from the river Villaine on the 2d instant, under cover of a very thick fog, in company with two ships of 64, *le Grand* of 34, and *Calypso* of 16 guns, and was bound to Brest.

Capt. Hunt received a gun-shot wound the third broadside, in his right thigh, of which he died an hour after the action was over.

The *Vestal* had many killed and wounded; and among the latter

M. Boissbertelot, who lost his leg, and died of the wound next day.

The Unicorn had five men killed and ten wounded, six of whom dangerously.

Lieut. Symons adds, that the day after the action, he saw a sail to windward which had greatly the appearance of a French ship, and bore down upon him for about half an hour, then hauled her wind, and stood in for the land. That on the 10th in the morning, he saw two ships engaging, which proved to be his majesty's ship *Sea-horse* and the *le Grand* frigate abovementioned, the latter of which made all the sail she could from the other, upon the Unicorn's coming within two gun-shot of them, and escaped, notwithstanding he chased her till evening, having greatly the advantage in sailing, the Unicorn having got a mizen top-mast up for a fore top-mast, to ease the fore-mast; and a main-top-gallant-mast for a mizen top-mast, and her sails and rigging much damaged in the action with the *Vestal*.

Capt. James Smith, of his majesty's ship *Sea-horse* of 20 guns and 160 men, by letter dated at Plymouth the 11th instant, gives the following account of the abovementioned action with the *le Grand* frigate, which happened 34 leagues S.W. from the Start, viz, That he saw her in the morning, about eight o'clock, in the S.W. quarter, crowding down upon him; that he continued his course and prepared to engage. At a quarter before eleven the enemy came within pistol shot, and an action began, which lasted an hour and a quarter, with great warmth, during which the ships were board and board three different times, which occasioned great slaughter

slaughter on both sides. The enemy then left the Sea-horse (as before-mentioned in Mr. Symons's letter) notwithstanding his utmost endeavours to bring her to action a second time.

The Sea-horse had 11 men killed, and 38 wounded, many of the latter, Capt. Smith fears, cannot recover.

Lieut. Symons is preferred to the command of the Mortar sloop.

And another captain is appointed to the Sea-horse (which is to proceed, the moment she is refitted, on her outward bound voyage) that Capt. Smith may be at home, in the way to be preferred the first opportunity.

Both these gentlemen give the officers and seamen of their respective ships, the greatest encomiums for their bravery during the above engagements.

18th. The arch-duke Charles, second son of their imperial majesties, died at Vienna, aged sixteen years.

19th. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when two persons convicted of forgery, and one of a highway robbery, received sentence of death: twenty-one were sentenced to seven years transportation, one for fourteen years, two were burnt in the hand, and three ordered to be whipped.

20th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting to his majesty an additional duty upon strong beer and ale, and for raising 12 millions by way of annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the said duty; and for further encouraging the exportation of strong beer and ale.

An act for regulating his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

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By the above beer act, which takes place the 24th instant, an additional duty of 3s. per barrel is laid on all beer or ale, above 6s. the barrel brewed for sale in England. A proportionable duty is to be paid for every barrel of two-penny ale brewed for sale in Scotland. Beer brewed before the said 24th instant, if any time thereafter mixed with any fresh guile or brewing, is to pay the additional duty. A drawback of 8s. a barrel is to be allowed by the commissioners of excise, on all beer and ale brewed after the said 24th instant, and exported to foreign parts; deducting 3d. a ton for charges of the officers. Even a bounty of 1s. a barrel is to be paid by the commissioners of excise, on all strong beer and ale exported, for which duties have been paid, brewed after the said 24th instant, from malted corn, when barley is at 24s. a quarter or under.

The profits arising from this act, supposing the consumption to be (which is a very moderate computation, if the number of people in England and Wales is considered) 2,000,000 quarters per diem, will be as follows:

	l.	s.	d.
To the government	760	416	13 4
From which must be deducted for the payment of the new loan	488	250	00 0
There will remain annually	272	166	13 4
To the brewer on advancing 2s. the butt	506	934	per ann.
To the publican	253	472	
Per day at 2,000,000 quarters at 1 far.	2083	06	8
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Admiralty-office. His majesty's ship the *Venus*, of 36 guns, and 240 men, commanded by captain Harrison, arrived the 16th instant at Plymouth, and brought in thither the *Brune*, a French frigate of 32 guns and 316 men, and a French privateer of St. Maloes, of six carriage and six swivel guns, and 39 men. The *Venus* was in company with the *Juno*, of 32 guns and 220 men, commanded by captain Philips; when they fell in with the *Brune*, on the 10th instant, 50 leagues to the westward of Scilly. After a chase for some hours, the *Venus* came up with her, and engaged her upwards of two hours, when the *Juno* coming up, and firing a few guns, the *Brune* struck. The *Venus* had four men killed and 18 wounded; among the latter were capt. Harrison, his first lieutenant, and master; and the *Juno* had two men wounded. The *Brune* had 19 killed and 39 wounded.

An elderly gentlewoman, at Newington-green, being left alone, fell into the fire, and was so terribly burnt that she soon expired.

This day the kingdom 25th. went into second mourning for his late Majesty of blessed memory; his present Majesty, out of his tender regard for the working and trading part of his subjects, having been graciously pleased to abridge the usual duration of that ceremony.

The following melancholy accident happened lately in Gracechurch-street: an officer, who had come to the Cross-keys in a stage-coach, and had brought with him a gun loaded with slugs, for his security on the road, having ordered a coach to carry him from

thence home, bid one of the porters of the inn put his gun into the hackney-coach; in doing which, the gun went off, and shattered the leg of a Camberwell stage coachman, who was on the opposite side of the street, waiting to turn into the inn. Another slug is lodged in the poor man's thigh, and two in the buttock of one of the horses. The man was carried to St. Thomas's hospital.

The late Earl Marshal of Scotland, took the oaths at 26th. the court of King's Bench.

Died at Versailles, the marshal de Belleisle, minister and secretary of state to the French king for the war department, aged 78. He was knight of the orders of the Holy Ghost, and Golden Fleece, prince of the empire, and governor of the bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun. It is said he has left to the French king his whole fortune, about 600,000 livres a year, except 40,000 livres to his domesticks; a large sum to the royal military school; and to his successors in the war department, his magnificent house in the Rue de Bourbon, near Pont-Royal, which for the future is to be named the hotel of the minister at war: the king hath given leave to bury his body at St. Dennis, where the royal family are interred.

Fowey, January 20. The seals are all taken out of the water, and it is generally thought, that the pilchards taken out of them is about 8000 hogheads; the number of hogheads taken out of the Fowey alone exceeds 2000, and it is thought would have turned out much greater, had they not lost a good deal of fish out of her during the strong easterly winds, which blow directly upon our coasts,

coasts, and are very prejudicial to the seas in general.

An ordonnance was issued at Copenhagen on the last day of December, prohibiting the importation of foreign tobacco or snuff of any sort; and the use of tobacco in smoaking is forbid throughout the whole kingdom.

The following letter hath been received from Weyloe, in the diocese of Copenhagen.

“ On the 26th of December last, about ten at night, there arose a great storm. I did not go to bed; and about four minutes past two in the morning, I observed a sudden light across my windows, which I took for lightening: the storm at this time increased not a little. I kept my eye fixed at my window; and at four o'clock I perceived a ray of light which seemed to come in a horizontal direction from the moon, to appearance about a toise and half (nine feet) in length, and about the thickness of a man's arm. Rays darted from it on each side. Running into my garden, I saw a ball of fire, about the size of a common ball, running gently from south to north. At first the ball was of a pale colour, like the sun covered with clouds, and threw out many rays. It grew more and more red, and smaller, and in two minutes disappeared without noise or smoke. My astonishment was the greater, as the tempest ceased soon after, though it had been accompanied with such violent blasts of wind, that many imagine they felt the shock of an earthquake. I have spoken to a dozen of people who all saw it. Of all the phænomena I have seen in Norway, I remember none equal to this, nor attended with like circumstances.”

Dresden, Dec. 3. The Jews having clandestinely sent away a large quantity of effects, which were stolen during the late bombardment of this place, one of their rabbis has been sent for, who is to swear all the Jews in this city, in presence of the magistrates, to make restitution of those effects, on pain of being excommunicated.

Madrid, Dec. 16th. The king has thought proper to adopt in his troops, the evolutions brought from Germany, by a Spanish officer, who hath served under M. Daun.

The duke d'Alva hath resigned the place of steward of the household, as too fatiguing.—The Jesuits have obtained leave to send a supply of sixty missionaries to Paraguay, which shews that the Catholic king thinks differently of them, from his most Faithful Majesty.

Hague, Dec. 10. M. Berkenrode, our ambassador at Paris, has informed the States-general, that he had a long conference with the duke de Choiseul, who declared to him, in the king his master's name, in relation to the 10,000 l. sterling found on board the English packet boat lately taken, which money their high Mightinesses had stopt, “ That if they did not immediately restore the money to the captors, his majesty would make reprisals, by stopping the interest of the money placed by the Dutch in the French funds.” This menace hath had the desired effect. The affair is terminated to the satisfaction of the most Christian king; and we are since told from Dunkirk, that the gold and other valuable effects taken on board the said packet boat, have
(F] 2 been

been re-purchased by one of the head clerks of Mr. H. an eminent merchant at Rotterdam, who went thither for that end. These effects, or at least the money, actually belonged to Dutch merchants; but being taken on board an enemy's ship, the French insisted upon its being a lawful prize; and yet they seize all English manufactures found on board Dutch ships, or at least they have by their edict declared that they will.

His majesty has been pleased to renew the patents of the twelve judges.

Admiralty-office, January 30th. Captain Elphinston, commander of his majesty's ship the Richmond, of 32 guns and 220 men, being on a cruise upon the coast of Flanders, received intelligence the 23d instant, of a French frigate, which had, the day before, taken and ransomed the Dorothy and Esther, William Benson, master. Captain Elphinston immediately went in quest of her, and fell in with her about eleven o'clock the same night. She bore down upon the Richmond for a short time after being in sight, but then, suddenly hauling her wind, endeavoured to get away. Captain Elphinston pursued, and came up with her about half past ten o'clock the next morning, when they began to engage, standing towards the land; and at half past twelve both ships run ashore, along side of each other, still continuing the engagement for a short time, when the enemy fled from their quarters. The Richmond soon afterwards got on float; and being drove by the tide a little to leeward, the enemy quitted their ship, and escaped; but the ship is entirely destroyed. The French

frigate was called the Felicite, and carried 32 guns; was bound to Martinico, with a cargo valued at 30,000 l. sterling. Her consort the Hermione, another French frigate, of the same force and value, was lost coming out of Dunkirk. Capt. Donell, commander of the Felicite, was killed in the engagement; and near 100 others of the enemy were killed or wounded. The Richmond had only three men killed, and 13 wounded.

This brave action was near S' Gravesande, about eight miles from the Hague. The young prince of Orange, Gen. Yorke, Count d'Affry, and great numbers of other persons, were spectators of a fight which added such reputation to our arms.

See the memorial presented by the count d'Affry, on the above occasion, to the States-general, in our article of State Papers.

Seventy-two English seamen, prisoners of war in France, on their being lately removed from Cherbourg (where another visit from the English was lately expected) to St. Maloes, overcame their guard, escaped to the sea-coast, and at a place called D'Ell Santz, seized a small fishing vessel, and arrived safe upon the coast of Wales, near Milford-haven, near which place the pilot was bred and lived.

The season is so forward, that on the 14th instant, there was in Comb-wood, between Wimbledon and Streatham, in Surry, a thrush's nest with four eggs in it, some of which were laid ten days before, and the hen thrush sitting very close upon them. Primroses and daisies have appeared in great plenty, and at a place near Ryegate, a plate of strawberries was produced a few days

days since at a gentleman's table. And from Swansey to South-Wales, we have the following letter, dated the twenty-third inst. "Last week several flocks of swallows, and other summer birds, were seen here, occasioned by the mildness of the season; but 'tis thought the present frost (which came pretty sudden and severe) must have destroyed the greatest part of them, as many have been since found frozen to death.—A few days since there was a pear-tree in full blossom, in a gentleman's garden not far from this town; and a gooseberry bush, which stood under a wall, and was fenced from the north-wind, had gooseberries as large as cherry-stones; and 'twas thought, had the mild weather continued, several sorts of summer fruit would have been ripe before Easter."

We likewise hear from Eshgill, near Alton in Cumberland, that on Christmas-day last, a gentleman there had marigolds, and ten other different kinds of flowers, in full bloom (the same as in the months of May or June) and all the trees in his garden in bud, owing to the mildness of the season: a circumstance never known before in the memory of man, so far north.

Died lately, Gen. Huske, whose remarkable we see amongst our Characters.

At Bononia in Italy, dame Jane Wilks, an English lady, aged 101 years. She went over from England at the age of fifteen years and four months. It is said she has died very rich, and has left great part of her fortune to convents, and ten thousand pounds to one John Wilks, a distant rela-

tion, who went as a common soldier to the East Indies, twelve years ago.

At Camentz in Upper Lusatia, George Lehman, an inhabitant of that place, aged 111 years; he never had a fit of sickness, and retained his senses till the last, except his sight, which he lost three years before he died.

At Koningberg, in Prussia, Capt. Bromfish, aged 112 years; 93 years of which he had been in the service of Prussia.

At Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Cottrel, aged 120 years; and three days after, his wife, aged 115. This couple lived together in the marriage-state 98 years, in great union and harmony.

F E B R U A R Y.

The Sea-horse frigate being refitted sailed from Plymouth 4th. for the East Indies, with the Dorsetshire of seventy guns, Captain Campbell, who was to escort her some leagues to the westward. The astronomers, being too late for their intended destination, are to be landed in the most convenient part of the southern hemisphere, so as to save the day of observation.

The stationers company gave 50l. to the marine society, being their third donation.

Between 11 and 12 at night, 6th. a shock of an earthquake, attended with a rumbling noise, was felt at Sturminster and several adjacent towns in that neighbourhood,

Died at Ebreubriesten, in his way to Munich, Clement Augustus, elector and archbishop of Cologne, bishop of Munster, Paderborn, Osnaburg

naburg and Hildesheim, and grand master of the Teutonic order.

The bishoprick of Osnaburg, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, was made an alternative between the Roman Catholics and Lutherans; and in consideration that the house of Brunswick had, for the sake of a general peace, made several valuable sacrifices, the Lutherans that were to have the alternative, were to be the younger princes of the house of Brunswick-Lunenbourg.

Last week, as some workmen were making a plantation in Shawdon, in Northumberland, they found two Roman urns with human bones in them; the shapes of them were globular, but a little oblong, and were made of a blueish earth, about eighteen inches in diameter. This way of burial was practised among the Romans, and deemed a grand manner of interment. They must have lain at least 1400 years in the earth. Near these urns was also found an *arca lapidea*, or stone chest, which, it is supposed, there had been more urns in. This they also made use of for the preservation of the urns. Just by this there was likewise found an entire foundation of a triangular stone building, with three rows of steps, and also a Roman causeway.

A gentleman at the court end of the town has laid a wager of a thousand guineas, that he will produce 29 horses that will run 2900 miles in 29 days successively; that each horse shall run 100 miles in each day, and the whole to be ridden by one man.

Letters from Ratisbon of the 20th ult. Jan. advise, that the frost was set in there very excessive and sudden; that the river Da-

nube was froze over, and fast, in 24 hours, which was hardly ever known before; the swiftness of the current of that river being very great.

Came on in the court of King's Bench, a hearing in 7th. regard to an information against Capt. Holland, for publishing a libel on Mr. Sutton, in the account of Miss Bell's death (*See our last volume, p. 133.*) when the court, upon examining evidence, ordered Mr. Sutton to be tried at the next sessions at the Old Bailey.

Advice was received at the Admiralty, that capt. Alexander Wood, in his majesty's ship the *Minerva*, of 32 guns and 220 men, was arrived at Spithead, after taking the *Warwick*, formerly belonging to his majesty, pierced for 60 guns, but now carrying but 34, and 295 men, 74 of them soldiers, bound with ammunition, stores, and provisions, to the French settlements in the East Indies. Both ships had about 14 men killed and 30 wounded.

An account was received 10th. from rear admiral Holmes at Jamaica, dated November 11, that being informed that five French frigates were preparing to sail from Cape Francois to Old France, he made a proper disposition of his fleet to intercept them; that the enemy sailed from the Cape, Oct. 16, and the next day were discovered and pursued by the *Hampshire*, *Boreas*, and *Lively*. The commodore, after two smart engagements, was taken off the east end of Cuba by the *Boreas*, as was also the *Valeur*, after an action of an hour and a half, by the *Lively*. The three other frigates were pursued and attacked by the *Hampshire*. One of them having the wind

wind escaped into Port au Paix, and the two others being run on shore, on the Hampshire's approach were blown up. The Syrenne, Fleur de Lys, and Valeur, were king's frigates, and landed 643 veteran troops, with a brigadier general, in their way from France. They were all loaden with indigo and sugar. The admiral gives the highest commendation of the conduct and spirit of the three commanders, &c. who were engaged, and of the diligence and attention of those who were not, and has annexed the following account.

The Syrenne, 32 guns, and 128 men, was taken by the Boreas, Capt. Uvedale, of 28 guns, and 170 men.

Duke de Choiseul, of 32 guns, and 180 men, escaped.

Prince Edward, of 32 guns, and 180 men, and the Fleur de Lys, of 32 guns, and 180 men, were destroyed by the Hampshire, captain Norbury, of 50 guns, and 350 men.

The Valeur, of 20 guns, and 160 men, was taken by the Lively, hon. capt. Maitland, of 20 guns, and 160 men.

In the morning, between 10th. one and two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Cope's, baker, in Thames-street, opposite College-hill, which consumed the same, and his dwelling-house adjoining, with many houses and ware-houses between that and Joiners-hall, which was full of whalebone, the property of several merchants in London, and of exceeding great value; and communicated to Sir Charles Blunt's, Bart. where it was got under. It is computed to have done 60,000 l. damage. Several persons buried in

the ruins were all happily dug out.

Two usurers were cast at Guildhall by the plaintiff; 11th. one in 300 l. for exacting six guineas to discount 100 l. for six weeks; the other for exacting two guineas to discount a 50 l. note for six days, being treble the sums discounted, besides treble costs, according to the statute.

This day died Richard Nash, Esq. generally called Beau Nash, master of the ceremonies at, and the friend and patron of Bath, where he was interred in the abbey church with grateful solemnity. This gentleman had a warm and a generous heart, and felt for, and relieved, the distressed of his fellow-creatures. He was in the 87th year of his age. See his character more at large in an epitaph on him attributed to doctor K——g of Oxford, among our characters for this year.

The sheriffs of London 12th. waited on the king with a petition from the court of common-council, praying his majesty to grant a commission for the mayor, aldermen, and common-council men, and their successors, to be the commissioners of the lieutenantancy for the city of London. His majesty was pleased to receive the sheriffs very graciously, and they had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

Being the day appointed 13th. by authority for a general fast, the same was duly observed as usual; the collection made at Mr. Whitefield's tabernacle, for the sufferers by the fire at Boston, in New England, and the plundered protestants in the New March of Brandenburg, amounted to upwards of 500 l.

There are letters from Stockholm, that since the return of Mr. Schultz, who, on the recommendation of the board of health, was sent to England in 1754, to inform himself of every thing relating to the inoculation of the small-pox, that operation gains ground daily; the free masons have erected an hospital for inoculation at Gothenbourg, and another will soon be established at Stockholm.—The board of health is distinct from the royal college of physicians. It was established in 1719. The business of the commissioners is, in times of contagion, to take the properest methods for stopping the progress of epidemical diseases.—All projects and establishments that have any relation to medicine, fall under their cognizance. Those which they approve of, they support with all their influence, and procure for them the king's protection and patronage.

There are letters from Salamanca in Spain, that an English gentleman on his travels was married there the 24th of December, to a Spanish lady, aged 14 years, daughter to John Byde Colo, with a fortune of two hundred thousand Spanish dollars; and that he had embraced the Roman Catholic religion.

We may form a judgment of the immense trade the Dutch have acquired during the war, from the following list of the fleet which sailed from the Texel the 26th ult. which consisted of 72 sail for France, 20 for Lisbon, 22 for Cadiz, 30 for the Streights, 10 for England, 8 for Curacoa, 17 for Eustatia, 17 for Surinam, and 10 for East India, all under convoy of men of war.

Died the right hon. Sir Rich. Annesley, Bart. earl 14th. of Anglesey, baron Altham, in Ireland, aged 75. Mr. M^cKercher, soon after his decease, took possession of the manor of Newport Pagnel, and the toll of the market, for the young lord Anglesey, son to the unfortunate James Annesley, who died last year; and also of the Anglesey estates in the counties of Warwick, Caermarthen and Pembroke.

The wife of a labouring man, near Kingston, in Surrey, was delivered of three girls. 15th.

At a court of common-council, part of the London work-house was agreed to be applied for, and fitted up, for the reception of the prisoners in Ludgate. 18th.

Letters from Bristol mention, that there is arrived there in a ship lately come from America, an Indian woman about 21 years old, taken at Lake Champlain; that for fine features and shape, few in England can equal her. She is very curious in painting, and is consigned to an officer's lady in Scotland, whose husband has a command now in America, under the brave general Amherst.

Winbourn, Dorset. Feb. 7. Friday night, between eight and nine o'clock, when it was extremely dark, as I was returning home in my coach, with the canvas up, I was suddenly surprized with the most extraordinary appearance of light I ever beheld; which rendered every object so visible (not only on the spot where we were, but for miles round) that my servants, who, but just before, could scarce perceive the heads of the horses they rode on, could now see

see to take a pin from the ground; and, what rendered it the more alarming, it happened when I was but two fields distance from my house, and appeared as if rising from the top of it, in two large pillars of about seven feet high; from whence I conjectured the roof was on fire, and ordered my servant to drive on as fast as possible: in the interim, so light was every thing round the house, that I could plainly see into the rooms, thro' every window in view; and when I came near, I jumped out of the coach, expecting to find the whole building in flames; but, in an instant, to my second great surprize, the light vanished, without leaving a spark behind, or doing the least damage. I since hear, this surprizing phenomenon, or meteor, or whatever the naturalists please to call it, was seen at six miles distance, and lasted for only half a minute; but its continuation over the house I judge to be near five minutes; and when it disappeared, it seemed to move forward, and sink down below the roof.

The following very melancholy accident lately happened at Elgin in Scotland: One Harvie, a journeyman dyer, having bought of William Frazer, merchant, some gunpowder; Harvie, to try the powder, loaded a pistol in the shop, with an intention to fire it. At the very instant he was about to fire, one James Finlay came into the shop, and called out to him to stop, as he knew a barrel of gunpowder was just by them; but his alarm unhappily came too late; the pistol flashed in the pan, and a spark flew into the cask, which contained about forty pounds weight, and which instantly blew up, and brought down

the whole tenement. Finlay and Harvie were miraculously preserved; but Frazer the owner of the shop was killed by the explosion, which burst out at the door and windows, and carried the lintel stones of both to the opposite side of the street. The most shocking part of this fatal affair was, that Lawrence Calder, merchant, James Bowie, maltman, James Grant, taylor, John Adam, and James Rofs, being in the shade at the door of the shop, were carried off with such impetuosity, that Bowie and Grant were dashed to pieces, and killed against the walls of the houses on the opposite side of the street. They were found quite dead, and almost naked, their clothes being almost entirely burnt off them. Calder was found alive, in the most dismal condition, his head terribly bruised, one of his legs cut quite open, and the foot hanging by a ligament only; he expired in a few hours.—Rofs is yet alive, but his recovery uncertain. It can hardly be accounted for, how Finlay and Harvie were preserved within the shop; but certain it is, they too likewise must have perished, had not the town's people, at the hazard of their lives, from the broken and tottering walls, dug them from beneath the rubbish, and in that manner saved their lives. There is no other damage done to the adjoining or opposite houses, but some of the windows and casements broken.

A grant has passed the great seal to John Wood, of Wednesbury in Staffordshire, for his new-invented method of making malleable iron from pig or sow metal.

Also to Jonathan Greenal of Parr in the county of Lancaster, for his new invented fire-engine for draining

ing mines, coal-pits, and lands from water.

Private letters from Prague mention an adventurer, who keeps himself concealed in that city, who, after living by his wits for many years, endeavours to impose himself upon some zealous and credulous Jews for their Messiah. There has been a strict, though secret, search after him; and there is no doubt that, if he falls into the hands of justice, he will be treated as he deserves.

The prize offered by the Imperial academy of sciences at Petersburg for the best dissertation on the question they had proposed *on the sexes of plants*, has been unanimously adjudged to the celebrated M. Linnæus, who confirms the difference of sex in plants by solid reasoning.

The following tragi-comical occurrence is said to have happened to a Spanish gentleman lately arrived in London. Being greatly enamoured with the London demoielles, he visited a house in Hedge-lane, near the Haymarket, but had the caution before he retired with his lady, to consider the substance of his pocket, where were 31 thirty-six shilling pieces, which, according to the custom in some foreign countries, where of two evils they chuse the least, and, as it were, tolerate such houses under certain regulations, he very wisely gave to the old lady of the house to take care of; but before he returned, her ladyship was moved to another part of the town; and he not having a farthing left, was most severely treated by his lady, who tore his cloaths almost off his back; and what heightened the confusion of the whole was,

he could not speak a word of English.

The following uncommon accident is said to have happened at a place near Appledore, in Devonshire, to the surprize of the inhabitants: A shoemaker's wife being in labour, there were in the room with her a midwife, nurse, and two assistants: a little after the good woman was delivered, she fell down as in a fit. One of the assistants, who was supporting her, immediately followed; next the midwife fell, and then the nurse, after dropping the unclad infant on the floor. The only person remaining ran hastily down stairs to call a doctor, and she broke her thigh. The mystery is explained thus: There being no chimney in the room, a pan with charcoal was introduced, and from the suffocating fumes of the charcoal these disorders are supposed to have arisen; but, however, the amazing fits soon wore off, and no hurt is like to accrue, unless to the poor woman whose thigh was broke.

A late justice of the peace for the county of Norfolk, who lived to upwards of ninety, has ordered it in his will, to be buried in his wedding shirt, with his clothes and wig; his silver buckles in his shoes, a cane in his hand, and black ribbands round his wrists.

Naples, January 20. The 8th instant at night, Mount Vesuvius began to throw up in the air, with uncommon violence, trees, stones, and bituminous matter. In the morning of the 9th, this eruption ceased. On the 12th, a very terrible noise proceeded from the mountain, and soon after it was discovered, that the whole top was fallen in. At present it sends out neither

neither *lava*, fire, nor smoke; and instead of a volcano, one would take it for a cultivated hill. The owners of the lands on it are labouring there with the same unconcern, as if there had never been an eruption; yet the damage caused by the last, amounts to a million of ducats. The proprietors of the lands on it propose to raise a fund to indemnify such as shall hereafter suffer by eruptions. They reckon that the cultivated lands amount to 200,000 square toises; and they compute that twenty sous yearly for each toise will be sufficient. This matter is at present before the ministry.

Boston, Jan. 19. We have had an extreme cold season, whereby our harbour has been for two or three days almost filled with ice. We have, within that time, had several alarms by fire, which were soon extinguished; but Tuesday evening last, a violent fire broke out in one of the shops opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall Market, on Dock-square, which entirely consumed all the row of wooden buildings from the shore-house, occupied by the hon. Tho. Hubbard, Esq. to the Swing-bridge. These buildings belonged to the town, and were leased to a number of tradesmen, some of whom had their whole stock therein, most of which was either consumed or lost. There were several schooners in the dock, but they received little damage; nor did the fire proceed to the north side of the dock: on the contrary, it communicated itself to that stately edifice Faneuil Hall Market, the whole of which was soon entirely consumed, excepting the brick walls, which are left standing. The fire then

proceeded to a number of shops occupied by some tradesmen, on the south side of the market, and consumed them also. The wind rising about this time, carried the flakes of fire over the houses towards King-street, and the warehouses and stores on the Town-dock, and Long-wharf, wherein were the greatest quantities of the richest merchandize in the town. Although the flames and flakes of fire fell on many houses and stores, yet no dwelling-house was consumed; though one or two near the market were considerably damaged. Never were flakes on houses discovered to be of so much advantage as at this time; for when great flakes of fire fell thereon, they immediately ran off without doing any damage. The loss of Faneuil Market must be great to this town; it was built near twenty years ago, at the sole expence of the late generous Peter Faneuil, Esq. This capacious hall, which bore the founder's name, could contain 1000 of the inhabitants at a meeting. There were convenient apartments for the officers of the town to transact their respective businesses therein; besides two offices, at the east end of the lower floor, one of which was occupied as a naval office, the other as a notary public's: the other part was very commodious for a market. The records, papers, &c. with such other things as could be removed, were mostly saved.

There were near twenty tradesmen deprived of shops by this fire, which must make it extremely difficult in this winter season, especially when it is considered, that many of those who lost their shops in March last, are not yet supplied with

with proper places to carry on their respective businesses.

23d. The two gold medals given annually by his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, for the best classical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Post, of Queen's college, and Mr. Maddison, of St. Peter's college, bachelors of arts.

A gentleman, who had undertaken to ride one horse 100 miles in 13 hours for 200 guineas, started from Whitechapel church, and rode twice to Market End, and back again (which is 100 miles) in 12 hours.

There lately appeared a most shocking instance of the bad use often made of private mad-houses, in a cause brought before a supreme court of justice, where it was most clearly proved; that an unnatural father, in order to gratify his cruel disposition, and to cut off his only daughter from her birth-right, caused her to be conveyed to one of these infernal mansions, and to be kept under the strictest confinement (though in her perfect senses) and where she would have, no doubt, soon ended her days, had not her friends, by a most providential accident, discovered the place of her confinement, and stirred in her behalf.

They write from Amsterdam, that the Dutch governor of Surinam, finding himself unable to reduce the rebellious negroes of that colony by force, hath wisely followed the example of governor Trelawney, at Jamaica, and concluded an amicable treaty with them; in consequence of which all the negroes of the woods are acknowledged to be free, and all that is past is buried in oblivion. Six

teen negro captains swore to the observance of this treaty in the Christian manner: but the negroes insisted in their turn, that the others should swear in their manner: accordingly each of them had a small incision made in his arm; and blood being received in a kind of cup, in which was a little water and earth, the Dutch christians, as well as the heathens, drank of the strange mixture; after which a negro priest pronounced a solemn imprecation against the breakers of the treaty.

A highwayman having committed several robberies 25th. on the Highgate road, the north stagers, to protect their passengers, have employed a guard to attend them till day-light, when they generally think themselves safe; but this day two thief-takers, in hopes of entrapping the highwayman, and apprehending him for the sake of the reward, set out early in the morning in a post-chaise, like travellers, upon the same road, with a view of being attacked by the highwayman at the usual place. When they had got to the bottom of Highgate-hill, they passed one of the stagers already mentioned, and observing the guard riding towards the coach with fire-arms, concluded him to be the highwayman of whom they were in pursuit, and firing a blunderbuss at him, shattered his arm in a terrible manner, and killed a servant who rode upon the top of the stage. Information of this affair being given to a proper magistrate, warrants were issued out for apprehending the thief-takers, one of whom is already committed to Newgate, and the other is said to have absconded.

26th. The mill at the Red-house, Deptford, with a quantity of flour, &c. was consumed by fire, damage 2000*l*. It was occasioned by the violence of the wind, which drove the mill with such velocity that it could not be stopped.

27th. They write from Milan of the 27th ult. that the farmer general at Mantua endeavouring to raise several duties, especially on flesh, the citizens got to their arms, and shot nine excisemen dead upon the spot; upon which all the rest of the collectors fled immediately to the monastery of St. Francis for refuge.

Mr. Willy Sutton, after a trial of nine hours, for the murder of Miss Bell, was acquitted at the Old Bailey.

28th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when one received sentence of transportation for 14 years, 14 for 7 years, and one was ordered to be whipped.

His excellency Mark Milbanke, Esq; his late majesty's ambassador to the emperor of Morocco, and commodore of the squadron employed all last summer upon the coast of Barbary, is arrived at Portsmouth in his majesty's ship Guernsey, with the Leghorn convoy under his command, after having compleated the redemption of captain Barton, and the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and his majesty's other subjects, slaves in those dominions, and establishing a peace with the aforesaid monarch, infinitely more advantageous than ever subsisted with his ancestors.

The Grand Signior has peremptorily demanded restitution of the Turkish man of war mastered by the Christian slaves on board, and brought into Malta the 16th of Nov. last; (See our Chronicle for last year, p. 152.) and the knights of

Malta, who are always at war with the Turks, have as peremptorily refused to restore her; on which account the Ottoman court are preparing a fleet, and threaten to attack the island of Malta; in which case the court of Spain will probably send their fleet, to defend it, as the Turks have always protected the pirate towns of Barbary against the Spaniards.

The following letter has been wrote to Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. in Charles-street, St. James's square, viz.

SIR Febry 26th. 1761.

I as your Mos hearty well wishar take this Liberty to Acquaint you with the Dark disfine's Laid against your Honour's Person as I Viery Strangely heard of it by great Accedent I think it my Duty to tell you your Life is ABsalutly agreed upon to Bee taken away upon the Account you have taken the Vails from your Servts thair is A Cartin Earl or 'Tow that is to Share the same fate I find when A Convenient OPertunity Sarves thair is Likewise Sir James Lowther & C. in the List which I am Much Affraid will End in Evel Conclider your honours Life & Fortunes is all at Stake Drop that wrong Profieding & So Advise you'r Friends I must Concl'd with Telling you I have no interest in it my Celfe But interle for your honr Person and the welfare of the English Nation,

I am with All Dutifull
Respects yours
A. Trewarth.

For the discovering the persons concerned in the threats mentioned in the said letter, the king has promised his pardon, and Sir Walter Blackett offers a reward of a hundred pounds.

The

The following threatening letter has been wrote to Mr. William Goddard, of Watford, in the county of Hertford, viz.

“ December 4, 1760.

Mr. Gorrord if you intend to go an in the manner as you go an you may ges watt I mean you shall shorley have a brase of Bollots thru your head or your body, as ever you are borne for if I cant have you by Night I will have you by Day you shant tell hu aurt you you damd onder minden Roge thar is no ways to manage you But that I think you have run your Rase long anuff in this Tounne but now you have got in to good hands to due your Jobb.”

His majesty's pardon, and a reward of 20*l*. is offered to any person that shall discover the author of the above letter.

Letters from Guadalupe, dated the end of September last, and confirmed by others to the admiralty office, mention, that his majesty's ships the Temple, capt. O'Bryen, and Griffin, capt. Taylor, being some short time before on a cruize, in concert, off the Grenados, received intelligence that his majesty's sloop of war the Virgin, (which had been formerly taken by the enemy, her commander, capt. St. Loo, being killed in the engagement) was then lying, together with three privateers of 12 guns and 165 men each, under protection of three forts, in a bay belonging to Martinico, and were preparing to sail in company together on a cruize. Upon which capt. O'Bryen resolved to go in quest of them; accordingly both the said commanders got close with their ships in shore, and came up with the said forts, one of eight 24 and 32 pounders, another of

fix 18 and 24 pounders, and a third, flanking the entrance into the bay, of two batteries of two guns each, twelve and six pounders; that the attack was carried on so briskly from both ships, that notwithstanding a vigorous defence of several hours, they silenced all the enemy's guns, demolished, and beat down into the sea, both forts and batteries, and cut out and carried off all the said four prizes: that afterwards they attacked another fort on the said island of fix 24 pounders, and after beating down and demolishing the same, entered the harbour, where they lay four days, firing morning and evening guns all the time; and at their departure, cut out and carried off with them three more of the enemy's ships: that in their several attacks, though the enemy made a stout defence, the Temple had but one man killed and two wounded, besides the first lieutenant, who had lost his thigh by a cannon shot. On board the Griffin, the cockswain of the Temple was killed, and only five men wounded.

Died lately, at Munich in Bavaria, one John O'Farrel in the 99th year of his age, seventy-seven of which he was a soldier in the services of several foreign princes, and died in the elector of Bavaria's.

In France, madame Clifton, an English lady, dame of honour to the queen of James II. aged 103.

At Nancy in Lorrain, Dr. Cha. Broomgood, an able phyfician, aged 103. He practised till within ten years of his death.

In the parish of Chaldon, near Godstone in Surry, Humphry Saunders, aged 106; he had followed the farming business, man and boy, upwards of 90 years. It is remarkable,

able, that in the parish where he died, there is neither a tradesman nor an alehouse.

MARCH.

2d. The flow of the tide was so little, that the starlings of London bridge were not covered at high-water, a thing not known in the memory of man. Probably owing to an earthquake in some distant part of the globe.

Theodore Gardelle was committed to Newgate for the murder of Mrs. King, who kept a lodging-house in Leicester-fields. For an account of this murder and the murderer, see our article of Characters for this year.

It is said that numbers of persons have been immediately relieved in apoplectic fits, by flashing, with a lancet or penknife, the temporal artery; the common practice of bleeding in the arm, frequently not reaching the cause time enough to save life.

Extract of a letter from Newry.

“ Last week our gabbards and lighters began to navigate the new canal from this town to Fadam Point, where the large ships lie, and it is allowed by all people to be compleatly finished. It was begun about two years ago, and executed by Mr. Golborne of Chester, with the money granted by parliament for that purpose.”

3d. His majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade of his majesty's sugar colonies in America.

An act to discontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on

tallow, hogs lard, and grease imported from Ireland.

And to 40 other public and private acts.

After which his majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech to both houses, recommending a law for making the commissions of the judges perpetual, during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any future demise of the crown; which speech, with the addresses of both houses thereupon, and his majesty's most gracious answers, the reader will find in the article of State Papers.

The next day the judges, having waited on his majesty with their address upon this occasion, were most graciously received. And on the 5th, the house of commons came to the following resolutions, *nem. con. viz.*

That provision be made for continuing the commissions of judges, notwithstanding the demise of his majesty, or of any of his heirs and successors.—That his majesty shall be enabled to grant, and establish the salaries of judges, in such manner, as to be absolutely secured to them during the continuance of their commissions. And, that such part of the salaries of judges, as is now payable out of the yearly rent, or sum, granted for the support of his majesty's household, and for the honour and dignity of the crown, be, from and after the demise of his present majesty, (whom God long preserve) charged upon and payable out of all or any such duties or revenues, granted for the uses of his majesty's civil government, as shall subsist after the demise of his majesty, or any of his heirs and successors: and a bill pursuant to these

resolutions was ordered to be prepared immediately.

At a previous meeting of 4th. the livery held at Guildhall, for the nomination of candidates at the general election of members to represent the city of London in the ensuing parliament; it was unanimously agreed, "That the grateful and respectful thanks of the livery of London be given to Sir John Barnard, knight, for his eminent and disinterested services to this city, both as a magistrate and as one of their representatives in Parliament, during a course of eight and thirty years; for the dignity, justice and humanity with which he supported his former station; and for the honour, weight and influence derived to his constituents from his conduct in the latter; where the integrity of his heart, his moderation, and gentleness of manners, were no less conspicuous and persuasive than the solidity of his judgment and the powers of his natural eloquence."

Mr. Patterfon having waited on Sir John with the above resolution, he returned the following compliment.

"It was altogether the favour of the citizens of London, undeserved, that raised me to any dignity.—In my endeavours to promote their interest to the utmost of my abilities, I only did my duty.—This their last kind acceptance of my services, does me particular honour, for which I return them my last thanks."

A poor woman at Topsham 5th. in Devonshire, was delivered of four children.

Last Saturday four Welsh-women walked from the foot of Westminster-bridge to the Boot and Crown

over Deptford-bridge, and back again, in an hour and three quarters, for a wager of 20 l. They were allowed two hours and a half. The wager was between a gardener and a farmer; the gardener laying they performed it.

Three persons were killed, and others bruised, by the fall 6th. of a wall at Old Windsor.

At the Assizes at Oxford, Isaac Darkin, alias Dumas, 7th. &c. was capitally convicted for robbing Mr. Robert Gammon on the king's highway, near Nettlebed, of his watch and money. See an account of him among our Characters for this year.

The court went into third mourning for his late majesty 8th. of blessed memory.

Being the anniversary feast of the Magdalen charity, a 12th. sermon was preached before the governors, &c. at St. Bride's, by the Bishop of Ossory, and the collection at church and dinner amounted to 440 l. 2 s. 3 d.

A pretended ghost, which has lately appeared in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, St. John's church-yard, Milbank, Mafham-street, &c. was seized on Wednesday evening, and found to be a servant to one of the gentlemen belonging to the abbey, wrapped up in a large white sheet, with the corners hanging over his head, in imitation of feathers. He had struck such a terror into the credulous inhabitants thereabouts, that those who could not be brought to believe it a ghost, entered into a subscription, to give five guineas to the person, who would seize him, in order to remove the superstitious error adopted by their weak-minded neighbours.

The

The following odd affair lately happened at a church near town; a couple presented themselves to be married, and producing their licence, the parson observed it to be dated eight years ago, and upon expressing his surprize, the man acquainted him, that the night before he was to have been married, he was obliged to go abroad, which had prevented his being married for the above space of time, but was then come to finish the affair.

Corfe Castle, Dorset, March 4. On Saturday last a remarkable accident happened at Mr. H. Stickland's, at Chalwell Farm near this town; as he and his family, consisting of a wife and five children, were drinking tea in the afternoon, he observed, after drinking two or three dishes, that the tea looked of a darker colour than usual, and had no flavour in it; upon which, after various surmises of what should be the reason, the kettle was examined, wherein, to their great astonishment, they found a large toad, boiled to that degree, that the legs were separated from the body; upon this alarming circumstance, they all seemed greatly indisposed, concluding themselves poisoned, and sent directly for an apothecary, who very prudently gave each of them a large dose of salad oil, which both purged and vomited them plentifully, and thereby, it is presumed, happily recovered them, as they all seem out of danger.

Extract of a letter from the minister of Glencairn, dated March 4.

"Last week a farmer's wife in this neighbourhood was delivered of four boys at a birth; one of them died soon after he was born, the other three I baptized on Sunday last. The farmer is about 70 years

of age, and was formerly married; his wife is about 44, and was never married till June last: she is a little woman, and of a slender make."

The following proposal is under consideration; viz. That Epping-Forest be cantoned into enclosures, (and those enclosures planted with oak, the chief bulwark of this nation) for the benefit of fattening lean cattle for the use of his majesty's navy; the expence would be but small, if any; for the underwood and other timber would partly, if not quite, pay the charges; or it might be burned into charcoal for the use of his majesty's powder mills.

It is said, that in a house in Amsterdam, occupied by some merchants lately become bankrupts, there was a most elegant and well-furnished room, the floor of which was inlaid with English crown-pieces, and which has been only used on extraordinary occasions, and for the sight of strangers.

Three men and three women having taken a whim into their heads to divert themselves gratis, during the carnival at Paris, assumed the titles of dukes and duchesses, and thereby obtained many things necessary to their pleasures; but the fraud being at length discovered, they have been exposed on the pillory for three days; and on the 14th ult. the last day of their public shame, they were conducted to the Grieve with two papers fixed to each, proclaiming them sharpers and impostors. The men were afterwards whipped and branded, and sent to the galleys for nine years; and the women were condemned to the hospital for the same term. The most distinguished person of the band was a student in surgery.

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The

The sieur de Mirabeau, a member of the French academy, and author of several learned and ingenious pieces, was taken up lately by order of the French king, and sent to the castle of Vincennes, for a book which he lately published, intitled, *The Theory of the Finances*: written on the principles of the great Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, and author of *Telemaachus*; a work penned with too much spirit and freedom for a country, where ministers can with impunity sacrifice the real happiness of the subject to the imaginary grandeur of the sovereign.

They write from Naples, that early in the morning of the seventh past, twenty-four nuns of the monastery of the Holy Ghost, after beating the porter and forcing the keys from him, marched out with a crucifix carried before them, and proceeded directly to the palace to complain to the king, that they were almost starved for want of victuals: the officer on duty admitted them into the court-yard, and taking their memorial, carried it to the prince de San Necandro, who, upon reading it, ordered the nuns to be reconducted with a proper guard to their convent, and reprimanded their superior. The young king waking soon after, and being informed of what had happened, was so much chagrined that he had missed seeing the young ladies, that he ordered his guards to be put under arrest for not informing him; however, in about three hours it was taken off, and orders issued, that the nunnery should not be molested, but a strict enquiry should be made into the management of that monastery.

16th. Hexham, Northumberland,
March 9, 1761.

The deputy-lieutenants and jus-

tices held their meeting here this day about the militia; and as many of the fellows, who lately made a disturbance at Newcastle, threatened to be here, four companies of the Yorkshire militia came to town last night to prevent any mischief. This morning thousands came into town in the most desperate manner: we heard them say, as they went by the windows, they did not regard the militia; they were forty of them to one soldier, and if they dared to fire, they would not leave a man of them alive. At the same time the crier was going about the town, by order of the justices, to desire all the inhabitants to keep within doors; for in case any person entered the town in a riotous manner, the militia should be ordered to fire. This desperateness on one hand, and resolution on the other, gave us a presage of what we were to expect.

About ten the gentlemen were conducted by the militia from the Globe to the Moot-hall, and the men were drawn up before the gate, to prevent any of the mob going into the hall. The major told them all their complaints should be heard, if they would be peaceable. And they remained pretty orderly, till a large body of pitmen came into the town about twelve o'clock, who were resolved to break through to the hall. The commanding officer was very patient for a long time, even though one of those villains knocked down one of the militiamen, who is since dead. But at last the rioters forced the line of the militia, shot ensign Hart, a very amiable young gentleman about twenty, dead, and killed two private men. Upon this the commanding officer ordered his men to fire over the heads of the rioters; but they, exasperated by the death of one

one of their officers, and two of their fellow militia-men, when once they began, were not to be kept within bounds. Think what a shocking sound! for near ten minutes, fellow-subjects firing one upon another! and what a horrible scene did I behold afterwards, some carried by dead in carts, others on horses; and many were led along just dying of their wounds, and covered with blood! and to hear the dreadful shrieks of the women, whose husbands or sons were among the rioters, was enough to pierce a heart of stone. A poor widow, with eight children, and big with another, going into the market, to look after her son, was shot dead, and her son was shot through the thigh, and they say cannot live. Another woman who was with child, was shot through the belly, as she was standing at a window. Besides these I have mentioned, there are several ill who came from Britley, Gungerton, Acton, Wall, and some from the Shire. There are sixteen also now lying dead in the church-yard to be owned, most of whom are pitmen. Many have been found upon the road, who had been wounded, and were making their escape. Among the militia there is only one grenadier killed, besides those I mentioned. They reckon in all above 100 killed and wounded, but I am afraid the number will be greater, for they are continually finding more and more, who had run away after being wounded, and had died by themselves in the holes where they lived.

The first firing dispersed the mob, when hundreds ran into the river, being so terrified they would not wait for the boat. But the misfortune was, the militia kept a con-

tinual fire, until I believe there was not a creature left in the market-place."

By other letters dated the next day, there is an account, that the rioters were quelled without doing any more mischief; but a letter of the 12th from Berwick says, that after they dispersed, all the coal-workers gave over their labour, and it was supposed that a body of many thousands were formed by that time: where it will end, God knows; so variable is the multitude, that a measure brought about a few years ago by their clamour, appears now to them the most oppressive that ever a free nation was subjected to! Forty-two persons were killed on this occasion, and forty-eight wounded, several of them men of considerable property.

The number of the rioters were between 6 and 7000, armed with clubs with six or seven inches of pointed iron at the end of them, and the number of the militia only about two hundred.

Lord Ligonier has ordered some light-horse to go immediately to Hexham, to prevent any further mischief. And Sir Walter Blacket, Sir Bellingham Grayham, and several other gentlemen, immediately set out for the same place, to quiet the minds of the people, and to endeavour to bring the ringleaders to justice; but there suffered but one man on the occasion, who was executed at Newcastle the beginning of October.

St. James's. His majesty having this day thought fit to dissolve the privy-council, and, at the same time, to appoint a new one, consisting of the same members with the former council, together with Anthony earl of Shaftesbury, all the lords and others pre-

sent were thereupon sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy-council, and took their places at the board accordingly.

Several shops were consumed by fire at Newcastle.

18th. The house of commons unanimously resolved, "That the thanks of the house be given to Mr. Speaker, (who, on account of his age, has declined any further services in parliament) for his constant and unwearied attendance in the chair, during the course of above thirty-three years, in five successive parliaments; for the unshaken integrity and steady impartiality of his conduct there; and for the indefatigable pains he had, with uncommon abilities, constantly taken to promote the real interest of his king and country, to maintain the honour and dignity of parliament, and to preserve inviolably the rights and privileges of the commons of Great Britain." Upon which Mr. Speaker said,

"I was never under so great a difficulty in my life to know what to say in this place, as I am at present.—Indeed it is almost too much for me. I can stand against misfortunes and distresses; I have stood against misfortunes and distresses; and may do so again; but I am not able to stand this overflow of good-will and honour to me. It overpowers me; and had I all strength of language, I could never express the full sentiments of my heart on this occasion of thanks and gratitude. If I have been happy enough to perform any services here, that are acceptable to the house, I am sure I now receive the noblest reward for them, the noblest that any man can receive for any merit; far superior in my estimation to all the other emoluments of this world.

I owe every thing to this house; I not only owe to this house, that I am in this place, but that I have had their constant support in it; and to their good-will and assistance, their tenderness and indulgence towards me in my errors, it is that I have been able to perform my duty here to any degree of approbation: thanks therefore are not so much due to me for these services, as to the house itself, who made them to be services to them.

When I began my duty here, I set out with a resolution and promise to the house, to be impartial in every thing, and to shew respect to every body: the first I know I have done, it is the only merit I can assume; if I have failed in the other, it was unwillingly, it was inadvertently; and I ask pardon, most sincerely, to whomsoever it may have happened.—I can truly say the giving satisfaction to all, has been my constant aim, my study, and my pride.

And now, Sirs, I am to take my last leave of you. It is, I confess, with regret, because the being within these walls has ever been the chief pleasure of my life: but my advanced age and infirmities, and some other reasons, call for retirement and obscurity. There I shall spend the remainder of my days; and shall only have power to hope and to pray, and my hopes and prayers, my daily prayers, will be for the continuance of the constitution in general, and that the freedom, the dignity, and authority of this house, may be perpetual."

It was immediately resolved, *nem. con.* "That the thanks of the house be given to Mr. Speaker, for what he has now said to the house: and that the same be printed in the votes."

It was also resolved, *nem. con.*
 “ That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to beseech his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to confer some signal mark of his royal favour upon the right hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; speaker of this house, for his great and eminent services, performed to his country, for the space of thirty-three years and upwards, during which he has, with such distinguished ability and integrity, presided in the chair of this house; and to assure his majesty, that whatever expence his majesty shall think proper to be incurred upon that account, this house will make good the same to his majesty.”

To this address his majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious answer; viz.

“ That he has the justest sense of the long services and great merit of Mr. Onslow, present speaker of the house of commons; and has already taken the same into his consideration; and that he would do therein what should appear to be most proper, agreeable to the desire of his faithful commons.”

19th. His majesty went to the house of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.—The bill for granting to his majesty one million for the uses therein mentioned, and for exempting any annuity, or sums of money, granted or to be granted to the royal family, from the payment of taxes.—The bill to enable his majesty to raise a certain sum of money towards discharging the debt of the navy.—The bill for the better preservation of the game, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland.—The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.—The bill for enlarging the harbour of Whitehaven, in the county of

Cumberland.—The bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum out of the sinking fund.—The bill to render more effectual an act for the limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights of the subject relating to commissions and salaries of judges, and for the payment of judges salaries out of all or any of the revenues which shall be applicable to the uses of the civil government.—The bill for defraying the charge of pay of the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, when unembodied, and for cloathing of the militia now unembodied.—The bill for granting to his majesty the sum of fifteen thousand pounds per annum, for defraying the charges of his majesty’s mints, and coinage of gold and silver monies, and the duties of ten shillings per ton upon all wines, vinegar, cyder, and beer, imported into Great Britain.—And to several private bills. And then his majesty put an end to the session by a most gracious speech, which the reader will find in our collection of State Papers.

As to the above insolvent act, no person can take the benefit of it, that was not actually in custody before the 25th of October last, except those who were arrested before the said 25th of October, and surrendered themselves before the 28th of November. Likewise debtors who were beyond the seas on the same 25th of October, surrendering themselves, may have the same benefit.—No persons, discharged by this act, are liable to be arrested for debts contracted before the 25th of October.—Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, are excluded in this act.—All attornies embezzling their clients money, are also excluded.—The

future effects and estates of prisoners discharged, liable to their creditors. —Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 1000*l.* to one person, unless the creditors consent, are excluded in this act; and creditors opposing the prisoner's discharge, to allow him 3*s.* 6*d.* per week; on non-payment to be discharged. —All persons entitled to the benefit of this act, are to obtain their discharges before the 31st of March, 1763. —Likewise by a clause never inserted in any former act of insolvency, creditors may compel any prisoner, already or hereafter charged in execution, to appear at the quarter-sessions, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver in a schedule of his estate, and on his subscribing the same, and making a discovery of his estate, he is to be discharged; on refusing so to do, or concealing to the amount of 20*l.* suffers as a felon. —Prisoners upon process out of the courts of conscience, are included in this act; and all who took the benefit of the act 28 George II. to be excluded. —Mariners, and those who have been in the sea or land service, are, upon their discharge, if under fifty years of age, and approved of, to serve during the present war; and if they desert, may be arrested and imprisoned at the suit of their creditors.

It is computed that there will not be less than 600 persons cleared by the above insolvent act, from the prisons in and near this metropolis, who have been in the land and sea-service, and who by the act will be obliged to go again.

The compulsive clause in this insolvent act, may be taken advantage of, and a prisoner discharged,

in virtue of it, without any debt at all being subsisting, or any oath or proof made of one; as thus; The prisoner may confess a judgment to his friend for a sham debt, execution may be taken out thereon, and the prisoner charged therewith. In this case, the prisoner will stand charged in execution, just in the same manner as if it were a real debt; and upon notice in the Gazette, from the sham creditor, (and in other respects also pursuing the act) the prisoner must be discharged; and, as no oath of a debt previous to the confessing such judgment is necessary; so neither have the justices any the least authority to enquire into the reality of it, nor to call the creditor before them to make proof of it. The remedy (if it is thought to want one) must be left to those only, who have the power to apply it.

The city of Chester hath a peculiar court, called a court of Exchequer (the only one of the kind in England) out of which all or most of the writs in that county are issued; and when any person is arrested by a writ out of that court, he is kept confined (unless he can find bail) till the next day of appearance, and then brought to the bar, where it is demanded of him to pay down the sum due to his creditor, with costs, or give immediate security to the court for it; neither of which demands it is in the power of the unhappy debtor to comply with, or he certainly would not have been brought before that court, nor suffered the discredit of an arrest. Upon his involuntary refusal, he is committed to jail, not as a debtor, but for disobeying an order which is impossible for him to obey.

By this means no person arrested by a Chester Exchequer writ can reap any benefit from this act, though every way a proper object of it.

A caution to charitable persons.

I had, for several years, the care of a large parish in the suburbs of London, in which was a prison for debt. Somewhat more than twenty years ago, I received a letter from one Dr. Burnett, who lived somewhere near Bristol, desiring me to send him an account of the number and circumstances of the prisoners in our jail. I accordingly made the strictest enquiry in my power, and wrote back word, that at one of my visits, I found the number of persons confined to be eleven, and at another, thirteen; that they were in for very trifling sums, and that, if he pleased to authorise me, I was confident I could discharge them all for a very little money. To make my story short, several letters passed between us, when at last he wrote me word, that his fellow trustee, a lady of rank, did not chuse any one should do the business but himself; and that he would call upon me in a little time to thank me in person, for the trouble he had given me in this affair. In a few days afterwards he did call upon me, and informed me, he had been down at the prison, and released five and thirty of the most miserable objects that could be conceived.

Being greatly astonished at so great and so sudden an increase of prisoners, it not being two months since I took an account of them, I immediately went to work, with all my might, in order to satisfy myself about it. And in this I met with no trouble at all, it being well known in the neighbourhood, that

as the jailor had always notice of the doctor's coming, in order to get the discharges ready, so in the morning before he came, he (the jailor) got between twenty and thirty poor neighbours to be shut up in the prison, for which trouble they had usually a crown a-piece, and who were discharged three or four hours afterwards in great form.

I was moreover informed, that the jailor's mother was always one of these fictitious prisoners, and that she had been discharged by Dr. Burnett a great many times.

Thus the best things are sometimes abused; and to what sad purposes one of the noblest legacies was perverted, in the instance before us.

R. F.

A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present parliament, and declaring the calling of another, the writs to bear teste this day, and to be returnable May 19th; and two others, one for the election of the sixteen peers for Scotland on May 5th, and another for continuing all officers not already removed or discharged, for the space of four months, &c. His majesty also ordered writs to be issued for the election of the members for the convocation of the clergy.

His majesty was pleased to declare the right hon. the earl of Halifax, lieut. gen. and general governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

—To appoint the duke of Newcastle, Wm. visc. Barrington, [in the room of Mr. Legge] lord North, James Oswald, Esq; and Gilbert Elliot, Esq; [in the room

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of

of James Grenville, Esq;] to be commissioners of the treasury.

—To grant to visc. Barrington, the office of chancellor of the Exchequer [in the room of H. B. Legge, Esq;.]

—To appoint lord Anson, Dr. Hay, John Forbes, and Hans Stanley, Esqrs. lord visc. Villiers, [in the room of admiral Boscawen, deceased] and Tho. Pelham, Esq; [in the room of G. Elliot, Esq;] commissioners of the admiralty.

—To appoint lord Sandys, [in the room of the Earl of Halifax] Andrew Stone, Soame Jenyns, Edw. Elliot, and Edw. Bacon, Esqrs. together with John Yorke, Esq; Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart. and George Rice, Esq; [in the room of Thomas Pelham, W. G. Hamilton, and Wm. Sloper, Esqrs.] commissioners for trade and plantations.

Tregoney in Cornwall, March 15th. As some of our tanners were lately employed on a new mine, one of them accidentally struck his pick-axe on a stone. The earth being removed, they imagined, from its size, that it was a rock; but some characters being perceived on a more close inspection, together with its shape, and hollow found when struck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a coffin. On removal of the lid, they discovered the skeleton of a man of gigantic size, which, on the admission of the air, mouldered into dust. One entire tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches, and depth three feet nine inches.

Whitehall. His majesty 21st. having been pleased to appoint the right hon. William Pitt,

Esq; to be one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the oath of secretary of state was this day, by his majesty's command, administered to him in council.

Wednesdays'night came ashore, about ten miles from Swansea, a whale; the country people observing the approach of it, concluded it to be the hull of some very large vessel; but when the tide left it, the sands being uncommonly shallow, they perceived it to move, which strange and unexpected sight induced them to come nearer, and then they were convinced it was a fish; which with very little difficulty they deprived of life. When entire she measured 63 feet in length and 16 feet in breadth, the fan of the tail was 18 feet, and the jaw bones 15 feet: the country being strangers to such a thing, it is thought the profit will not exceed 30l. but if among people of understanding, would undoubtedly yield 1000l.

Being Easter Sunday, his majesty and the royal family 22d. went to the chapel royal, and heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Newton. After which his majesty received the holy communion from the bishop of Durham, assisted by the sub-dean.

Died at Versailles the duke of Burgundy, eldest 23d. son of the dauphin, aged 9.

Isaac Darking, alias Dumas, (see Characters, p. 51.) was executed at Oxford. Having declared that he valued not death, but only the thoughts of being anatomized, a large body of bargemen attended on the occasion, carried off his body in triumph, and conveyed it to the next parish church, where, while some rung the bells, others opened

ed the belly, filled it with un-
flacked lime, and then buried the
body.

From the report of the state of the
city hospitals, which was read this
day in St. Bride's church before
the governors, it appears that the
numbers were as follows:

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this
hospital.

In-patients	-	-	3539
Out-patients relieved with	}	2465	
advice, &c.			
Trusses given by a private hand to	45		
Trusses given by the hospital to	38		
Buried this year	-	-	317
Remaining under cure, in-	}	405	
patients			
Out-patients	-	-	111
			—
In all	-	-	6920

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from	}	6980	
this hospital			
Buried this year	-	-	291
Remaining under cure	-	-	478
Out-patients	-	-	219
			—

Total 7968

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, 12 whereof were in- structed in the mathematicks,	104		
Buried the last year	-	-	5
Remaining in this hospital	-	-	946

Bridewell Hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and	}	357	
discharged			
Maintained	-	-	80

Bethlem Hospital.

Admitted into this hospital	169		
Cured	-	-	143
Buried	-	-	30
Remaining under cure	260		

A beautiful monument of alaba-
ster and marble is finished in West-

minster-abbey, to the memory of
the late worthy Dr. Joseph Wilcox,
bishop of Rochester and dean of
Westminster. It is ornamented on
each side of the base with the figures
of Piety and Hope; and above the
base, in relief, is a north view of the
abbey: on a scroll, held by two
cherubims, is a Latin inscription,
setting forth his several ecclesiastical
employments during the reigns of
the two last kings: on one side is
the mitre, and higher is his coat of
arms. In order to cast the greater
lustre on this monument, the Gothic
pillars of the abbey, on each side of
it, are coloured black.

The Ajax Indiaman, of 26 guns
and 100 men, commanded by capt.
Lindsey, very richly laden, is taken
by one of the French King's ships
of war.

St. James's. His majesty 25th.
having been pleased to ap-
point the Right Hon. John earl of
Bute to be one of the principal secre-
taries of state, his lordship was this
day by his majesty's command, sworn
one of his principal secretaries of
state, and took his place at the
council board accordingly.

Cambridge, March 21.

On Wednesday night the 24th
inst. upwards of 300 persons as-
sembled in a barn of Laurence
Cooke's, at Botisham Load, a ham-
let belonging to Botisham, in this
county, to hear one Broun, a meth-
odist preacher, who was some time
since a shepherd. About nine
o'clock in the evening fire was
cried; the hurry and confusion was
so great, that many were trampled
under foot, who were pulled out of
the barn for dead, but some time af-
ter recovered; great numbers were
hurt and bruised, and carried home
in carts the next day; they lay
near

near six foot deep one upon another. The men lost hats, wigs, and shoes; the women their short cloaks, part of their gowns, pockets, stockings, and shoes, and were used with many other indecencies.—The author of this fright, some say, was a person on the outside of the barn, who broke a hole in the clay wall behind the preacher, through which he put a pipe, filled with tobacco lighted, and puffing it, the smoke was perceived, which occasioned the alarm of fire.

27th. Admiralty office. His majesty's ship the *Vengeance*, of 26 guns, (9 and 4 pounders) and 200 men, commanded by captain Nightingale, is arrived at Plymouth with a prize named the *Entreprenant*, pierced for forty-four, but now carrying only 26 guns, (12 and 6 pounders) with 203 men, being equipped for war and merchandise, and loaded with various kinds of goods for St. Domingo, with which she sailed from Bourdeaux on the 8th instant. Captain Nightingale gives the following relation of his engagement with the *Entreprenant*: That he got up close along side of her at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, when the action immediately began, and continued for three quarters of an hour, in which time the *Vengeance* was five times on fire, (twice, as was imagined, from the enemy's wads setting fire to the main rigging); that the *Vengeance's* rigging and sails being then so much shattered, that the ship was not under command, the enemy run his bowsprit over her taffarel for boarding; that he was therein prevented, and the *Vengeance* sheered off, to repair her rigging and sails. As soon as the ship was in condition, captain Nightingale got

up again close to the enemy, when the engagement was renewed for an hour, when the *Entreprenant* sheered off, and bore away: that the *Vengeance* being a second time disabled in her masts and rigging, was some time in wearing: that at length she wore, and captain Nightingale got again within pistol shot of the enemy, and renewed the engagement, which continued for an hour and a half, when the enemy called for quarter. The *Entreprenant* had 5 men killed, and 24 wounded. The *Vengeance* had 6 killed and 27 wounded, most of them dangerously, and two of them are since dead.

His majesty's ship the *Bedford* of 64 guns, commanded by captain Deane, has taken and sent into Plymouth the *Comete* French frigate of war, of 32 guns, and 250 men, which the *Bedford* fell in with on the 16th instant, 30 leagues S. W. from Ushant, and, after a chase of nine hours, took her. She sailed from Brest on the 9th instant.

A letter from Hampshire, in New Jersey, dated the 10th ultimo, contains the following remarkable piece of intelligence. "A few days ago, seven or eight men dug out of the side of a hill, from whence issued a fine spring, 76 large rattle snakes, and 36 black snakes, all twined together in one bunch or knot. The cold weather prevented their making any resistance, though the rattle snakes were so lively as to be able to rattle pretty briskly. They cut the heads of the rattle snakes off, and then skinned them. The digging was purposely after them, as great numbers had been seen near the spring the summer before, and several men, women, and child-

children received their death by being bit by these venomous and destructive creatures."

All the French in Canada, of any distinction, went into mourning for the late king; and governor Gage received the following address from the officers of the militia, and of Montreal, on the loss of our sovereign.

The address of the officers of the militia, and the merchants of Montreal, to general Gage, governor of that place.

Cruel destiny then has cut short the glorious days of so great and magnanimous a monarch. We are come to pour out our grief into the paternal bosom of your excellency; the sole tribute of gratitude of a people, who will never cease to exult the mildness and moderation of their new masters. The general who conquered us has treated us more like victors than vanquished, and has left us a precious Pledge*, by name and deed, of his goodness to us. What acknowledgments are we not bound to make for so many favours? They shall be for ever engraved on our hearts in indelible characters. We intreat your excellency to continue to us the honour of your protection. We will endeavour to deserve it by our zeal, and the earnest prayers we shall offer up to the Almighty Being for your health and preservation.

Leghorn, Feb. 18. By letters from Corsica we learn, that the malecontents have lately made themselves masters of several forts, and bid fair to drive the Genoese out of their island.

The sessions for the High Court of Admiralty was held 30th.

at the Old Bailey, when there were only two persons brought before the court, viz. Martin Alexander, detained in Newgate at the last Admiralty sessions, for robbing on the high seas a neutral ship, called the City of Rotterdam, of divers quantities of linen, wearing apparel, &c. the property of Le Marquis de Pignatelli; but no prosecution being commenced against him, he was discharged.

Declarations were delivered at London in the name and on^{31st.} the part of Vienna, Petersburg, Versailles, Stockholm, and Warsaw, proposing the assembling of a congress, in order to put an end to the present destructive war; which declarations, and the answers of the courts of London and Berlin thereto, &c. the reader will find among the State Papers for this year.

At the assizes at Huntingdon, 1 convict received sen-^{31st.} tence of death; at Bedford, 1; at Oxford, 1, viz. the famous Dumas, alias Darking (see p. 88.); at Reading, 1; at Aylesbury, 3, who were all reprieved; at Chelmsford 7, 4 of whom were reprieved; at Dorchester 2; at Gloucester 1; at Winchester 10; at Hertford 1; at Worcester 1, who was reprieved; at Bury 1; at Thetford 1, who was reprieved; at York 1. Cambridge and Salisbury were maiden assizes.

At the assizes at Kingston in Surrey, Mary Davis was indicted for the murder of her male infant, by cutting its throat, and throwing it into the Thames, at Billingsgate. She had confessed before a magistrate that she could not be easy, having murdered her child, which haunted her day and night, and appeared to

* Gage in French signifies a pledge.

her wherever she went; that she cut its throat on some rubbish near the Grange-road, Southwark, and afterwards threw the body into the Thames, and this confession she voluntarily made and signed; but on her trial it appearing that at times she was out of her mind, and that she never had had a child, and that this confession was the effect of a disordered brain, she was acquitted. This poor creature has been since suffered, it seems, to ramble about the country, and perplex other courts of justice with the same groundless accusation of herself.

Died lately, Benjamin Schultz, a protestant missionary from the court of Denmark, at Tranquebar, in the East Indies. He resided twenty-four years in the town of Nagapatan. He translated the Old and New Testament, and the Psalms of David, into the language of the country, for the use of the natives.

Father Charlevoix, the celebrated Jesuit missionary.

Farmer Hapgood, near Crayford, in Kent, aged 101.

Anne Tyler, of Bewdly, in Shropshire, aged 101.

John Crawford, a farmer, in Northumberland, aged 104.

Mrs. Eliz. Williams, of Wrexham, in Denbighshire, aged 103.

The widow Dallett, of Boulogne, in France, aged 103.

George Lockhart, jun. of Carnwarth, Esq. at Paris.

This day an earthquake was felt in very different and remote parts of the globe; the accounts of which, for the satisfaction of our readers, we have collected into one point of view in the order they arrived at London.

Extract of a letter from Fort-Augustus. "A very uncommon phenomenon happened here the 31st of March. About two in the afternoon, Loch Ness rose on a sudden above two feet in perpendicular height, and continued alternately rising and falling, for the space of three quarters of an hour. Mr. Gwyn, commander of the king's galley, with several others, were just by the galley, when by the violence of the water she broke from her moorings, and drove into the Loch: at the same time, by the same shock, several boats were cast very far upon dry land. In the middle of the Loch, the water swelled up like a mountain, and during the whole time appeared extremely muddy and dirty. What makes it still more extraordinary, it was a perfect calm for several hours before and after. The motion was attended with a very uncommon hollow sound."—The same happened during the last earthquake at Lisbon, but never before for 50 years.

Cork, March 31. A quarter after twelve this day, a shock of an earthquake was felt here in the Exchange, in the Merchants Coffee-house, and from the beginning of the Red-house Walk, to the East-Marsh, between the gates only, just as it was in November 1755; but allowed to have been more violent by all that felt it. It did not continue above one minute, undulating from east to west, and vice versa.

Dublin, April 7. A letter from Kinsale runs thus: "As to what is mentioned in the Cork newspaper, about the shock of an earthquake on Tuesday last, there might be one felt there: but here

here I can't find that any person felt any such thing. As to what happened here, it was about six o'clock in the evening; near dead low-water the tide rose suddenly in our Strand; about two feet higher than it was, and went out again in the space of four minutes with great force, which repeated several times, but the first was the greatest."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, April 15. "We have an account from Paris, that a little before the departure of the post for this country, an express arrived there, in seven days, from Madrid, with advice, that a violent shock of an earthquake had been felt there, and along the coast of Spain, on the 31st of March. This news is confirmed by letters from Bayonne, which add, that a pretty smart shock, which lasted three minutes, was felt there the same day. And from Bourdeaux they write, that a shock of an earthquake was felt there on the 1st of April, about one in the afternoon.

"These accounts have made us recollect the vibrations which we thought we observed here [at Amsterdam] on the 31st of March, between half an hour after one and two in the afternoon, particularly in the synagogue, where the branches seemed to move; and in the great church at Maesland Slys, the branches moved about a foot from the perpendicular; and the vessels in the harbour were agitated."

A letter from on board his majesty's ship Gosport, in the Downs, dated April 16, says, "On the 31st ult. in our passage here from Lisbon, being then in the latitude of 44. 8. N. long. 5. 10. off the rock

of Lisbon, Cape Finisterre bearing E. S. E. about 80 leagues; at three quarters past eleven in the forenoon, the weather quite calm, we were alarmed with two violent shocks of an earthquake, which was felt by all the merchantmen under our convoy, some of whom the violence of the shocks caused to make water: the first continued near a minute and a half; the second not so long: the shaking of the ship was not unlike that occasioned by letting go an anchor, and the cable running fast round the bits, or by a ship's striking on a sunken rock, which many aboard thought to be the case, till they recollected the shocks felt by ships at sea, during the great earthquake at Lisbon the 1st of November 1755, and which the shocks they now felt perfectly resembled.

Extract of a letter from Corunna, March 31. "We had this day at noon a most violent shock of an earthquake, which lasted some minutes: no houses fell down at this place, but many removed some feet from where they stood before. The consul's house, which may be numbered amongst the strongest houses in all Europe, has been moved at least four feet forward to the sea, and its fronts towards the water-side have altered their aspect (in sea phrase) better than two points of the compass."

Lisbon, April 15. We had an earthquake here the 31st ultimo, which lasted longer, and to the apprehensions of the inhabitants was much brisker, than that which overturned the city; but passing in a direct line, did no other mischief than splitting most of the walls

walls more or less : Villa Franca, however, is reduced to a heap of rubbish, and St. Ubes and some other country places have suffered severely. There are several rents or chasms in the earth, through which considerable quantities of sand and shells have been thrown. If it had not been for the wise precautions taken by the king, the terror of the people was so great, that this metropolis had probably been abandoned. The sea and the rivers gave visible marks of an uncommon agitation for ten days. After the earthquake, the king sent to desire the bishops to prevent their clergy from alarming the superstition of the people, by declaiming on the procuring-cause of earthquakes, and representing them, though merely natural phænomena, as extraordinary testimonies of heaven's wrath : for the same reason, no days of humiliation were appointed, nor processions, or public prayers, permitted here on this occasion.

During the confusion occasioned by the shocks, the prisoners in the several gaols here gained their liberty, to the number of 300 men and upwards ; but an embargo being immediately laid on all the ships in the harbour, and guards placed at the several avenues into the town, they are secured again, all but fourteen. They apprehend this city not to have been the centre of it ; and that it has been more fatal to the northward. There have been three or four small shocks since the first, but none of any other consequence, than that they keep us in alarms ; and the fears of the people seem rather to increase than diminish.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Thessalonica, the capital of Macedonia, to his friend in London.

“ Considerable havock has been made by the plague here, though it is now pretty well over ; but what with the earthquake of last year, the rumbling noises still heard, and several severe shocks which happen almost every day, the country is become desolate, and the best part of this magnificent city laid in ruins. It is a most dismal sight to behold stately palaces, and noble buildings, levelled with the ground, besides numbers of persons of various quality that are buried in the ruins, and the stench of whose carcases occasioned the additional misfortune of the above-mentioned plague ; the latter, however, being, thank God, now abated, numbers of persons are employed in removing the rubbish, in order to recover their jewels and other valuable effects. The bashaw and principal inhabitants are likewise doing all they can to restore things to their former order.

“ Yesterday we were terribly alarmed by a prodigious ball of fire, which rose from the earth in the south-east part of the city, and directed its course horizontally towards the west, where entering a dark black cloud, it burst with a prodigious loud noise, attended with thunder and flashes of fire ; so that it seemed as if heaven and earth had been coming together. This was followed by so violent a shower of rain, that it threatened a second deluge. God preserve us, my dear friend, amidst this complication of troubles !”

We also learn by some fishermen, that

that were upon the water coming in at that time, that the course of this earthquake was nearly from the S. W. to the N. E. and that they perceived the noise, as of a distant rising wind, some considerable time before the shaking came on.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Santa Cruz, South Barbary, dated April 17, 1761.

"I am sorry to tell you we have had two shocks of an earthquake; the first was the 31st of March, at twelve at noon, which was very flight, and did no damage; the second was the 9th inst. at half past seven in the evening, and a most dreadful one it was; it did not last above a quarter of a minute; had it lasted half a minute longer, the town had been infallibly laid in ruins; it has split the walls of most of the houses; and ours, though one of the strongest, has suffered greatly. We were writing when the dust and small stones began to rattle about us; we immediately ran up on the top of the house, and the dreadful terror we past that night in, fearing a return, can only be known by those that felt it. We are very far from being recovered from the consternation it put us in. The least noise alarms us; and we frequently think the ground shakes when there is no such thing. God preserve us, and send us safe out of this dreadful country."

Barbadoes, April 5. On the 31st of March, at four o'clock in the afternoon, fluxes and refluxes of the sea were seen here, which about eight seemed to abate, but at ten considerably increased, and continued till six o'clock next morning. It is observed that the same agitation of the waters was perceived here, at the

time the earthquake happened at Lisbon in 1755.

An earthquake was likewise felt on the same day, the 31st of March, at the Madeiras. But the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, seems to have been the centre of all these violent shocks, as they ended there in dreadful eruptions, an account of which the reader will find in our article of Natural History for this year, page 98. An earthquake was felt at Rouffillon in France, on the same day these eruptions happened.

A P R I L.

The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, gave a premium to Mr. William White, master of the stone-pot-house at Fulham, for his inventing the art of making crucibles of British materials, which not only equal, but excel those imported from abroad.

Ended at Guildhall the poll for members of the city of London, when the numbers were for

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.	4306
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.	3285
William Beckford, Esq;	3663
Hon. Thomas Harley, Esq;	3983
Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.	3193

And on the 4th, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, William Beckford, Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, were declared by the sheriffs duly elected to represent this city in parliament.

On Monday last were buried in one grave, William Davis and his wife. This couple had formerly lived in credit in Claremarket; but coming to decay, their

funeral was only such as parishes generally give; which coming to the knowledge of their old friends in their former neighbourhood, they made a collection, had them taken up out of their grave, and re-interred in a manner suitable to the station they had formerly lived in.

3d. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which three received sentence of death, viz. Theodore Gardelle for murder (see our Characters); one for forgery, who has been since executed; and a woman for shop-lifting, who has been pardoned: twenty to be transported for seven years; one to be whipped; and two were branded.—Darwell, one of the thief-takers, mentioned the 25th ult. was found guilty of manslaughter, and the other acquitted.

Geneva, March 11. We are told by persons who visit Mr. Voltaire, that having some money-matters to settle at Paris, he made application to the king for leave to go there for fifteen days only: His majesty wrote in answer, with his own hand: “I give Voltaire leave for fifteen days, for fifteen months, or fifteen years.” Having received this answer, Voltaire is to go immediately to Paris. He left his seat, which is within pistol-shot of this city, a fortnight ago: and he will probably not return to it. He is gone to his handsome castle of Fernay, in the province of Gaix, which is about a league and a half from this city. As to the rest, Voltaire is not beloved in this neighbourhood. He seems to study to make himself enemies.

They write from Rome of the 7th past, that the pope had or-

dered a proof to be made of the gold and silver ores lately dug out of the mountain Polino, and medals of them to be struck upon trial: it is assured the pope hath resolved to send for some miners from Germany to work these mines.

Count Konigsfegg, great 6th. dean of the chapter of Cologne, was unanimously chosen elector of Cologne. This is the first instance, where a native has attained the honour of being chosen for the elector.

A proclamation was issued by the lords justices and council of Ireland, declaring his majesty's pleasure for summoning a parliament to meet at Dublin, May 19, the writs to bear teste April 7.

The court at Hicks's-hall lately committed Anne Martin, alias Chapney, to Newgate, where she is to be imprisoned for two years, pursuant to her sentence; she is accused of putting out the eyes of children, with whom she went a begging about the country; she has been several times whipped at the cart's tail.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Rome, dated March 12, 1761.

“It is with pleasure I can contradict what I have seen in your English news-papers, which mention, that there had been an earthquake at Naples. Tho' it had all the appearance of one, an English gentleman who was there, gave me the following account of it, which I suppose you have not yet had the particulars of.—The eruption issued from nine mouths; the principal one, in a few hours, by the great quantity of stones, cinders, &c.

&c. which it threw up, raised a hill 200 yards high; the lava, or melted matter which it discharged, was a mile broad; the length I do not remember: it afterwards becomes stone (with which they pave the Neapolitan streets). In its course, which was slow, it destroyed vineyards, and set on fire large trees. It is remarkable, it had always encircled the tree more than half an hour before it took fire, and then at first it was all a blue sulphury flame; the matter is always red, like melted glass; but though it be a liquid, it is impossible to make the least impression on it. The principal mouth sometimes abated its violence for five or six minutes, and threw out nothing but some cinders and smoke; but then returned with so great a force, that tho' Naples is 12 miles distant from it, the shock forced open the windows and doors, which gave rise to the report of the earthquake. The stones which it threw up appeared as large as both hands clinched; and one might count slowly five hundred, from the time of their rising till the time they returned to the ground. The damage it has done is only a fourth of what is mentioned in the English papers, and does not exceed 15,000l.

Constantinople, Feb. 18. A sloop is arrived with some Magnotes, who, either from obstinacy or inability, refused to pay the annual tribute to the Grand Signior. These Magnotes, or Mainotes, are descended from the ancient Lacedæmonians, and inhabit the Maina in the Morea, defending themselves as well as they can against the tyranny of the Turk. They are situated between two chains

of mountains which advance into the sea, are a courageous people, and amount to above 40,000 men. Their government is a kind of republic; they are always at war with the Ottoman Porte.

Extract of a letter from rear-admiral Holmes, commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Port-Royal Harbour in Jamaica, Dec. 31, 1760.

Since the taking of the French frigates in October last, the squadron have brought in here, or destroyed, about eight of the enemy's privateers. The most remarkable of these little affairs were the two last, brought in here the other day, and taken by the boats of the Trent and Boreas, commanded by the first lieutenants of their respective ships, Messieurs Miller and Stuart, in Cumberland Harbour, there not being water to carry any of the ships up to them; viz. The Vainqueur of 10 guns, 16 swivels, and 90 men; and Mackau, a small vessel of six swivels, and 15 men. The officers and men in the boats behaved with great intrepidity, and boarded and carried the Vainqueur, under the strongest premeditated difficulties the enemy could lay. The Trent had three men killed, one missing, and one wounded. The Boreas had one killed, five wounded, and her barge sunk in boarding. So soon as they had taken these two vessels, they pushed on after the Guespe, of eight guns and 85 men, which lay farther up in the Lagoon; but on their approach the French set fire to her, and she was destroyed. The loss of the enemy is uncertain, for about forty of them jumped overboard when the boats boarded

the Vainqueur, and ten men were found wounded on board. The Mackau made no resistance.

9th. Died the Rev. Mr. William Law, author of many religious tracts, aged 75.

11th. A fire broke out at a biscuit baker's, near Brown's wharf, East Smithfield, which burnt down 28 houses, and greatly damaged twelve others. The king's brewhouse was preserved.

13th. Capt. Money, of the Norfolk militia, and aid de camp to general Townshend, standing on a horse's back, without a saddle, in full speed leaped over a five-barred gate, and performed several other amazing feats of horsemanship in Hyde-Park, before their royal highnesses the duke of York, prince William Henry, and other persons of distinction.

A very ingenious piece of mechanism has been lately exhibited in the Thames at Richmond in Surry, by way of experiment; the offices of which (which are very easily conceived) compared with its simple construction, are really wonderful. The design of this machine, we learn, is for the easy capture of sea-fish, in the most tempestuous weather, without hazarding lives at sea, which certainly is a very great thing: and we are told, and clearly perceive it to be so, that this machine is capable of sending into the sea, at proper places, some thousands of hooks, baited; and of working the same back by the sole use thereof, with the assistance of two persons only on shore to work the machine, bait the hooks, and take off the fish when brought to the shore thereby.

Thus far a machine in miniature has performed here; it has wrought out line near one hundred yards from the land, and back again, with a proportionable quantity of hooks, baited; and notwithstanding the scarceness of fresh water fish that bite at bait at this season of the year, particularly at this place, it has most surprisngly caught a number of fish, and that with no more strength to work the same, than that of an infant, indeed even but pleasing amusement for such strength. This, now little, though great meaning affair, is most certainly highly worthy of the countenance of the great, and the observation of the judicious and curious. It is therefore to be hoped, that a matter of so promising utility, by preserving the lives of so many, causing a plenty of fish, and giving employment to many of his majesty's subjects, &c. &c. will be put in real execution.

The young prince Stadtholder was seized with a sudden and violent fever last Thursday seven-night, in the evening, and lay delirious all the next day, inasmuch that his life was feared to be in great danger. The malady proceeding from an indigestion, speedy and proper remedies were applied, which had so good an effect, that his serene highness soon began to mend, and when the last letters left Holland he was judged entirely out of danger.

His most Christian majesty having been obliged to suspend for three years the salaries of the parliament, and other courts of justice, superior and inferior, has insisted upon the payment of the capitations,

pitations, or poll-tax, during those years notwithstanding, without any regard to the remonstrances of the parliament. By an arret of his council he has ordered those three years capitations to be stopped out of one year's salary now to be paid; the parliament have cancelled that arret, and thus there is a rupture between the court and that respectable body.

A person of distinction having carried off an actress of the comic opera at Paris, her family are prosecuting the ravisher with great animosity. They have already been offered above 1000 l. sterling to make up the affair; but it is not money, but a public example to deter others, that they want.

14th. St. James's. His majesty in council was pleased to appoint the following new governors, and other officers, in several of his majesty's plantations in America; viz.

New York, Robert Moncton, esq; governor.

Cadwallader Colden, esq; lieutenant governor.

Benjamin Pratt, esq; chief justice.

South Carolina, Thomas Boone, esq; governor.

Cha. Skinner, esq; chief justice.

Nova Scotia, Henry Ellis, esq; governor.

John Belcher, esq; lieut. gov.

Georgia, Ja. Wright, esq. gov.

New Jersey, Josiah Hardy, esq; governor.

Nevis, Ja. Johnston, esq; lt. gov.

Leeward Islands, T. Cottle, esq; solicitor general.

North Carolina, Tho. Falkner, esq; secr. and clerk of the crown.

Rob. Jones, jun. esq; attorn. gen.

Died Archibald Campbell, duke of Argyll, marquis of Lorn, &c. lord lieutenant of Argyllshire, admiral of the Western Isles, keeper of the great seal, justice general of Scotland, hereditary master of the king's household in Scotland, chancellor of Aberdeen, and one of his majesty's privy council, aged 79: he is succeeded by lieutenant general John Campbell.

The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. adjudged the premium of 100 guineas to the chevalier Cafali, for his historical picture of Edward the martyr's being stabbed by the direction of his mother-in-law Elfrida.

This morning two horses started at Colchester, in order to make the best of their way to Whitechapel church, for 50 l. a side; they ran the first forty miles in two hours and ten minutes, and the last ten miles in 52. The winning horse carried it by about 200 yards.

A servant-maid at Charlton in Kent was committed to prison on her own confession, for alarming the family by several stories of the house and herself having been attacked by robbers, and leaving an incendiary letter in their way, all of her own forging.

Dublin, April 7. In the late scarcity of fuel, some of the inhabitants of Clontarf went to the North Bull to dig in the sands for old wrecks, and in the hold of a ship, which some of them recollected to have been lost eighteen years ago, they found a silver dish and stand, and six bottles of very good wine.

Died the right rev. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, aged 85.

A very extraordinary wager was lately laid by two gentlemen at a coffee-house near Temple-bar; one of whom is to jump into seven feet of water with his cloaths on, and to entirely undress himself in the water; which if he fails accomplishing, he is to lose.

Two men are said to be arrived at Cologne, who say they came from Damascus. The Jesuits of that town have been with them, and talked to them in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaic. They answered them in all languages. They say they are come by order of heaven, to turn men to repentance. They give out that they are 700 years old. The Jesuits have obtained leave to carry them to Rome.—Being put in irons, they were glad of that opportunity of proving the truth of their mission, by breaking them. They say,

The war will be general in 1765

Constantinople destroyed 1766

The true God acknowledged
by all nations 1767

A valiant man give his testimony to it 1768

England overflowed 1769

An earthquake all over the world 1770

The fall of the sun, moon, and stars 1771

The globe of the earth burnt 1772

The universal judgment 1773

The French envoy at Cologne has received orders to examine them strictly.

They write from Paris, that the duke of Burgundy is in general regretted. Some days before his death, M. de la Vauguyon, thinking him asleep, was talking in his chamber to a lord of an officer

of merit in great distress, who had long solicited in vain for a pension sufficient to furnish him with necessaries. The prince, being awake, heard all that was said. About an hour after, the dauphiness coming to see him, he asked her for three louis-d'ors, which she gave him. He made the same demand successively from the dauphin, the king, the queen, and his four aunts; by which means he got twenty-four louis-d'ors. Then sending for M. de la Vauguyon, "Take (said he) this money, and give it to that brave soldier who is under misfortunes. Tell him that I shall solicit for his pension; and that I shall urge the thing; for I shall be glad, when I am dying, to have the satisfaction of having served a deserving man." This shews his benevolence. What follows will serve to shew his firmness.

One day, when he was something better than he had been for some time, his mother told him that the fine weather was approaching, and that she would take him out to give him an airing. "Yes, said he with a smile, but it will be to St. Denis," [the burial place of the royal family.]

From Ratisbon we hear, that a memorial, on the part of the court of Petersburg, has lately appeared there in print. This memorial, which bears date the 17th of February, new stile, contains an answer to the Teutonic order, relative to the pretensions made by them to Courland and Semigallia. It imports, that the brethren of the fraternity of the sword, established by pope Innocent III. being incorporated in 1239 with the Teutonic order,

order, became thereby joint proprietors of Livonia, Courland, and Semigallia; but that in the sequel, Walter of Plettenberg, at the head of the said fraternity, being again detached from the Teutonic order, conformably to a mutual convention on both sides, he remained by this convention possessed of the above provinces; and to the title of grand master of his own order, added also that of prince of the empire, which he obtained from Charles V. That afterwards his successor, Gothard Kellard, being greatly weakened by the many wars he was engaged in, and receiving no assistance from the empire, concluded a treaty with Poland, by which he ceded Livonia to the above crown. That at the peace of Oliva, Livonia was again given to Sweden, and even guaranteed by the emperor; and lastly, that the said province, together with Courland and Semigallia, was made over to Russia by the peace of Neustadt. This is the substance of this famous memorial, which has made a great noise, and will probably be productive of many bickerings between certain powers.

19th. The court went out of mourning for his late majesty king George the second, of blessed memory.

22d. At the anniversary sermon and feast of the governors, &c. of the small-pox hospitals, 740l. 17s. 9d. was collected for that useful charity.

One of the coalmeasures places of this city was sold for 4450l. Moorgate was sold for 166l. and Aldergate for 91l.

It is confidently said, that the

whole number of English prisoners, now remaining in Old France, does not exceed 1000 men: and that the number of French prisoners in England exceeds 25,000.

The following is an exact account of the articles consumed at dinner only by the voters of a small borough on the day of electing their members, independent of veal, mutton, poultry, pastry, &c. and a preparatory breakfast, which last alone amounted to 750l.

Consumption at Dinner.

980 Stone of beef,
315 Dozen of wine,
72 Pipes of ale, and
365 Gallons of spirits converted into punch.

Naples, March 24. The court has sent a commissary to visit the ports of Augusta and Syracusa in Sicily, and to make proper dispositions against their being surprized, in case the armament that is still carried on at Constantinople should appear in those seas. As there is no doubt concerning the reality of that armament, though its destination is not known, they are also preparing for the worst at Malta. The bailiff Marulli has just made a call of all the knights professed and non-professed, and ordered them to keep in readiness on the first notice. Eight from each of the two priories in this kingdom have already been chosen by ballot, and they are to go over forthwith to Malta, with each two attendants fit for military service. Two vessels lately arrived at that island, one from Constantinople, and the other from Salonica: by which there is advice, that the Grand Signior goes every day to the arsenal, and having perceived that two officers,

who had the charge of expediting the preparations, were not so diligent as they might have been, he ordered them to be beheaded. The grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem has sent away to Sicily and Calabria divers Greeks and other useless mouths, and takes all proper methods for putting the island in the best posture of defence, in case the Turks really intend to attack it; and yet there is no reason to be much afraid, considering the natural strength of the island, the great quantity of artillery mounted in the places most exposed, and the barrenness of the spot. Messengers frequently arrive here from the viceroy of Sicily, to inform the court of the instances made by the Maltese for supplies of corn and other provisions.

Vienna, April 3. Yesterday the count de Losymthal prepared a grand entertainment, at which the emperor and empress were present. Just as they were sitting down to dinner, the princess of Anersperg, going to take her chair by the emperor, sunk down in his arms, and notwithstanding all possible assistance was instantly given, she never breathed more. Their imperial majesties immediately returned to the castle, and the rest of the guests to their several houses, without tasting the dinner. This lady, who was in her fifty-third year, is greatly regretted. The emperor took so much pleasure in her conversation, that he would always have her sit by him at public entertainments.

23d. Two bodies of equal cube, exhibited this day to public view at Bristol, transmitted through each other five times in a minute;

also a large cube through a smaller twelve times in a minute, to the great surprize of all present, as it sufficiently proves, both in practical and speculative mathematicks, the falsehood of the old hypothesis, viz. That space and magnitude cannot pass through a body of equal space and magnitude.—These dice, or cubes, pass exactly at an angle of eleven degrees from the horizontal plane: They are made of solid brass, about an inch and five-eighths cube, and admit of no expansion or contraction (as many have imagined) but are dissected in such a manner as to give the solid die a free passage, without destroying or breaking the die so dissected.—This curious experiment was performed by Mr. James Bridges, architect, and builder of Bristol-bridge.

A fire broke out in some stables behind Swallow-street, 24th. about ten at night, and raged with great fury till about two in the morning, in which time fourteen houses were burnt down, two of which were handsome new-built dwellings of great value. The family of one of these houses was at Ranelagh, and knew nothing of the accident till their house was in ashes. The gentlemen, however, in the neighbourhood, together with their servants, formed a ring, kept off the mob, and handed the goods and moveables from one to another, till they secured them in a place of safety, so that a pennyworth was neither lost nor damaged; a noble instance of neighbourly respect and kindness. Eight or nine horses perished, and some lives were lost.

A box of writings that was in an iron chest belonging to Mrs. Buckade

Buckade (who was burnt out on this occasion) though inclosed in sand near a foot thick, was entirely consumed, and a quantity of cash in the same box was melted.

One Mrs. Holden, an aged gentlewoman, who lived at the end of Swallow-street, being alarmed with the cry of fire, fell down, and expired directly. And the next day, as a number of persons were gazing at the ruins, a party-wall fell down, by which a man was killed, and several others dangerously bruised.

This accident was owing to Edward Winwood, a coachman, carrying a lighted candle into the stable, and (agreeable to Dean *Swift's Advice to Servants*) sticking it against the rack; the straw being set in a flame in his absence by the candle's falling.

This man being a few days after convicted of thus negligently and carelessly causing the said fire, and refusing, tho' very able, to pay the penalty of 100 l. for the said offence, was committed to the house of correction at Westminster, to hard labour, for 18 months.

A CAUTION *to servants in general relative to fires happening in London by their negligence and carelessness.*

By the 6th of Q. Anne, Cap. 31, Sec. 3d, it is enacted, "That if any menial or other servants, through negligence or carelessness, shall fire, or cause to be fired, any dwelling house, or out house, or houses, such servant or servants shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds to the church-wardens of the parish where such fire shall happen, to be distributed among the sufferers

in such proportions as to the said church-wardens shall seem just; and in default of payment to be committed to some workhouse, or house of correction, to hard labour, for the space of 18 months."

Rome, May 28th. The resident from the grand master of Malta has had an audience of the Pope, in which he produced some dispatches concerning the warlike preparations making by the Turks, which leave no room to doubt but that their armament is destined against the island of Malta: upon which representations the Pope has ordered all sorts of ammunition and provisions to be transported from the Ecclesiastic state to that island. A negotiation for the loan of a sum of money is likewise set on foot, upon the security of the estates and revenues of the knights of that order.

The great cause between the duke of Devonshire (who 25th. sued in the king's name) and the lead miners, concerning the duty upon the ore, was determined by a special jury in the King's Bench, after a trial of 17 hours, in favour of the duke.

A grant has passed the great seal, granting to the right hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; a pension of 3000 l. per annum, payable out of his majesty's treasury at the exchequer, for his life, and the life of George Onslow, Esq; his son, and the survivor of them.

The vice chancellor of Cambridge gives notice, that the subjects for Mr. Finch and Mr. Townshend's prizes for this year are,—For the senior batchelors; *Utrum sit præstantius nova invenire, an inventis cultum addere et ornatum.* For the middle batchelors: *Utrum*

boni plus an mali reportent fere qui peregrinantur adolescentuli.

At Warwick assizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved; at East Grinstead two; at Rochester two, one of them a French prisoner, for murder; at Kingston three, two of them were reprieved; at Taunton two; at Stafford three, two of them were reprieved; Coventry proved a maiden assize.

Extract of a letter from capt. John Bell of the Elizabeth of London, dated from Oporto.

“ Since I have been here, a Dutchman fell into the river, and was taken up from the bottom about three quarters of an hour afterwards; he was carried on board the ship he belonged to, and orders were actually given for sewing him up in a hammock, in order to bury him. The British vice consul, Mr. Gabriel Harvey, who is a very humane gentleman, hearing of the affair, took a boat, went on board, laid the fellow by the fire side, and kept rubbing him with common salt till life returned, and the man is now hearty and well. Mr. Harvey hath since told me, he has known a dog kept under water two hours, and recovered by being covered with salt; and his lady told me that she had recovered a cat.” See our second volume for 1759, p. 420.

The court went into mourning for a fortnight for the late duke of Burgundy.

The collection at church, and at the annual feast of the Middlesex hospital, amounted to near 400l.

Eleven dwelling houses, with barns, stables, &c. were consumed by fire, at Kinton, in Warwickshire.

Chatham, April 24. In a meadow adjoining to this town, which

a month ago was covered with the most beautiful verdure, and afforded the prospect of a crop of the finest grass, there are thousands of uncommon maggots or grubs, which have destroyed the grass; and in some places the root also is wholly eaten up and gone: the ground is left entirely bare as a foot path. These maggots are found under the surface of the earth, are about an inch long, and like those called bots, which sometimes destroy bowling-greens, &c. They are of the caterpillar kind; and it is imagined that in a few weeks they will be metamorphosed, and be furnished with wings and fly away. Some little trenches, dug to carry off the water, are almost filled with these vermin. We don't hear of any such appearance in other parts. These insects live in the worm state two or three years, according to the mildness of the weather, and the rooks are said to be great devourers of them in that state. The third or fourth year they become flies, when they may be easily destroyed, by means which in due time shall be communicated to our readers.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the London hospital, 1354l. 17s. was collected for that charity.

Marshal Broglio having lately sent notice to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, of his having been created a prince of the empire, his serene highness answered him by the following letter:

S I R,

“ Titles, which do honour to those on whom they are conferred, receive a new lustre when borne by your highness. You are known to Germany only as a hero; and its head

head has decorated you with the most valuable gift he could bestow. What would, not my countrymen do, if they durst regard you as their defender? Your highness may be assured that I take sincere part in whatever personally concerns you; and that nothing would give me greater pleasure, than, one day, after these troubles are past, to assure you, by word of mouth, of the high regard and esteem with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your highness's most humble, and most obedient servant,

Charles of Brunswick."

They write from Magdeburgh of the 14th inst. that a fisherman fishing for salmon in the river Elbe near that place, caught a sea dog in his nets: it is surprising how that fish came there, being at such a vast distance from the sea, and how it could live in fresh water; but it is supposed the late great inundation brought it up.

On Easter Tuesday, the elector palatine declared to his court, that the electress, after being married 19 years, and then 40 years of age, entered that day into the 6th month of her pregnancy.

A letter dated at Fort Prince George in South Carolina, January 9, says, "I have been several winters in the north of Scotland, and do not think I ever felt it colder than here at this time; the snow is in general three quarters of a yard deep, attended with very sharp frosts."

Many people of fashion have lately visited a tradesman's family at Brentford in Middlesex, to see nine fine healthy children, all of whom were born in 28 months.

Died lately, Mrs. Jane Atkins, of York, aged 100.

One Klauk, a peasant of the vil-

lage of Treppendorff in the Upper Lusatia, aged 104: during his life he had no sickness till he was about 100 years; he could see to the last without spectacles; his wife was 102 years old when she died, with whom he lived 52 years, and hath a son now living that has two children, who are grandfathers to two others.

In the diocese of Lucon in France, one James Benerteau, aged 104 years two months and five days, who never had any illness but that which laid him in his grave, and never was subject to the infirmities incident to old age. His father lived to be 107.

In the last Easter week, Mrs. Sarah Hooper, at Exeter, an old maiden, in her 105th year, whose father was buried in the same church with her, 95 years ago. The sameweek, one Cox, a gardener in that city, who is in his 99th year, and has all his senses perfect, went to the Guildhall, and voted for Mr. Tuckfield and Mr. Walter.

Isaac Duberdo, of Clithero, in Lancashire, aged 108.

Patrick M'Ewan, of Fordie, in Perthshire, aged 109.

Mrs. Gillam, of Aldersgate-street, aged 113.

M A Y.

A large collection was made at the Foundling-hospital for the benefit of that charity, after a sermon preached on the occasion by the reverend Mr. Sterne.

On the 3d ult. there ran ashore at Candia, a little town in the kingdom of Valentia, part of Old Spain, a sea monster, 24 ells round, and only seven long, from head to tail. It had two rows of teeth, and its body was covered with large black

black scales. It produced 1250 quintals of oil.

3d. About one o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out at a biscuit-baker's, on Wapping-wall, between Pelican and King James's-stairs, Lower Shadwell, which consumed about 30 houses. One ship which was repairing in the dock took fire, but was soon extinguished; and eight other ships were with great difficulty preserved. Several persons had their limbs fractured, and several, it is feared, perished in the flames. Eight barges and lighters were destroyed, and three sunk, and the damage is computed at above 50,000l.

4th. A little after two o'clock the people on the Royal Exchange were much alarmed by the appearance of a cow (hard driven from Smithfield) at the south gate, and (though the beast did not run in upon 'change) great confusion ensued; some losing hats and wigs, and some their shoes, while others lay upon the ground in heaps, with their limbs bruised, &c. and during the alarm, a rumour of an earthquake prevailing, some threw themselves on the ground, expecting to be swallowed up. The cow, in the mean time, took down Sweeting's alley, and was knocked down and secured by a carman in Gracechurch-street. This accident probably gave occasion to a motion made the next day in the court of common council: "That many fatal accidents being frequently occasioned by the driving of horned cattle through this city and liberties, in a careless or inhuman manner, it be earnestly recommended to the right honourable the lord mayor and the rest of the worthy magistrates, to exert their autho-

rity to suppress this growing evil, so contrary to the police of the metropolis, and the security of its inhabitants. Which was resolved in the affirmative, and ordered accordingly.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, 5th. it was unanimously resolved, "that the freedom of this city, in a gold box of the value of 100l. be presented to the right hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; speaker of the house of commons in five successive parliaments, as a grateful and lasting testimony of the respectful love and veneration which the citizens of London entertain for his person, and distinguished virtue; for the many eminent qualifications he displayed, the unwearied and disinterested labours he bestowed, and the impartial and judicious conduct he maintained, in the execution of that arduous and important office, during the course of three-and-thirty years; and for that exemplary zeal, which, upon all proper occasions, he exerted with so much dignity and success, in support of the rights, privileges and constitutional independencies of the commons of Great Britain."

Was tried at Guildhall, before lord Mansfield, chief justice, the cause so long depending between Samuel Blackden, of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, plaintiff, and capt. Gambier of his majesty's ship Burford, defendant. The action was brought for damages the plaintiff sustained in Nova Scotia, by the defendant's taking him by violence from his freehold there, burning his house, and detaining the plaintiff unjustly on board the Burford 125 days: when, after a hearing of three hours, a special jury of merchants gave the plaintiff 800l.

8001. damages and costs of suit. [This verdict must give great satisfaction to all his majesty's subjects in America, and increase their esteem and affection for their mother country, whose excellent laws will not suffer any injury to the subject, in the most remote part of the British dominions, to pass with impunity; and convince all men in power, that they are accountable at home for every arbitrary act, even in the most distant parts of his majesty's dominions.]

James Grattan, Esq. recorder, and Charles Lucas, M. D. were chosen members for the city of Dublin, after a poll of thirteen days.

A cause is depending before the parliament of Paris, which deeply concerns the jesuits. The point to be decided is, whether the whole order be bound to make good the obligations of any particular house, or whether each house is to be answerable for itself alone. The jesuits, the defendants, demand that the houses of the society may be considered in the same light as the regular abbeys, and other rented monasteries. What gave occasion to this trial was, that father de la Valette, procurator-general of the professed house at Paris for its possessions in French America, had purchased estates and effects in Martinico and elsewhere, for which he gave bills on the professed house. The remittances he sent from the West Indies, either in silver or goods, being intercepted by the English, or lost at sea, the house at Paris refused to honour his bills, because they had no effects in hand. This affair being brought before the judge consuls, they gave a decree for the plaintiffs.

The defendants appealed to the parliament. One of the plaintiffs has produced letters from the general of the jesuits, acknowledging the debt to be just, and asking him to have patience. If it be determined that these houses are answerable for each other, their credit, and consequently their gains, will be immense. On the other hand, if their houses are adjudged not to be answerable for each other, the credit and trade of each singly will be greatly diminished.

Mr. Gleditsch some time since read to the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, a memoir, the substance of which may not be disagreeable, as explaining a phenomenon which may have been often observed: it is, that a dead mole being left on the ground, after a few days is no longer to be seen; and this sooner or later, according to the season, and the nature of the soil.

Mr. Gleditsch, in the month of May, left in his garden a mole, on a moist, soft, and black earth; two days after he found it a hand's breadth deep in the ground, and the day following this cavity was half filled up: examining further, under the corpse he found four beetles, which he immediately conjectured to be the grave-diggers: this was further confirmed about a week after, when, within the mole, he saw three or four score whitish maggots, unquestionably the issue of the beetles, who had there provided them with plenty of sustenance in their infantine state. Further, by repeated experiences, this indefatigable naturalist has been frequently entertained with a large sight of beetles from the same parental

parental cause, interring moles, frogs, birds, fishes, &c. and concludes with this pious observation: That animals, when become unfit for the uses annexed to their life, immediately after their death acquire others; and thus, even in their destruction, concur to the universal design of the Creator, whose wisdom and goodness is over all his works.

The reading the history and memoirs of the foreign academies of sciences, must necessarily hinder the notion of our vast superiority in scientific abilities and improvements, from degenerating into a contempt of foreigners, like the narrow question of Nathanael, *Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?* On the other hand, as there may be foreigners, though probably very few, infected with the like national prejudices, we would refer them to our *Transactions* and other publications, as shining proofs that the poet did not flatter his country when he says, its natives are

In genius and substantial learning high,

Her sons of glory many. —

The following are some particulars relating to the death of sir William Peere Williams, lately killed at Belleisle. Being eager to reconnoitre the works of the citadel, he drew near the glacis, notwithstanding the repeated warning of his servant, whom he ordered to attend him, and who was very sensible of their being within the reach of a musket: but his advice being disregarded, Sir William was shot by a centinel, and expired on the spot. His body being taken up by some men belonging to

the garrison, the French commandant judging it to be a person of distinction, sent out a drummer to general Hodgson, to request him to send for the corpse; which drummer was shot dead by an overforward soldier in our army, who, for this breach of the laws of war, was ordered to be hanged; but the French commandant, judging it to be a mistake proceeding from ignorance, and zeal to revenge the death of sir William, sent off another drummer with a polite intercessory letter on behalf of the delinquent, who has been pardoned in consequence, and the corpse of sir William was brought back to our camp. 'Tis said sir William had in his pocket notes to the amount of 250l. which were returned with the body.

Was held the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy. 7th. The collection at the church, and after dinner (including a benefaction of 200l. by the hands of earl Talbot), amounting to 1078l. besides 100l. given (as usual) by Sampson Gideon, Esq.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when seven were 8th. capitally convicted; one for horse-stealing; one for stealing mercery goods out of his master's warehouse; three for robbing on the highway; one for forgery; and one for sodomy. Thirteen were ordered to be transported, two were branded, and eight were discharged for want of prosecution. Of those capitally convicted, four were executed the 27th, the rest have been pardoned; one was reprieved at the place of execution, and since pardoned on condition of serving his majesty.

A book intituled, *The liberties of France asserted against the arbitrary power of excommunication*, was lately burnt by the common hangman at Paris. The author is M. Huerme de la Mothe. His brother advocates, who brought this disgrace upon him, have also struck his name out of the list of the members of their body. M. Huerme wrote this book on occasion of an actress being refused the rites of matrimony, as a person excommunicated by the canons.

The following is a translation of the Turkish manifesto against the Maltese:

“ From the mighty, powerful grand sultan Osman, &c. &c. The grand Amurath, illustrious sultan of the Turks, our predecessor, and well-beloved brother, of immortal memory, had conceived the design of wresting the little rock of the knights of Malta from the Christians, and to destroy their ships which cover and infest our seas; but death snatched him off, and prevented his project from taking effect: - to us he has left it in charge by his will to see his design put in execution. Perhaps we should have deferred the enterprize, had we not been obliged to it by our just wrath against these knights and their abettors; the behaviour of whom, in regard to our ships, is but too shocking. Therefore, taking a quick and lawful resolution, we ordain by this present ordinance, that our subjects appear at Constantinople in the moon of March, with their galleys, and their other armed vessels; and that all ships in our arsenals be ready at the same time, that we may em-

bark our army, in order that it may imprint terror in the universe: that the whole christian world may feel our just indignation; and that by our invincible power may be made the last massacre of the Christians, &c. &c. &c.”

The fleet of the Grand Signior might perhaps be able to extirminate the Maltese, if they were abandoned to their own strength; but it is likely they will be succoured by Spain, who has 36 ships of war all equipped, which joined to those of Naples, the galleys of the Pope, and those of Genoa, &c. may be more than sufficient to render all the designs of the Sultan abortive.

Admiralty-Office. Extract of a letter from vice admiral 9th. Saunders, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Gibraltar bay, April 6, 1761. “ I have the satisfaction to desire you will acquaint their lordships, that his majesty’s ship *Isis* fell in with the *Oriflame*, on the 1st instant, off Cape Tres Forcas, and, after a running fight of some hours, took her; and they are now both arrived in this bay. She had been 29 days from Toulon, and one from Oran. The particulars of her lading are not yet known, as her papers of that sort are not yet found.

I am extremely sorry to acquaint their lordships, that although the *Isis* had only four men killed, capt. Wheeler is unfortunately one of that number, who with two others (a midshipman and quarter-master) were killed by one shot, very soon after the beginning of the action. The *Isis* had nine wounded, two of them badly. The numbers killed and wounded in the *Oriflame*

flame are not yet ascertained, but are supposed to be between forty and fifty.

They began to engage at six in the evening, and continued a running fight till half past ten; the *Oriflame* endeavoured to get to the northward of the *Isis*, in order to get over to the Spanish shore; to prevent which, lieutenant Cunningham, commanding officer of the *Isis*, found it necessary to run on board her, which he did, with no other damage to either ship, than the loss of one of his own anchors, very soon after which she struck. She had forty guns mounted, 26 of them twelve pounders, and 14 eighteen pounders, and upwards of 370 men.

As lieutenant Cunningham, and all the officers and people, appear to have behaved extremely well in this action, I cannot omit recommending him earnestly to their lordships' favour; and, for the present, I have given him an order to command the *Oriflame*, till their lordships' pleasure be known, whether she shall be taken into his majesty's service. She sails remarkably well; has lately had a thorough repair; is well found in all respects, and carries her ports extremely well, though now deep.

Paris, April 27. The publick cannot guess what may be the crime of the counsellor who drew up the memorial for Ambrose Guy against the jesuits: it is to be supposed that the judges of the Chatelet, by whom he has been tried, knew what they were about. His sentence imported, that he should be whipped, branded, and sent to the galleys for three years. After this sentence was read to him the 22d

instant, he found means to cut his arteries, and the next day he was found expiring in his cell: upon which a prosecution was instantly commenced against the corpse, and in the afternoon of the same day it was hung up by the heels, and then dragged through the streets in a hurdle. [Probably it was not for drawing up a memorial, but forging an arret of the council of state in favour of Ambrose Guy's heirs, with which the jesuits were regularly served, but which the council soon after disclaimed.]

The several divisions of the Middlesex militia were ^{11th.} mustered in the Artillery-ground, Tothill-fields, Lambs Conduit-fields, and White Conduit-fields, where they received their new cloathing, &c. and afterwards marched off in different parties for Hampstead, Highgate, Hendon, and Finchley, to be quartered there till further orders.

A fire broke out at Wal- ^{12th.} tham cross, which in a short time reduced the whole building to ashes; and another at Hungerford, Berkshire, by which several houses were consumed.

By the last advices from Malta, they were very busy in fortifying the places that are most accessible, cleansing the cisterns, changing the water in them, airing certain provisions in the magazines, inspecting the arms in the arsenals, and making new muskets, &c. On numbering the people in the island, they have found fifteen thousand men fit for military service. They write from Rome, that the Pope is going to make an augmentation in his troops, and has ordered his galleys to keep constantly cruising

on the coasts of the ecclesiastick state.

There has lately been published at Wittemberg, a second edition of a very curious piece, intituled *De Polyphago et Allatriophago Wittebergenſi Diſſertatio, præſide D. G. R. Boebemer, reſp. C. G. Trenzel*. This is an account of one of the moſt prodigious eaters ever heard of: This man, at pleaſure, for he did it only to get money, would eat up a whole ſheep, or pig, and ſometimes a buſhel or two of cherries, ſtones and all; and even things of a deſtructive quality, and which other men would on no conſideration attempt, did not affrighten him; breaking with his teeth, maſticated, and ſwallowing earthen and glaſs veſſels, and flints. He has been ſeen to ingurgitate a bagpipe with all its appurtenances, living creatures, birds, mice, and caterpillars by handſuls. And, what ſeems beyond all belief, a tin ſtandish being offered him by way of defiance, he made no bones of it, but devoured it, together with the pens, penknife, ink, and ſand. This laſt fact, indeed, is ſo ſtrange, that, though there it paſſes for certain, though the celebrated author of this diſſertation makes no queſtion of it, and ſeven credible witneſſes made oath of it before the worſhipful ſenate, it is apprehended many will reject it as an impoſture. This enormous eater, however, was uncommonly ſtrong and robuſt, and continued his achievements, which turned to good account, to the age of ſixty years; when, betaking himſelf to a regular life, he reached his 79th year. On opening his body, the author diſcovered many extraordinary particulars, of which he gives a very circumſtantial account, together

with the hiſtory of ſeveral other exceſſive eaters; and concludes with an enquiry into the cauſes of ſuch a ſtrange faculty.

Six hundred priſoners ſet out from the King's Bench, ^{13th.} the new gaol, and marſhaleſea, for Ryegate, to take at the ſeſſions there the benefit of the late inſolvent act.

To the Printer.

“ S I R,

The machine (ſee p. 98.) lately mentioned in the publick papers, being painted in ſuch glaring colours, obliged me to think the picture (no other than what the witty apes of theſe times call humbugging) drawn by ſome finiſhed Boniface of Richmond, by way of invitation to the curious Londoners, that he might have the opportunity of ſhewing them the excellence of his wines, &c. But having buſineſs at Richmond, yeſterday, I found myſelf moſt agreeably deceived in my conjectures. That there is a machine there for the capture of fiſh, is moſt certain, your deſcription of which, I aſſure you, is far ſhort of its excellency. I ſaw it work, and in my opinion there never was an invention ſo ſimple in itſelf, and ſo ſerviceable to mankind in general, and to this nation in particular. To me it is plain, if this invention is properly encouraged, Great Britain cannot fail of rivalling all Europe in the cod and ling trade.—I ſhould not have troubled you with this, had I not thought it the duty of every individual in Great Britain, to expoſe his thoughts in all things that may tend to the honour and intereſt of the nation.

Thames-ſtreet,

May 15.

I am, Sir, &c.

John Denvil.”

Extract

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux,
April 25.

“On the 19th of this month, the wind being at S. W. between eleven and twelve at noon, there fell here a shower of yellow powder, resembling the flour of brimstone, but of a little deeper colour, which soon lay a quarter of an inch deep in many parts of the city. The inhabitants having never seen the like, were greatly alarmed; their minds were possessed with a thousand frightful ideas. Pure sulphur could proceed from nothing but some dreadful volcano: they expected torrents of fire to follow the eruption, and every minute to see the earth open and swallow us all. In a word, the final dissolution was thought to be at hand. While the multitude were foolishly terrified with their own chimeras, our physicians, and some other sensible citizens, coolly collected this powder, examined it with attention, viewed it through a microscope, and soon discovered the simplicity of the phenomenon. It was nothing more than the dust or powder of the stamina of the flowers of pines, which abound in the lands situate on the south of Bourdeaux. A strong S. W. wind having doubtless blown off great quantities of this dust, brought it hither, and spread it over the city. Some more fell the 21st, and the wind continuing to blow very hard, it has been again examined by a microscope, and appears, like the first, to come from the stamina of the pine flower. All therefore surprising in this is, that the like thing should not be remembered to have been seen in Bourdeaux, since the same apparent causes have subsisted a long time.”

Some letters from the 13th. Hague mention, that the famous Polish countess and her dwarfs are now the only subjects of the conversation and diversion of the nobility and gentry in Holland, for their witty expressions. The princess Nassau Weilbourg, having one of those dwarfs upon her lap, said, “Are not you very sorry you are not taller?” “No (replied he), if I was, I should not have the honour to sit upon your ladyship’s knee.”

[See an account of these surprising children in our last volume, under the head of Natural History, p. 78.]

About two o’clock the caisson for the first pier of 19th. Black-friars bridge was launched with great dexterity, and no damage done either to it, or the scaffold which supported it; but the populace were disappointed of seeing it float from the fixed part of the stage, by the tide not flowing so high as it generally does about the full of the moon, on account of a strong southerly wind, which occasioned some persons to suppose there was a failure in the execution of the design.

Mr. Godfrey’s experiment for extinguishing fire, was tried in the house erected for that purpose by the society of arts, &c. in Marybone-fields. The duke of York, prince William and prince Henry, several persons of distinction; and a numerous crowd, were present. One hundred and forty of the footguards attended on this occasion.

[See an account of this experiment, &c. in our article of Projects for this year, page 146.]

Fifty-four French prisoners escaped from Winchester castle. Near eighty

eighty more were taken out of the common sewer.

The gardeners round Lambeth are pestered with vermin called flying moles, their fore feet are like the wings of a cock-chaffer. No vermin can do greater damage than they in a garden; they cover themselves at the root of the vegetable, and eat it off, particularly the cucumber plants. Several persons are now employed in destroying them.

Paris, May 9. The great cause between M. Lioncy, of Lyons, and the jesuits, who refused to honour the bills drawn on them in the West-Indies, by M. de la Valette, to the amount of 1,500,000 livres, was decided yesterday in favour of the plaintiff, who obtained 50,000 livres as an indemnification for his bankruptcy, occasioned by the jesuits refusing to pay. The court being informed that many others had demands of the same nature, and waited only for the decision of this cause, to bring their actions, declared that all the houses of the society in France, except the colleges, shall be responsible, with the general of the order residing at Rome, for each other. The jesuits are ordered to pay M. Lioncy's money immediately, and to pay all M. de la Valette's other bills within a year and a day. Lastly, the society and all its members are prohibited to trade any more. This is a mortifying affair to the society.

At a meeting of the society of arts, their approbation and thanks were ordered to Mr. Godfrey for his experiment of yesterday.

A gratuity of twenty guineas was offered by the same society to the person, who, within the month of

June ensuing, shall produce the best drawing and likeness of his present majesty in profile, from which a die of a guinea may be executed with the greatest propriety.

The method lately taken by the right hon. the lord mayor, at the adjournment of the general quarter sessions of the peace at Guildhall, when a great number of poor prisoners were discharged from Ludgate, the two Compters, and the Fleet, was the most humane, concise, and judicious imaginable; no person was returned back for frivolous objections, or for bare opposition, as has formerly been the custom; it being observed that it was the business of the court to clear the prisoners agreeable to the tenor of the act, as any one who in the least falsified his oath, lay open to the penalties of the law, which it is most incumbent on the creditor to prove afterwards.

Sunday night last the servant of a green-grocer in Piccadilly, after the family were gone to bed, robbed the house of all the linen that was looked out to be washed the next morning, and other wearing apparel; after which she set the house on fire in three several parts of the kitchen, by putting lighted small-coal against the wainscot; and then made off. Some of the family being awakened by the smoke, happily extinguished it before it had communicated itself beyond the wainscot and furniture of the room.

Two cabins at Stillorgan, near Dublin, were lately consumed by fire, and a woman, a girl, a boy, an infant, and two horses perished in the flames.

We hear by letters from Rome, that digging lately in the vineyard

of St. Cefarea, on the Appian way near the Latin gate, they found, in two subterranean apartments, four sepulchres of Greek marble, with two superb vases of marble of a very hard kind, used in baths, having a beautiful head of a lion on each side, and the head of another fierce animal in the centre, near the bottom. These vases are said to be ten palms in length, and four high; and the property of the jesuits of the Clementine college.

To raise the 150,000 crowns which the grand-master of Malta requests of the holy see, a new mount of piety has been erected at Rome, under the title of St. Paul, of the Religion of Malta, the actions whereof are said to be nearly full.

The receivers of the order of Malta have borrowed a considerable sum of the bank of Venice, the reimbursement of which is assigned upon all the commanderies.

The Turkish armament has so much alarmed the Genoese, that they have concluded to send the same succours to the Maltese, that they did in the year 1717; and all their gallies are to join those of the Two Sicilies and Malta.

Four hundred pounds 21s. eighteen shillings was collected at the sermon and feast of the city of London lying-in hospital.

About half an hour after nine in the evening, the warehouse and work-shop belonging to Mr. Pym's paper-mill at Bramshot in Hampshire, were wilfully set on fire by one of his apprentices. There being a great quantity of pitched rope and rags in the warehouses, they were burnt to the ground in a few minutes; and the mill was with great difficulty saved. The damage

is computed at 600l. The boy has confessed the fact, and is committed to Winchester gaol, in order to be tried at the next assizes.

Died the truly ingenious Thomas Simpson, F. R. S. 22d. master of the royal academy at Woolwich.

A curious botanist at Fulham has imported from America a most wonderful production of the vegetable creation; viz. a kind of melon, which weighs fifty pounds, is four feet round, and thirty-two inches long; the body is fluted like a pillar of wood or stone, and between the flute is a regular number of prickles, as sharp as thorns, and in shape resembling spur-rowels; these prickles are about an inch long each, and at the extremity of the head are four round excrescences of solid substance, in the form of monks caps, and over-grown with a reddish bristly substance as hard as a brush. This production is greatly admired by the virtuosi.

Hans Stanley, Esq; his majesty's minister to the 24th. court of France, set out to embark for Calais.

Thursday sevensnight the rev. Mr. William Cullis, at Bristol, stooping down, in order to pick up a paper he had dropped, instantly expired.—What is somewhat remarkable, his brother died in the same manner some time since.

Capt. Edward Power (late of the ship Dublin) of the Tuscan of Bristol, bound for Newfoundland, arrived at Belfast, brought advice, that on May 1, in an engagement with the Duke de Biron privateer of Dunkirk, the Tuscan blew up and sunk in a few minutes; and out of 211 persons, including passengers, only the captain and four

or five were saved; among whom was a young infant, that was blown into the privateer, and found on her deck after the explosion, without having received the least injury.

26th. The new knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath were installed in Henry the VIIIth's chapel, viz. The right hon. lord Carysford, the right hon. lord Blakeney, the hon. lieutenant. Sir Joseph Yorke, Sir James Gray, bart. Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart. Sir John Gibbons, bart. Admiral Sir George Pococke, major gen. Sir Jeffery Amherst, major gen. Sir John Griffin Griffin, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Sir Charles Frederick, Sir George Warren, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders.

After the procession, the following oath was administered by the dean, Bath holding the book. "You shall honour God above all things; you shall be stedfast in the faith of Christ; you shall love the king your sovereign lord, and him and his right defend to your power; you shall defend maidens, widows, and orphans, in their rights, and shall suffer no extortion, as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this order unto you, as it ever was to any of your progenitors, or others."

Divine service being ended, the dean gave the following admonition: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the gospel, the maintenance of your sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power."

On their return, the king's master cook, having a linen apron on,

and a chopping-knife in his hand, repeated to each new created knight the following admonition: "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which, if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compelled by my office to hack off your spurs from your heels."

In consequence of a writ of mandamus, from the court of King's bench, Dublin, for restoring Dr. Charles Lucas, lately elected one of the members of that city, to the liberties and franchises of the city of Dublin, when the doctor was restored accordingly.

The house of lord Annesley, at Castle Villain, in Ireland, was burnt to the ground, and great quantities of household furniture, &c. consumed.

According to the last accounts, received by the last Flanders mail, the king of Prussia is likely to be involved in a quarrel with the canton of Berne, on account of his interposing as sovereign in some religious disputes, relative to the punishments of the dead, which had been carried on with great vehemence in the province of Neuchâtel; which this last canton resenting, they have implored the protection of that of Berne.

The academy of inscriptions at Paris has lately lost a valuable member, or rather prodigy, in Abbé Fenel: when only in his 14th year, he undertook a treatise of geography: at seventeen he exercised his pen on divination, hermetic philosophy, and the construction of the universe; at twenty he immersed himself in the depths of metaphysics; thence proceeded to morality, the law of nature and nations, polity, and all the branches

branches of philosophy; he ascended the heights of sublimer geometry; penetrated into algebra; applied calculations to optical, astronomical and physical problems, and extended his knowledge through all the sciences, divinity, physic, the Oriental languages, and universal history, sacred and prophane not excepted.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen,
April 12.

“Of 4335 burials in this capital during the year 1759, 1079 were the effects of the small-pox; that is to say, within the compass of only one year, this distemper, which to some authors seems so mild and clement, has laid in their graves the hundredth part of the inhabitants of this city. How may they congratulate themselves, who, by inoculating their children, have prevented those afflictive cases, which are so bitterly lamented by those unfortunate parents who are swayed by old prejudice! Of 200 inoculated, not so much as one died.

“Bishop Pontoppidan, so well known for his history of Norway, has nearly finished a large work on the antiquities of this capital; which will be found much more curious than foreigners imagine, and in regard to them, he has writ it in Latin.”

Boston, March 30. From Wrentham we are informed, that there hath been lately made in that town, a Dutch machine for winnowing grain, viz. wheat, rye, barley, oats, Indian corn, flax-seed, clover-seed, &c. It was made by the direction of a gentleman in the Jerseys:—From thence we are assured, that, two boys can winnow 100 bushels of wheat in one day, and do it in the

best manner. It makes all the wind it wants; and lays the grain, the chaff, and the cobs, in three different heaps. That it has been tried at Wrentham with the before-mentioned sorts of grain; and answers the utmost expectation.—That two boys about 15 or 16 years of age, winnowed 21 bushels of rye in 50 minutes, in the best manner; which a gentleman, with his watch, who was present, can attest to; and since which it winnowed 50 bushels in one hour and a half, done as well as the other. It is esteemed a useful instrument for a farmer; and being not very cumbersome to move from place to place, might serve a large neighbourhood.—The director of this instrument expresses himself thus; “I should be glad if the most useful arts, and best methods in husbandry were most generally known; it would afford the husbandman renewed cause of praise and thankfulness to that God who doth instruct him with direction,”—We are further informed, that on Monday last it winnowed 40 bushels in an hour, as can be attested by many witnesses.

Petersburg, April 10. On the 30th past arrived here with a retinue of 76 persons, the reigning prince of Georgia, father of the prince Heraclius, who has rendered himself famous in the civil wars of Persia. He comes, after the example of his predecessors, to pay his compliments to the Czarina, and was received with all the honours due to his high rank.

He had not been here above five or six days, when he received letters from prince Heraclius, advising that the disturbances in Persia are greater than ever; each chan or lord usurping

usurping the sovereignty of his particular district: and these usurpers make war upon one another in support of their usurpations: whilst the great lords fight with the utmost animosity for the crown itself.

Florence, April 14. The knights of Malta, residing in the empress-queen's dominions, are forbid by her majesty to go to the assistance of their island, for fear of disobliging the Turks. According to the most common estimate, it consists of 20 ships of the line, six galleys, many smaller vessels, and some corsairs that were ordered to join it.

We learn from Holland, that a little while ago the Narden waggon was stoped by the French, who took out of it a large sum of money and other effects. The Dutch ambassador at Paris presented a memorial demanding restitution. The French minister at the Hague hath since represented to the states general, "That the king his master was surprized, that they should claim money which could be undeniably proved to be designed for the allied army; that it had indeed been seized on the territory of the republic; and therefore when their high mightinesses should give his majesty satisfaction for the outrages and damages suffered by his subjects from the English on Dutch territory, particularly in the affair of the *Felicité* frigate, his majesty would give them just satisfaction, being desirous that their high mightinesses should enjoy the benefit of their neutrality in its full extent; and that in the mean time he would restore all the merchandizes belonging to the subjects of the republic, which were taken out of the waggon."

A set of fine cream-coloured horses, and several other

coach and saddle horses from Hannover, were landed at Tower-wharf for his majesty's service.

Boston, March 16. Last Thursday morning, about half an hour after two, the people of this town were awakened with an earthquake, which lasted about twenty seconds, but without doing any damage to our houses.—It was divided into two shakes, with a short pause between; and the last was the greatest.—The weather was moderate for the season, like that of the preceding days, and a perfect calm rested upon both land and water. The stars over head shone clear; but the horizon all round was covered with a whitish fog, which appeared as if there had been a light behind it.

We also learn by some fishermen that were upon the water coming in at that time, that the course of this earthquake was nearly from the S. W. to the N. E. and that they perceived the noise, as of a distant rising wind, some considerable time before the shaking came on.

The colony of Connecticut has provided for raising and equipping 2300 effective men, Rhode Island 665 men, Massachusetts Bay 3000, and New-York, 1787 men, for the ensuing campaign in America.

Augsburgh, where the congress is to be held, is a very large and elegant city of Suabia (a circle in Germany, subject to several princes and states) situated on the river Lech and Wardour, 36 miles east of Ulm, and 65 south-west of Ratisbon, 220 west from Vienna, and 33 north-west from Munich. It is an imperial city or sovereign state, being governed by the town council, and the representatives of the burghers; in the first, the executive

tive power is lodged, and in both the legislative authority; there is a large territory about Augsburgh, subject to this city. Half of the burghers are protestants, and the other half papists, who have an equal share in government, and the choice of their representatives. Here it was the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. at the diet of the empire, in the year 1550, from hence called the Augsburgh confession, which occasioned a civil war between the protestants and papists, that lasted upwards of twenty years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, by virtue of the territories annexed to his bishoprick, but has no share in the civil government of the city. The inhabitants, in expectation of a vast concourse of illustrious strangers, demand excessive prices for their houses. They insist on from 15 to 18 thousand florins per ann. for indifferent houses, and if they are to be accommodated with stables, &c. they must pay 3000 more.

An ass went 100 miles in 21¹/₂ hours at Newmarket. The bett was 100l. to 10l. he did not perform it in 24 hours, and the owner won 40l. to 20l.

Arrived in town M. Buffy, the French minister. He was detained near a week at Calais, by contrary winds. Mr. Stanley and he met there, and had a conference of some hours.

Died lately Peter Champagne, of Mayac, in Perigord, France, aged 100.

William Bruguier, a French refugee, at Berlin, aged 103.

Joseph Standley, of Aston, near Birmingham, in the 106th year of his age: at a hundred he had all

his senses perfect, and in appearance seemed to be but 70; he would, with cheerfulness relate what happened remarkable in his youth, with clearness and perspicuity; in his decline, he was pleasant in conversation, and in repartee jocular and agreeable. Being lately told by a young lady, how handsome he looked (which was the case, considering he was 103) he replied, "I thank you for the compliment, madam, but what would you have said if you had seen me 100 years ago?" He still continued his pleasantry, for he told them as they were taking him from his bed, "They were carrying him to Rumford to have his backside new-bot-tomed." His illness was a fever, in which he laid about fourteen days.

J U N E.

Was decided a remarkable wager of 1000 guineas, between Mr. Shaftoe and Mr. Meynell, that a man rode 29 hundred miles, 29 days successively, which was performed, without much difficulty, by Mr. Woodcock.

M. Buffy waited on Mr. secretary Pitt, the Earl of Bute, and the duke of Newcastle, and afterwards went to court.

Began paying at the pay-office the sum of 20,000l. granted to the crews of his majesty's ships Nassau, Harwich, Rye, and Swan sloop, as also the marines, who were on board at the conquest of Senegal, May 1, 1758, which sum has been raised from the effects taken at that place.

At one o'clock in the morning, it being high water, and the wind at north, the calloon, belonging to the intended bridge at Black

Blackfriars, floated with the greatest ease; and was immediately conveyed to its proper moorings within the piles drove for that purpose.

Was tried at Guildhall, before lord Mansfield, by a special jury of merchants, a remarkable cause between a merchant and a wharfinger: the matter in dispute was, whether the wharfingers are accountable for the thefts committed on board their lighters; and, after a long hearing, it was unanimously determined by the jury, without going out of court, in favour of the latter; and that no goods are under the charge of the wharfinger, but remain under the care of the ship's agent, until passed the king's beam.

Omar Effendi, lately arrived ambassador from Algiers, had his first audience of his majesty, to deliver his credentials: the ambassador brought over, as presents to his majesty, &c. 24 fine horses, a lion, two tygers, and some curious sheep. The ambassador was very desirous of having the lion and tygers he brought over as a present, led before him, which could not be granted; however, the fine horses and curious sheep he intended for his majesty were admitted into the cavalcade, but could not (as he expected) be drove into the apartments for the king to see them; at which his excellency seemed somewhat disgusted, till he was assured by the lords in waiting, that it was contrary to the custom of this country. His majesty viewed them in the royal garden, from the windows of the palace. The ambassador being admitted into the royal presence, the king told him he was sorry that his ex-

cellency had such a bad day for his publick entry. *No, sire, says the ambassador, it is not a bad day, it is a very fine, it is a glorious day, for me, when I have the honour to behold so great a monarch as your majesty.*

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated May-22.

“ In 1672 and 1686, Cassini, with a telescope of 34 feet, thought he perceived a satellite which revolved round Venus; but no astronomer hath seen it since, till the 3d of this month, the 4th and the 7th, when it was discovered by M. Montagne. M. Baudouin, a member of the grand council, who put Montagne in the way of observing it, read in the royal academy of sciences, on the 20th, a memoir, in which he determines the revolutions and distances of the satellite; and deduces all the consequences that may result from this theory. It follows from his calculations, that this satellite is about a fourth of the diameter of Venus, and is distant from it about sixty semi-diameters of that planet. It performs its revolution in nine days seven hours. Its ascending node is in the 22d degree of Virgo. Its greatest digression to the north, was on the 7th at nine at night. M. Baudouin hopes to see the satellite pass over the sun some hours after Venus, supposing M. Montagne's observation to be perfectly exact.” [This satellite was also seen by Mr. Short, F. R. S. in 1740, an account of which is in the Philosophical Transactions of that year.]

Being the anniversary of his majesty's birth, when he ⁴th. entered the 24th year of his age, it was celebrated with the utmost

demonstrations of joy. There never was a more brilliant court on any occasion. Most of the ladies cloaths were gold and silver brocade. The guns in the park and at the Tower were discharged, and in the evening several curious fire-works were played off on Tower-hill, St. James's - square, Leicester - fields, Kew, and Richmond, with illuminations in the houses, and a grand ball at St. James's.

At the duke of Newcastle's entertainment was a curious desert, representing the citadel of Palais, and his majesty's forces now besieging the same.

The hay-makers being distressed by the rainy weather, near 30l. was collected for them, at two several times, by the merchants, &c. on the royal exchange.

While some young gentlemen were drinking lately at a tavern in Whitechapel, one of them who happened to be considerably in debt, was informed of two bailiffs loitering about the door; on which they held a council, and came to a resolution to send for two men, who lived just by, who were ordered to nail the two bailiffs by their cloaths to the post which they leaned against. This being effected unperceived, they gave the men a crown for their trouble, and paying the reckoning went out; when the bailiffs going to do their duty, and attempting to move from their station in a hurry, each of them got a most violent fall on the stones, and before they could disengage themselves, the young gentlemen made off. The mob who were gathered about the bailiffs were highly diverted with the affair.

At a court of common-council, it was unanimously

resolved to present the freedom of this city in a gold box of 150 guineas value to his royal highness the duke of York, one of the rear admirals of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet. Resolved also, that 2000l. the money lately received for the city remembrancer's place, should be returned, and that the place should be a gift to be disposed of by the common-council, for the future.

A gentleman, who travelled last year thro' France, observed that in all the provinces where the chief business of the inhabitants was husbandry and agriculture, the people in general were taller, stronger, less volatile, and more populous, than those who cultivated vineyards; though no sensible difference could be found in the climate. This remark, supported by a detail of natural reasons, was communicated to a member of the society of agriculture in France, who hath laid it before the ministry.

This morning the long expected transit of Venus was^{6th} observed by many curious gentlemen, with suitable apparatuses, and by comparing notes, it appears, that it differed very little from doctor Halley's computation; which shews the great perfection to which astronomical observations have arrived, and from thence what greater usefulness may be expected; since it appears from the observations, that at two places, viz. one at the east, the other at the west of London, the time of the absolute emersion was at one of them thirty-five minutes three seconds after eight, and the other thirty-five minutes seven seconds after eight. And the accounts from

from different parts of England and Holland too, give the greatest satisfaction with respect to the said phenomenon ; and to establish the truth, that there is a satellite like our moon, which performs a course in twelve days about her.

This week was presented to Sir Edward Hawke, by the hands of Lord Farnham, the freedom of the city of Dublin, in a gold box, as a mark of their gratitude to that gallant officer for his great services, particularly for his victory over M. Conflans, on Nov. 20, 1759.

The following threatening 9th. letter, directed to Mr. George Catter, being found near Haverhill in Suffolk, his majesty's pardon, and a reward of 20l. are offered for the discovery of the accomplices therein, except the person who wrote the same.

“ Mr. Catter. Bumsted

“ On the Receipt of this good and Tell Hempsted Pickett and Milieway and all the Rest of your Heaverill Gang of the Bandity that so Vilinously oppose the Gospell being Preached that if we meet with any more affronts or abuse when we Come again as we Intend to Doo on the 17th instant we are Resolved to Reveng itt on your Parssons or Houses for as wee have listid under the Baner of Christ our Captein we are on and al ; deturmin'd to stand by on another our Number is Larg and our Caus good therefor we set all your Mallis att Desians Dont say You had no Notis or worning for Wee are so prepar'd that we fear you not therefor tak Care what you doo I am order'd by my Brethren in the Lord to Signe for the Rest your Friendly Moneter five Hundred of the Gospel Legion.”

Lisbon, May 5. A few days ago a priest, whose brain was touched, but otherwise a good sort of a man, insisting that he felt the shock of an earthquake between twelve and one in the morning of the 22d past, a soldier, who was then on duty, gave him the lye. Upon this the priest called the soldier infidel, heretic, and one who feared neither God nor man ; which the soldier resenting, he laid some heavy blows with the butt end of his musket on the priest's back, and would probably have finished him, had not some by-standers interposed. The affair being carried before a magistrate, the ecclesiastic was ordered to be confined in a madhouse for six months, and the soldier to be exempted from night duty during the same space of time.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was felt this day 9th. at Sherborne, Shaftesbury, and other places thirteen miles round, about five minutes before twelve.

At Lower Arely, in Worcester-shire, is now living a woman 99 years of age, who can read small print without spectacles, and is of great vivacity and comeliness for a person of such an advanced age.

A letter from Madrid has the following passage: “All livery servants, as well those of illustrious blood as of low extraction, except such as belong to the king, are forbid to wear swords.” [There are nobles of Galicia, Asturias, and Biscaye, amongst the valets of Spain ; and, notwithstanding their humble state, they retain a great part of the prerogatives of their birth.]

Came on at the King's bench, Westminster, a cause 13th. wherein one Mr. Butler was plaintiff,

tiff, and one Bell defendant, on an action for the defendant's dog being loose, and biting the plaintiff's hand, so that he lost the use of three of his fingers. The jury brought in a verdict of 200 l. and advised the defendant to hang his dog, for fear of farther mischief.

Gloucester, Jan. 6. Yesterday a man, who was washing sheep in a pool at Tibberton in this county, let one of the sheep get from him, and, endeavouring to catch it, fell into a hole very deep in the mud and water, and was suffocated; one of his companions, who stood on the bank, immediately jumped in to assist him, and met with the same fate: and a third, who was with them, in endeavouring to help them, fell in also, and was drowned.

A letter from Stockholm gives the most melancholy account of the distemper among the cattle, with which the province of Finland has for some years been afflicted; it now affects even the men who attend the sick cattle, or who flay the dead: a stout young fellow, after flaying a cow dead of the distemper, at night laid himself down on the skin, wrapping it about him, but the next morning was found quite stiff and dead. "The most ingenious Mr. Hartman, continues the letter, has advanced, that the symptoms of this distemper in the human species perfectly correspond with those of the English sweating: we sometimes burn the liver, milt, and lungs of the dead beasts, and administer the powder of them to the sick beasts, on account of the volatile salts in these ashes: I hear that now they are beginning to burn whole carcases for the same use; and likewise, to prevent the air from being infected by such a number of

putrified carcases, the cow-houses also are fumigated with sulphur, gunpowder, and vinegar."

Letters from Smyrna, dated the 6th ult. say, "The report of the Turkish armament being destined against the pretended usurper of Egypt, is here looked upon as an idle story. It is true that Ibrahim Kiaja extends his sway of government beyond the usual limits: but it is far from being to the disadvantage of the Ottoman Porte, as by his disinterested and spirited exertions, he keeps the haughty and oppressive pachas within due bounds. It is computed the revenues of Egypt amount to 100,000 purses per day; of which enormous sum, hardly one tenth part enters into the exchequer of the Grand Signior, on account of the avarice of the pachas, and other frauds: and as the revenues have considerably increased of late, Ibrahim Kiaja will be supported as a most useful vassal to the Porte, by the strongest political cement, which is common interest. As nothing is settled in Persia, there is no hope at present of reviving the stagnated commerce."

Sir Thomas Harrison reported to the common council of London, the answer that the right hon. Arthur Onslow gave him in writing, when he attended him with the freedom of this city, in pursuance of an order of this court; which was as follows:

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN,

"I receive, with the truest sense of gratitude, this great mark of respect the city of London is pleased to shew towards me in their gift of the freedom, and which I can only impute to the high regard the citizens of London bear to the house of commons, and as a testimony of their

their esteem for those who faithfully perform their duty to the public there.

“The expressions of good will and kindness to me, which are used in conferring this honour upon me, however little deserving I may think myself of them, do indeed affect me extremely, as an argument of the favourable opinion the city of London entertains of my sincere and dutiful endeavours to support, upon all proper occasions, the rights, privileges, and constitutional independence of the commons of Great Britain.

“I beg my lord mayor, aldermen, and the whole of the common council, will accept my respectful and humblest thanks upon this occasion, and be assured of my constant and warmest wishes that this great metropolis may ever flourish in all prosperity and dignity—in a dignity that becomes the metropolis of a great kingdom, and of which the city of London is so considerable and respectable a part.”

The lord mayor, aldermen, 17th. and common council, &c. of this city, waited on his majesty at St. James's, with an address on the taking of Belleisle.

His grace the duke of Bridgewater, with the earl of Stamford, Francis Reynolds, Esq. and several other gentlemen, went to Boston, to see the water turned into the canal over the river Irwell, which drew together a great number of spectators: as soon as the water had risen to the level of the canal, a large boat, carrying 30 tons, was towed along the new part of the canal, over the arches, across the river Irwell, which were so firm, secure and compact, that not a single drop of water could be per-

ceived to pass or come through any of them, although the surface of the water in the canal is 38 feet above the surface of the navigable river under it. This canal will be carried on to Manchester with all expedition, and will be compleated before Lady-day next; and, in the mean time, the subterraneous navigation to the colliery will be perfected.

Newcastle, June 13. Sunday morning a whale, about 44 feet long, said to be a bone-fish, ran ashore under the castle of Burntisland; where the country people with forks and other instruments soon killed it.

A remarkable cause was tried in the sheriffs court in 18th. Guildhall, on an action brought against a carrier for stopping a goose which was sent to a gentleman last Christmas, because the gentleman did not pay the porter a shilling for his trouble of carrying it to the gentleman's house. It appearing to the jury, that the porter had charged as much more as he ought to do, and that the carrier had no right to stop the goose for the porterage, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of three shillings damages, and costs of suit.

Thomas Higginson was tried before his majesty's 20th. justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster, on an indictment for a nuisance, to wit, for keeping a place in James-street, near the Hay-market, to his lucre and gain, for boxing, cudgel-playing, cock-fighting, and other disorders, to the great nuisance of that neighbourhood; of which offence he being convicted, the court set a fine on him, and bound him to his good behaviour for five years.

A brace

A brace of carp were presented to her royal highness the princess of Wales, by a gentleman of Chancery-lane, which weighed 28 pounds and a half: they were caught in a pond near Godstone in Surry.

Major Rooke and capt. Barton, who brought an account of the reduction of Belleisle, have been ordered a present of 500l. each.

Extract of a letter from Helstone in Cornwall.

“ A method has been discovered of preserving the timber of ships bottoms under water from worms and weeds, which is under the consideration of the society for the encouragement of useful arts and manufactures, &c. It is some years since that society sent six planks, prepared by the inventor, to Kingston in Jamaica, by way of experiment, and a proof was made on one of the piles of the pier at Penzance, which no worm or weed has adhered to, tho’ it has lain in the water five years. An invention of the greatest utility to this nation.”

23d. Sir Robert Ladbroke, with many other gentlemen of the committee for building Black-friars bridge, went on board the calloon, and laid the first stone of the first pier. And a medal of his present majesty, let into black marble, was likewise laid by desire of sir Francis Gosling, knight and alderman: the inscription thereon is as follows:

On the 23d Day of June, 1761.

In the First Year of the Reign of
KING GEORGE III.

The first Stone of this the first Pier was laid by Sir ROBERT LADBROKE, Knight, Alderman, and Chairman of

The Committee appointed by the Court of Common-Council to carry into Execution the Act of Par-

liament for building a bridge cross the River Thames at Black-friars, to the opposite side in the county of Surry.

ROBERT MYLNE, Architect.

JOSEPH DIXON, Mason.

His majesty has been pleased, upon a surrender of her royal highness the princess Amelia, to grant unto John earl of Bute, one of his majesty’s principal secretaries of state, the office of ranger and keeper of his majesty’s park, called the New Park, near Richmond, otherwise Richmond, in the county of Surry.

Upwards of 300 prisoners from Ludgate, the two 24th. compters, and the fleet, were discharged at Guildhall by the lord mayor. A poor woman, who was brought there in a chair, on account of her ill state of health, in expectation of being cleared, expired in the chair on her return to prison.

The price of beer was raised to 3½d. per quart, by many publicans, at the instigation, it is said, of their brewers, on account of the new duty upon malt; but they soon sold it at the old rate of 3d. as they found their houses deserted by their customers. And soon after many of them, at a meeting held by them, came to a resolution to let it remain there. Some tumults were occasioned thereby, in many parts of the town, where labouring and poor people chiefly live, and great discontent and murmuring everywhere. Several of the Westminster publicans were on this occasion carried before a magistrate, and fined 5s. each, it being contrary to an act passed in the reign of king William III. which fixes beer at 3d. per quart. The publick alledge, that though malt and hops were, about
four

four years ago, at double the price they are now, the brewers, without advancing their price, made great fortunes, and that the additional duty of 3 s. per barrel, reduces their profits but one thirteenth part of the whole, that is to say, where a brewer heretofore cleared 1,300l. he may now, notwithstanding this new tax, clear 1,200l. and so in proportion for other sums.

Bath, June 18. On Sunday last the most barbarous murder that has been heard of for many years was committed between Hilperton and Trowbridge, on the body of one Mary Allen, by several men, who are yet unknown. It is thought they wanted to be rude with her, and her refusing to consent provoked them to be guilty of this horrid crime. A large quantity of blood was spilt on the place where she was found, and a stick of an amazing size was taken out of her body, on its being opened by order of the coroner. Humanity obliges us to omit many of the particulars we have received concerning this shocking affair, lest the mention of them should make too great an impression on the minds of people. Several men have been taken up on suspicion, but the fact cannot yet be proved against any of them.

Letters from the Hague advise, that a lieutenant of marines, and a merchant's wife of Amsterdam, had been taken up, and committed to the castle: that the public had been impatient to know their crimes; which since appeared from two sentences of the states-general; the first degrades the officer from his rank and employment, and banishes him the four principal provinces of the republick, for seducing the lady to go off with him, and take

with her all the money and effects she could lay hold on. Their second sentence orders the lady, in her husband's name, to be closely confined for eight years, in a house which her husband hath chosen for that purpose in East Friesland.

Last Sunday some young gentlemen belonging to a merchant's counting-house, who were a little disgusted at the too frequent use made of the bag-wig by apprentices to the meanest mechanicks, took the following method to burlesque that elegant piece of French furniture. Having a porter just come out of the country, they dressed him in a bag-wig, laced ruffles, and frenchified him up in the new mode, telling him, that if he intended to make his fortune in town, he must dress himself like a gentleman on Sunday, go into the mall in St. James's Park, and mix with people of the first rank. They went with him to the scene of action, and drove him in among his betters, where he behaved, as he was directed, in a manner the most likely to render him conspicuous. All the company saw, by the turning of his toes, that the dancing master had not done his duty; and by the swing of his arms, and his continually looking at his laced ruffles and silk stockings, they had reason to conclude it was the first time he had appeared in such a dress. The company gathered round him, which he at first took for applause, and held up his head a little higher than ordinary; but at last some gentlemen joining in conversation with him, by his dialect detected him, and laughed him out of company. Several, however, seemed dissatisfied at the scoffs he received from a parcel of prentice boys
monki-

monkified in the same manner, who appeared like so many little curs round a mastiff, and snapped as he went along, without being sensible at the same time of their own meanness.

On the 4th of May, a most violent whirlwind of that kind commonly known by the name of Typhons, passed down Ashley river, and fell upon the shipping in Rebellion road with incredible violence. See a full account of it in our article of Natural History for this year, p. 93.

The French minister at the Hague, in a late conference with the states general, informed them, "That being commanded by his court to make the strictest search to discover and apprehend the chevalier de Maupertuis, who had fled France for the murder of his own brother, he had received information of his being at Maastricht: that the most christian king hoped, that their high mightinesses, from their known equity and love of justice, would immediately send orders to the governor of that town to apprehend that murderer, and send him to France with a guard of soldiers; that the most Christian king would, in return, without any previous requisition, deliver up M. de Schonenbourg, who some time ago murdered his father-in-law, the baron de Brahel, at Thiel, in Gueldres, if he should ever set foot on French ground." This request was immediately complied with by the states general.

The clerk of the treasury at Madrid, who by forging the treasurer's hand-writing obtained a monthly pension of 5000 heavy piastres, is condemned to perpetual imprisonment, with an allowance of five Dutch sols per day; and the trades-

men, with whom he laid out his money, are compelled to take back their goods, though half used, and pay to the exchequer the full value of them when new.

They write from Rome, that in digging in the gardens of the convent of St. Ambrose, the workmen discovered part of the Flaminian Circus. One vault is in good preservation: the paintings, which have sustained scarce any damage, are some of the most valuable remains of that monument. In digging near the Latin-gate, two subterraneous saloons have also been discovered, in which were found four tombs with marble urns, adorned with sculpture.

Great damage was done near Kingston in Surry, by a 25th. storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. The country about Harrow, in Middlesex, was laid under water; six deer were struck dead by the lightning in Bushy-park; and at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, hailstones fell as big as pigeons eggs, and very great damage was done, as well as in many other parts of the kingdom.

The artists who lately exhibited their works in the room belonging to the truly laudable society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce in the Strand, having raised a sum of money by the sale of the catalogues, have made the following donations, viz. 50l. to the Middlesex hospital, 50l. to the British lying-in hospital, 50l. to the asylum; and a small balance to two distressed artists.

There is a kind of warlike vessel called a prame, fourteen of which are said to be now equipping in different French ports. Each of these vessels has two decks; on the lower are mounted twenty-six guns, thirty-

thirty-two pounders, and on the other three mortars; they are long and broad, but draw very little water, and are rigged after the manner of a ketch.

They have besides in Dunkirk two bomb-ketches of a new construction, which carry each 16 four pounders, and three 14-inch mortars. Their sides are near four feet in thickness, and they are as long upon the keel as our 40 gun ships. They carry 150 men for their complement, but have conveniencies to carry 3 or 400, if they want to send them any where. They fight their guns below. There are two others which will be launched in a fortnight.

What the bishop Pontoppidan has written concerning the growing of the Naper-turnep on hillocks raised in bogs, is confirmed by experience here in England. Dr. Hill, having obtained seeds from that learned prelate, sowed some upon the plain surface of a bog, in his garden at Bayswater, and some upon hillocks of two feet high, thrown up in the same bog. The hillocks are now covered with large and perfectly good turneps, whereas the plants on the plain surface are scarce alive, and form no roots. There requires no draining of the bog for this service; and the expence of throwing up the hillocks is very trifling. Our common turnep will succeed in this manner, though not so well as the Norway kind; as appears by another hillock on the same spot, on which some are now growing. But the Naper seed may be had in any quantity from Norway as cheap as the English. The spot at Bayswater is naturally bog, taken into the garden for the reception of bog-plants.

A violent storm which lately happened in the neighbourhood of Durham has levelled and stripped most of the trees in a wood near that place; its force was the more impetuous, as it came on in the form of a current,

Lisbon, May 26. A vessel is arrived here with 124 jesuits, the last of those who were in the king's territories in the Indies. Their number was 140 when they embarked, but 16 died of the scurvy. The others are ill of the same distemper, and we wait for their recovery to put them on board some foreign vessels bound to Italy.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, 20 received sentence 27th. to be transported, three were branded, and one ordered to be whipped.

The several appeals depending upon the English ships from Monte Christi, taken by our men of war, and condemned at Jamaica, were determined by the lords commissioners, when their lordships reversed the sentence of the vice-admiralty court, and ordered restitution of ships and cargoes.

The four classical prizes, annually given to the university of Cambridge by their representatives in parliament, were adjudged to Mr. Bates of Peter-house, and Mr. Foster of Jesus-college, senior batchelors; and Mr. Norris of Caius college, and Mr. Eyre of Peter-house, middle batchelors.

At a court-martial at Spit-head, on board the Arrogant, 29th. captain Amherst, for the trial of capt. James Allen, concerning the loss of the Speedwell cutter, by the Achilles, a French man of war, capt. Allen and his officers were honourably acquitted, and the court were

were unanimously of opinion that the said cutter was an illegal capture, it being proved that she was taken in the harbour of Vigo.

A salt-officer at Droitwich, and another man, having lately laid a trifling wager which could drink most neat rum, the salt-officer, after he had drank a quart, dropped down dead.

The prize-question for the year 1762, proposed by the Petersburg academy of sciences, is, *How far the defects of telescopes and microscopes arising from the different refrangibility of the rays, and the spherical figure of the glasses, may be amended or diminished by a combination of several lenses? the theory to be adapted to practice, and demonstrated by experiment.*

The prize is a hundred ducats. The memoir to be in Latin, with a motto prefixed, and a sealed billet inclosed, containing the author's name, station, and place of abode. It is to be transmitted, free, to the secretary of the academy at Petersburg, before the 1st of June of the current year.

Concerning the question for the year 1760, viz. *To investigate, by experiments, the refraction of the rays of light, in several bodies, both solid and fluid; and thence to find out how far the greatness of the refraction is owing to the different specific gravity of bodies, the various cohesion of the particles, or the constituent principles of bodies; illustrating the whole by a theory corresponding with the experiments?*—The academy has received only one memoir, and, as that contained no new experiments, the collation of the prize has been deferred till something more satisfactory be offered.

The question for the year 1761

was, *To determine the theory of the disturbances [perturbationum] in the motion of the comets from the attraction of the planets, and to demonstrate the conformity of this to the observations on the comet of the year 1759.*

Repeated experiments at Lyons have shewn that the *semoir*, or sowing instrument, invented at Geneva by M. de Chateaufvieux, saves half the seeds, augments the produce of the land, shortens the sowing time above three-fourths, and lessens the charges in proportion.

Paris, May 27. Father la Borde, the inventor of the electrical spinette, has found a method of procuring a strong electricity at a small expence. Take a plate of Alsatia or Bohemia glass, or a circular piece of looking-glass a foot diameter: at the centre on one side cement a small wooden pulley, fourteen or fifteen lines in diameter, on which the wheel-cord is to pass; and, on the other side, a small piece of wood turned to the diameter of the pulley. This plate is to be moved round between two points, like a globe, rubbing it with a small skin cushion, and the fringe of the conductor touching the surface which is rubbed: this will produce strong scintillations, which may be increased by cementing, as above, six, seven, eight, and even twelve plates of glass, at an inch distance from each other, and with little skin cushions between.

Mr. Benjamin Wilfon's experiments in electricity, contained in the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions, tend to shew that glass is permeable by electricity; in these experiments wood properly dried or baked till it became very brown, and then boiled in oil to prevent the return of moisture into its pores, was

was used as a non-conductor, and afforded stronger appearances than glass. In this article Mr. Wilson, besides the experiments which confirm the principle proved by those of the Tourmalin, relates the following, which he says has been lately made by his friend Mr. Hamilton, professor of philosophy in the university of Dublin, which, besides that it seems to illustrate the doctrine of resistances, so far as respects the air, may afford an agreeable amusement to such of our philosophical readers as have conveniences for repeating it.

Let a slender brass or iron wire, five or six inches long, be fitted in the middle with a circular brass cap, such as that in the middle of a magnetic needle, by which it is suspended on a vertical point; let both ends of this wire be finely pointed, and then let half an inch at each extremity be bent in opposite directions till they are perpendicular to the rest of the wire, and in such a manner, that when the wire is suspended like a needle by its cap on a point of metal, they may be in a plane parallel to the horizon. The pointed metal on which this wire is suspended must be two or three inches long, and must have its other end fixed into a small block of wood: then let the block with the wire suspended on the point be set in an electrified body, and the wire will turn round with great velocity in a direction contrary to that in which the electric fluid issues from its points. Mr. Hamilton thinks this happens from the resistance of the air to the fluid that issues from the points of the wire, and that an electrometer might be constructed by causing this wire to turn round in a vertical direction,

and loading the wire with some small weights near one of its extremities, which will be raised to a greater distance from the perpendicular line as the motion of the electric fluid is more forcible.

This day the new road from Islington to Old-street, 29th. was opened for all passengers and carriages, and the Doghouse Bar taken away. This road is called the City Road, has a foot-path on each side, is well lighted, and is indisputably the finest road about London.

On Sunday last the following extraordinary affair happened at an eminent gardener's at Wallworth: Two young birds being put into a small wired cage, and set in the garden for the old ones to feed them, a snake about 40 inches long worked his way through the wire of the cage, and swallowed both the young birds, but by swallowing them he could not return the way he came: when cut open the birds were found in him entire and perfect, without any alteration.

Bourn, Lincolnshire, June 27. On Thursday last about half an hour before five, it began to rain very large drops, having been black and cloudy for two hours or more in the west, which was followed by very large hail-stones, and in five minutes it increased and was mixed with large pieces of ice (a more proper appellation, we think, than hail-stones) of extraordinary size, and irregular shapes: some were taken up and measured eight inches in circumference, numbers five inches and a half, and bushels might have been gathered in the streets as big as pigeons eggs; the consequence of which was, that in less than five minutes all the windows on the west-

western aspect were entirely broke to pieces, the damage whereby, upon the nearest calculation, will not be repaired for 150l. Several dozen of pigeons have been killed by the hail-stones; all our fruits and flowers are destroyed, the trees being stript of their small branches and leaves: but what is much worse, our corn-fields are demolished entirely, the principal part of the storm falling on them; so that the damage is prodigious. It came in a line about three miles wide, but was most violent here, and in the fields on each side of us. Four sheep were killed by the lightning, which was accompanied with the most dreadful thunder-claps that ever were heard. In short, 'tis impossible to describe our situation; it can only be imagined by those who have seen or suffered by such a terrible misfortune.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 16. "A few days ago arrived his majesty's cutter, captain Ferritur, from Tetuan, who says, that when he was there, it being the Moorish festival, the governor, and all the heads of the town, dined with Joseph Popham, Esq; his majesty's consul general; there was in the middle of the table a large dish of Cuscuffu, the general food of the country, the rest of the victuals was in the English manner; their drink was butter-milk and lemonade; there was no wine at the table for fear of giving offence, it being contrary to their law to drink wine (though many will drink it to excess in private;) they eat hearty, and tasted almost of every dish. After dinner each drank a glass of Spaw water, and then coffee and tea. Capt. Ferritur said they all seemed to be well pleased, and declared they never saw so good a

dinner, (though many had been in different parts of Europe;) some being saints or religious men, said their dining with Mr. Popham was an honour they never did a Christian before, but the great regard they had for the English nation, and particularly for the consul general, for his prudence since he has been in the country, induced their accepting his invitation, and that on all occasions they would protect and serve him. By all the accounts, there never was a consul that maintained the dignity of his function, or protected his majesty's subjects, better than the present."

A merchant of Copenhagen, who died the beginning of this month, has left his fine house in that city, and a sum of money to endow it, for the maintenance of twelve merchants daughters.

By a list published, we find that the Dutch have no fewer than 152 vessels employed in the Shetland herring fishery, and 122 in the Iceland.

Mrs. Cox, of Clerkenwell-green, was lately delivered of three girls. And 30th.

The wife of Mr. Bandon, page to the late king, aged 58, of a son; her husband is 70.

Died lately, Robert Arnot, of Fifeshire, within 15 days of 100 years of age.

A peasant, at Millet, in Italy, aged 105.

Jean Jacquement, curate of Barrois, in the county of Bourbon, in France, aged 107, who had been curate of the parish 75 years.

At Boston in New-England, Mr. Wilks, merchant, aged 109.

Near Athy, in the county of Kildare, Mrs. Norton, aged 109. At a time when old age is often a burthen,

burthen, she retained such vivacity, that within these five years she led up a country dance at the wedding of one of her great grand children, where 42 of her offspring were present.

John Ray, of Wanston, in Hampshire, aged 110.

J U L Y.

2d. M. Borecl, lately arrived as ambassador extraordinary from the States General to compliment his majesty on his accession to the throne, appeared at court with his new equipage. The harness of his horses were covered with silver, and his horses dressed in an extraordinary manner.

At Chateauroux, near Embrun, there is a boy about 13 years of age, whose name is William Gay; and who, if we may believe a number of persons, has neither eat nor drank any thing since the 14th of April, 1760. His mouth has a little tincture of vermilion; a pale red overspreads his cheeks; and he has a smiling countenance. His belly is, as it were, joined to his back-bone, and he voids neither urine nor excrement; he sleeps regularly and soundly nine hours every day. Since he has ceased eating and drinking, he has had the small-pox very violently, which has not in the least impaired his constitution. He used to be ailing during the time of his taking nourishment, and has often been thrown into a lethargy of three days continuance. All the food which they endeavoured to give him afterwards, he voided through his nose and ears. M. Fournier, the curate of Chateauroux, took him home to his house for a whole month, and ap-

pears perfectly convinced of the reality of this extraordinary fact. An account of so surprizing a phenomenon has been communicated to the royal academy of sciences.

Rome, Jan. 7. There has happened a very odd affair in the great convent of capuchins at Ascoli, where the monks having punished their cook a little too severely, he mixed a quantity of opium in their sauce at supper, and when they were fast asleep, shaved their reverences beards, and made his escape before they were able to rise in the morning. The poor monks are confined to their convent, till their beards have acquired a decent size, to render it practicable for them to appear in public.

Letters from Algiers inform us, that the Moors who inhabit certain districts of the mountains to the east of Algiers, having for three or four years refused to pay the tribute imposed on them by the dey, that prince had sent some troops against them, under the command of an aga, who had already made his master a present of a number of their heads, and was in pursuit of the rest, who, to the number of 3 or 4000, had taken arms, and seemed determined to perish in their rebellion.

All the members of the privy-council were summoned to 4th. meet at St. James's on the 8th, when the king was pleased to make a most gracious declaration of his having chosen for his consort the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and likewise to appoint Tuesday the 22d day of September next, for solemnizing his coronation; and to order, that a proclamation should be issued for notifying the same. See a full account of these

august ceremonies of their majesties nuptials and coronation, and all the proceedings relating thereto, in a separate article after the Chronicle.

5th. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in the Madeiras.

Paris, June 23. Our agriculture and manufactories will necessarily derive some benefit from the uses made by M. Rouviere, his majesty's furrier, of the plant known by the name of *Alpocynum* or *Aselepias*. It is originally a native of Syria. From the silky wad it affords we call it *Soyeuse*. The above-mentioned artisan has found out a method for rendering it capable of being spun; and for encouragement of his useful invention, a patent has been granted him for making Soyeuse velvets, says, and flannels, which (as they say) exceed the English. For a pound of this wad, ready picked, he gives a *petit ecu* (about 2s. 10d.) the seeds he gives away gratis, and calls on landholders not to neglect this commendable way of getting wealth.—[This plant, very probably, is our *dogs-bane*, or *silky cecily*.]

6th. Admiralty-office. Extract of a letter from captain Innes, of the *Enterprize*, to Mr. Cleveland, from the Downs. "I cannot help informing their lordships of the bad behaviour of the masters of the convoys in general; for the whole voyage, they never obeyed any one signal that tended to keep them in their stations, and it was in vain to fire shot to compel them, because they took care to be scattered about so much, that they were seldom within gunshot; and when I shortened sail for the bad sailing ships, most of the others kept a-head, and to windward, often so far off as we could but see their hulls, and frequently

in the mornings, the *Enterprize* was the hindmost ship of the fleet, except one or two bad sailing ships, that I made my study to keep sight of. In the night-time I did fire some shot at them, in hopes it would put them in mind of doing their duty, according to the instructions they received from me, but instead of that, I had the mortification to see my signals, which were made in the king's ship, disobeyed with contempt, and found it was in vain to throw away any more powder and shot at them, as I might have fired all that was in the ship, without answering any end. I may venture to say, if the ships that lost company with me, had kept to their stations as they ought to have done, so many ships would not have been taken, as I brought home some of the worst sailing ships in the fleet."

More complaints of this kind have been made within the course of this year.

There were lately dug up in Kintbury church-yard, in Berkshire, some hundreds of ancient silver pieces of coin, which were found under a skull. The grave-digger sold those that fell to his share for 16s. 6d. Many of them are much valued by the curious.

A lady of the dauphiness's household, having lately stolen some of her lace and jewels, is to be confined the remainder of her life in a cloister at Rennes. Of three other ladies who were suspected, one died of the fright, one has lost her senses, and the third is at the last extremity.

We hear from Madrid, that on the 22d of May, a royal edict was published there, with orders that all the streets of that capital are to be paved in the same manner

as in London and Westminster, with foot-paths on both sides for the passengers; and that four large and beautiful causeways are likewise ordered to be made from Barcelona, Cadiz, Valence, and Gallicia, leading to Madrid. And a duty of a Dutch florin per quintal is laid on salt, in order to support the expence of making the said roads.

Hamburgh, June 26. They write from Hanover, that they have received advice there from London, that his Britannic majesty is determined to pay off all his grandfather's debts in that electorate, which, together with the arrears, may amount to 500,000 rixdollars, and one third of which is going to be paid directly.

9th. Early this morning a fire broke out at the house of Mrs. Kennedy, in Manchester-buildings, near Cannon-row, Westminster, which consumed that house, and the house of Miss Dawson, the dancer, and a house in the fish-market, and damaged several others.

Extract of a letter from Mull, one of the Western islands in Scotland, dated June 29. "On the 26th instant our neighbour Colin Muir Campbell, his son, myself, and a few other friends, making a party of pleasure, went in our boat to the island of Coll, in order to go a fowling among the rocks, when Mr. Campbell's son, who had mounted almost on the top of a rope-ladder, in order to examine some holes wherein several large fowls as big as geese had nestled, as he was reaching out his hand in order to lay hold of one, the bird discharged near a pint of oil in his face, which blinded him so, that losing his hold, he fell down, and was killed on the spot. Another

of our friends too, who was beginning to mount the ladder just before this melancholy accident happened, was thrown down, and broke his arm by the shoulder-bone, besides which he was otherwise much bruised. These birds are near as big as a swan; they are so rank that nobody eats them, but are sought after for their oil, according to their bigness, they containing from a pint to a quart of this liquor in them; and if the person that goes to take them happens not to seize them properly, they discharge it upon him out of their throat, and by that means often save themselves from being taken."

Paris, June 2. The general hospital, to which the Foundling hospital was united by Louis XIV. in 1670, having taken into consideration the great expences of the hospital, found that the number of foundlings which were taken care of by the state 100 years ago, did not exceed 5 or 600; and that at present they amount to 9000, of which at least 6000 are with wet or dry nurses; that most of the girls remain at the Saltpetriere, [the place, we suppose, assigned for their residence] till they reach 25, and then dispose of themselves as they please; that the boys, when they come to man's estate, are without a trade or profession, and disperse themselves as vagabonds over all the provinces in the kingdom.

For the remedy of these abuses, it was unanimously resolved, that children should still be received as usual, and sent to nurses in the country: that when they attained the age of six years, a proper number of both sexes should be taken to serve in the house belonging to the hospital in Fouxbourg St. Antoine

and the house de la Couche. That the others should be placed at that age with burghers, labourers, shopkeepers, or tradesmen, who should apply for them, till they attained the age of 25. That the hospital should give with the boys, till they were 12 years old, 40 livres by the year; 30 livres from the age of 12 to 14; and with the girls 40 livres, till they completed their 16th year; and on their first receiving the sacrament, 30 livres to cloath them. That their masters and mistresses should give an account of them to the board, every six months, and of their progress in religion and other necessary knowledge, and suffer them to contract no matrimonial or other engagement, without the consent of the board.

These resolutions being presented to the king, and his majesty finding that they tended to promote population and the culture of the ground, was pleased to order, that male foundlings, of the age of 16, and properly qualified to bear arms, shall be admitted to draw lots to serve in the militia, in the room of the sons, brothers, or nephews, of the persons who bring them up, who shall be exempted from serving; and that this exemption shall extend to all others who shall bring up the children put out by other hospitals, communities, &c. throughout the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from the same place to an English gentleman.

“ You expatiate very eloquently on the endowments of your young king; we are not totally ignorant of them here: for my part, I can separate the qualities from the person, and esteem virtue in a heretic; but give me leave to relate to you a singular instance of the favour which

men of genius enjoy under the auspices of *Louis le bien amié*. Some persons, as creditors of M. Crebillon, the celebrated writer, took on them to get an attachment laid both on what copies were in the hands of the booksellers and of the players, of his tragedy of *Catiline*. On this, the tragedian preferred a petition to the king's council, setting forth, that to class the productions of the mind among seizable effects was a thing unheard of; that should such an abuse take place, they who had devoted themselves to study, in order to make themselves useful members of society, would not publish works, often very valuable and of importance to the state. A torturing case! that most of the votaries of literature stand in absolute need of the produce of their compositions; and that in France, the fees of counsellors, the perquisites and emoluments of persons of liberal professions, were *never allowed to be seized*. On this an act of council was issued against his presumptuous arrest, which was published with this title: “ Act of the king's council of state in behalf of the sieur de Crebillon, author of the tragedy of *Catiline*, declaring that the productions of the mind are not seizable.”

Cologne, June 26. A letter from Lisbon, dated the 15th past, says, “ All our regiments are learning a new exercise; and orders are given to raise recruits in all parts of the kingdom, in order to put ourselves in a respectable condition, tho' the funds for that purpose are very deficient. The pay of the army is 14 months in arrear; and tho' all the coffers have been swept, there is not enough to make them a payment; and there is still owing to the

the persons who furnished corn last year to the troops in the province of Alanteja, the sum of 400,000 crusades [about 2s. 6d. each]. The advantages derived from the erection of companies do not answer expectation. The Maranh company is still in arrear. The Oporto company, though they do not know yet what their gain is, regularly pay every year to the count d'Oyeras the free gift of 70,000 crusades. The king hath just granted to that minister, and his heirs for ever, a pension payable out of the customs at Paco d'Arcas."

Extract of a letter from an officer in colonel Frazer's regiment, dated St. Valier, near Quebec, Feb. 19.

"You may easily conjecture, that the several parts of this country which have been traversing for these two years, are, by the calamities of war, greatly ruined, and its poor inhabitants reduced to the greatest extremities and want; a great number of whom would certainly have perished this winter, had not a most humane act of British generosity been shewn them, by collecting among ourselves money for buying the necessaries of life for these needy wretches. Every private man, serjeant, corporal, and drum in our regiment, has, of their own accord, contributed one week's pay for the relief and support of these distressed Canadians: each subaltern officer has given 1 l. each captain 3 l. and the major 5 l. sterl. so that we are now returning good for evil, and entirely forgetting their scalping so many of our countrymen last year.

"The Indians bring us in great quantities of beaver, partridges, &c. and begin to be very fond of English money.—They of this

neighbourhood in every respect live like the Canadians, have their houses built and furnished after the same manner, plough their ground, sow their corn, &c. and are more industrious in the chase than they; they all speak French, and have a handsome church in their village of Loretto, where I have sometimes been to see their ceremonies and entertainments, which are curious enough."

Other accounts from Quebec by the same conveyance say, that the troops there enjoyed good health, and that it being winter no ships had arrived there for four months, though they had constant expresses across the lakes.

A great storm of thunder and lightning fell at Rough-^{11th.} am in Norfolk, about 11 o'clock, which struck upon an oak belonging to Roger North, Esq; in a piece of ground called Brown's Wood, in that parish.

The oak measured about 30 feet neat timber in the body, the bark of which was clean taken off by the fury of the lightning in about 40 pieces: some of which were near a yard in length and 6 inches over in breadth, some less; many of these pieces of bark were drove thirty yards from the tree, and some lay under it.

The body itself was split in pieces longitudinally, so that in some places one could easily get two fingers into the fissure or crack, in another a whole hand; in some parts one piece was drove almost out, seemingly as big as a man could well lift, others but just crack'd; in short the operation was unaccountable, but seem'd like the explosion of gunpowder, only here were no visible marks of discolourment, or

any sulphureous smell. The place where the igneous matter went into the ground from the tree, making a hole like the scraping of some dog, was very visible; but there was no smell, nor had the lightning any great effect among the roots; it is supposed the force was almost spent.

The lightning had no immediate effect upon any of the arms or small twigs, nor was the head of the tree hurt saving from second causes; for the bark being totally stripped off, the leaves and arms must die of course. The manner how this inflammable material (come it in whatsoever shape Providence pleases) operates, I imagine will be some time a secret amongst our philosophical virtuosi.

This storm continued with little interruption till late the day following, in the evening of which it greatly shattered, during divine service, Sissland church near Loddon in the same county. The north side of the church fled from the other parts about four inches. The clap which did this damage was attended with a very great concussion of the air. Many other places suffered greatly by the same storm.

At three o'clock, the right hon. the lord mayor, six aldermen, and twelve commoners, attended by a committee of the grocers company, waited on his royal highness the duke of York, to present him with the freedom of that company and the city in gold boxes of one hundred guineas value each. They were received in a polite obliging manner, and all had the honour to kiss his royal highness's hand. It is necessary that every person should be free of some company of the city previous to his being admitted to the freedom, for which reason the gro-

cers were introduced to his royal highness before the common council. The freedom of the city of London was finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion, enriched with several emblematical figures on the margin thereof, with the arms of the city of London emblazoned on the top, those of the lord mayor on the right side, and those of the chamberlain on the left, and the city seal affixed to the bottom. The gold box in which it was inclosed was of very fine workmanship, and the lid of it richly chased; the following is a description of the device thereof: "His royal highness emblematically represented in the character of a Roman admiral, sitting on a pile of naval stores, with a rising sun behind the city presenting him a freedom; two figures representing religion and liberty in union, and Mercury as a deity of commerce by their side; a view of the sea, and Neptune triumphant, with the British cross on his trident, and the temple of fame on a rock at a distance; and the whole encompassed with a fishing net interwoven about the mouldings." The freedom of the grocers company was also finely wrote on vellum by Mr. Champion; and Mr. John Alexander their clerk presented their compliments in the following manner:

"May it please your royal highness,

"In testimony of the dutiful affection of the worshipful company of grocers of the city of London, for their illustrious sovereign, and out of the grateful respect they bear your royal highness, on account of your many eminent virtues and great love for this your native country, they most humbly request that your

your royal highness will be pleased to honour this company by the acceptance of the freedom thereof."

Then John Lane, Esq; master of the company, presented the copy of the freedom, and his royal highness addressed himself to the committee, in the following manner :

" Gentlemen,

" I receive with pleasure the freedom of the grocers company, as an instance of their duty to the king, and as a distinguished mark of their attention to me; and I shall always be happy in any opportunity of shewing them my regard."

The grocers company being withdrawn, the lord mayor and committee of common council were introduced, and after the recorder had paid their compliments, the city comptroller (in the absence of the chamberlain) presented the freedom to his royal highness, who, upon receiving it, spoke as follows :

" My lord and gentlemen,

" It is with pleasure I receive this compliment from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, as a fresh instance of their duty to the king, and as a distinguished mark of their attention to me. I shall think myself happy in any opportunity of shewing my regard to the city of London, and in promoting its trade and prosperity; and I shall always exert my best endeavours in that profession to which I belong, and which is so essentially connected with the reputation and independence of this commercial country."

The society for the encouragement of the arts, &c. adjudged a premium of 60l. to the rev. Mr. Gainborough of Henley in Oxfordshire, for the best model of a tide

mill; and the gratuity of 20 guineas for the best drawing and likeness of his majesty to Mr. J. Meyers.

The committee having selected four of the many fine drawings offered on this occasion, they were this day laid before his majesty by the duke of Devonshire, in order that one of them might be ultimately fixed on.

The right reverend Dr. Thomas Sherlock, lord bishop of London, &c. departed this life, aged 82, a prelate of most distinguished abilities, and the greatest goodness of heart and life.

At a quarter past eleven at night, a comet was seen off the quarter of his majesty's ship Princess Royal at the Nore, during near half a minute, very bright and light, but the clouds being thick, obscured it presently. It had a very long tail, and appeared to the E. S. E.

About six in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Whitby in Yorkshire were greatly surprized at an extraordinary flux and reflux of the sea. It was then quite calm, and though a little more than half flood, the tide rose and fell four times successively in about a quarter of an hour. In the harbour, at the bridge, which is half a mile from the head of the pier, the first time it ebbed more than a foot perpendicularly; the second time, about eight inches; the third time, about six inches; and the fourth time about four inches. Nearer the sea it was yet more considerable; and we are credibly informed, that the water adjoining to the pier fell more than two feet the first time it ebbed. This extraordinary phenomenon was not only observed in the harbour, but also upon the open

open sea, where the fishing boats were very sensible of it, and seemed greatly surprized at the uncommon agitation they perceived in the waves.

The Prince George, capt. Reed, of 24 guns and 108 men, has taken and carried into Camerina bay, a French outward-bound East India ship of 600 tons, 22 guns, and 208 men, laden with stores, after an obstinate engagement, in which the Prince George had but seven men killed, and the French upwards of 60.

By an enquiry making in the different departments of his majesty's household, &c. it is said some impositions have been detected, which will occasion a saving of near 100,000 l. per annum.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 24.

“ A letter from Carlsbadt, the capital of Croatia, gives an account, that about two leagues from Segua, a strong town of that province, some herdsmen meeting together near a hill covered with wood, made a fire to warm themselves with large branches of trees they tore down. Unhappily the wind blew strong from the north; the flames were carried to some old oaks, which took fire in an instant, and one tree catching fire from another, in less than an hour the whole wood, containing above 10,000 *arpents* [1800 feet square each] resembled one vast funeral pile. When the flames gained the heart of the wood, a great number of wild boars and wolves, some of them of a monstrous size, came out of their dens with horrible shrieks and howlings. Soon after, the southern part of the hill opened with a frightful noise. The aper-

ture was about 15 feet deep, and 10 in diameter; and out of it rushed, with impetuosity, a stream of liquid matter on fire, which hardened as it ran, and formed a mass of 7 or 800 quintals. This matter is a mixed metal, composed of copper, iron, tin, and silver, and is said to be most beautiful. If the fact be truly related, it is probably the Corinthian brass, and will serve to justify what the ancients have said of that famous compound.”

General count Laudohn, 18th. who commands at present the empress queen's forces in Silesia, obtained not long since an authentic certificate from North Britain of his being descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Lowdon, of Lowdon, in the shire of Air.

This morning the honourable captain Monckton arrived at Whitehall from India with an account of the reduction of Pondicherry, &c. and in the evening captain Douglas arrived with the following letter from the right honourable lord Rollo, to the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt.

Roseau in the island of Dominique, June 8, 1761.

S I R,

I had the honour of writing to you on the 3d instant from Guadaloupe; and I then informed you of the resolution I had taken to proceed directly to attack the island of Dominico, with the few North American troops which had arrived, and the reinforcement furnished by governor Dalrymple, under the command of lieutenant-governor Melvill. I accordingly sailed from the road of Basseterre, under the escort of commodore Sir James Douglas, with four ships of the line, and some frigates,

frigates, on his majesty's birth-day, and arrived within a league of Roseau about noon on the 6th; when we judged it best to send a summons to the inhabitants; to which, after their recovering somewhat of their consternation, and having sent off two deputies, probably to amuse us, they returned a negative answer, manned their entrenchments and batteries at and above Roseau, and prepared to stand on their defence: I thereupon gave immediate orders for the troops to land; which was effected very speedily, and in the best order, much owing to the disposition of the boats, and position of the king's ships, very judiciously directed by the commodore; and, agreeably to orders given, there was not one single cannon or musquet discharged, till the enemy began to fire just before our landing. The troops formed quickly on the beach; and while part soon after possessed the town, the corps of grenadiers, consisting of the companies of the 4th and 22d regiments, commanded by colonel Melvill, seized a flanking battery, and part of an adjoining entrenchment, which had been abandoned. The enemy annoyed us with some popping musquetry from behind trees and bushes, and fired from time to time from their battery, overlooking their entrenchments, the town and shore. It was now pretty late, and it appeared to me, that the troops might be extremely harassed, and suffer even great loss, during the night, by the cannon and musquetry of the enemy from the entrenchments overlooking the town; as also, that the enemy might be much reinforced before morning; and having an excessive strong country in their favour, with four entrenchments be-

hind, and above each other, might make a great defence. I judged it best, therefore, to order them to be immediately attacked by the grenadiers, supported by the battalion troops; which was accordingly done, with so much order, rapidity and resolution, that the enemy, with very little loss, were driven successively, in great confusion, from all their entrenchments, from their batteries, and from the head quarter above it, where colonel Melvill immediately took post with the grenadiers. We took there M. de Longprie, the French commandant; their second officer, M. de la Couche, and some others, with a quantity of powder.

I lay myself at their advanced post during the night, having established a communication, by proper guards, with the rest of the troops who possessed the town. Next day I established my head quarters in Roseau, and have been since much employed in receiving the oaths of submission and surrender of arms from the nearest inhabitants, as well as in dispatching orders to that effect to the distant quarters; the landing of military stores and provisions, the quartering of troops, and the preparation to occupy and entrench a defensible post, have been the chief objects of my attention hitherto.

I shall soon have the honour of transmitting to you more particular accounts of this island; but must inform you in the mean time, that as it was carried by assault, I gave them no other terms than a protection, till his majesty's pleasure should be known, obliging them first to deliver up all their arms, and to swear allegiance to his majesty.

jeſty. Five hundred of the inhabitants, among which are the captains and militia officers of the quarters, with moſt of the principal planters, have delivered up their arms, and ſworn ſubmiſſion, for which I have granted them a protection, till his majeſty's further pleaſure ſhall be known. The native Caribs, who inhabit a rugged quarter on the windward part of the iſland, ſeem to like their new maſters, and are to deliver up their arms in a body.

I cannot conclude without having the pleaſure of aſſuring you, that the greateſt harmony has ſubſiſted between his majeſty's ſquadron and the troops under my command; and that I have experienced the greateſt zeal, and moſt chearful ſupport from the commodore, who alſo very much favoured the attack, by a briſk and well-directed cannonade. As to the king's troops, I cannot enough applaud the coolneſs and intrepidity with which they acted on the occaſion.

It is probable, that this will be delivered to you by capt. Douglas, of his majeſty's fourth regiment, who, notwithſtanding very bad health, came upon this ſervice, and was preſent in the attack; but, being become much worſe, now returns, with my leave, to Guadeloupe. I am, &c.

ROLLO.

Admiralty-Office, July 21, 1761.
Captain Innis, of his majeſty's ſhip the *Arundell*, arrived here laſt night with the following account tranſmitted by commodore ſir James Douglas, to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board the *Dublin*, in the road of Roſeau, Dominique, the 13th of June, 1761.

“On the 4th of June I ſailed from Guadeloupe with the troops we had for Dominique, with the *Dublin*, *Belliqueux*, *Sutherland*, and *Montague*, and on the 6th in the forenoon arrived off Roſeau, when I ſent a lieutenant on ſhore, accompanied by a land officer, with a manifeſto, ſigned by lord Rollo and myſelf, addreſſed to the principal inhabitants, and all others reſiding in the neutral iſlands of Dominique, which was read by the officer to the people in the town; and ſoon after two of the inhabitants of moſt note came off in the boat to me, who ſeemed, upon the whole of their converſation, not to be diſpleaſed at our coming to take poſſeſſion of the iſland: but in the afternoon, when they were put on ſhore, we found the people were ſpirited up by the governor, *Monſ. Longprie*, to ſtand upon their defence, and declared they had come to a determination to defend themſelves: upon which I ordered the ſhips to anchor as cloſe in as poſſible, and the neceſſary diſpoſitions were accordingly made for landing the troops, which was effected about five in the evening, under the cover of the ſhipping; and notwithſtanding the enemy had 4 entrenchments upon the face of a ſteep hill, with two nine-pounders in the upper one, lord Rollo, at the head of his troops, and colonel Melvill at the head of the grenadiers, with a ſurpriſing alertneſs and intrepidity, drove the enemy from their entrenchments and battery, with the loſs only of eight men killed and wounded, and made themſelves maſters of Roſeau, and the adjacent places of defence, in a time too ſhort to be conceived from the difficulty of the undertaking. The reſiſtance

resistance the enemy made, has put it in our power to bring them to such terms as we please; and they are flocking from all parts of the island, to take the oath of allegiance to his majesty king George.

M. Longprie is a prisoner, with three of the principal people.

It is with pleasure I assure their lordships of the good understanding subsisting between the officers and men of the navy and army.

22d. Major Wedderburn arrived at St. James's with an account of a very signal advantage gained the 16th by his majesty's troops over the French in Germany; and his majesty was pleased to order publick prayers and thanksgiving for these so remarkable successes.

A letter from an officer of distinction in the allied army to a nobleman in town concerning the above battle, concludes thus:

"Though very prolix in my detail, I cannot help adding the most tragical history of a family I ever heard: from Rougè I had it: of the two lieutenant-generals killed, the duke de Havre, his father-in-law, was one, his uncle was another; and two brothers lieutenant-colonels, killed by the same shot; himself and whole regiment prisoners: all passing within his particular view."

Copy of the orders prince Ferdinand of Brunswick delivered after the day of the battle of the 16th of July.

July 17, 1761. His serene highness duke Ferdinand of Brunswick has been graciously pleased to order lieutenant-colonel Beckwith to signify to the brigade he has the honour to command, his entire approbation of their conduct on the 15th and 16th.

The soldier-like perseverance of

the Highland battalions, in resisting and repulsing the repeated attacks of the chosen troops of France, has deservedly gained them the highest honour.

The ardour and activity with which the grenadiers pushed the enemy, and the trophies they have taken, justly intitle them to the highest encomiums; and the intrepidity of the little band of Highlanders merits the greatest praise.

Lieutenant-colonel Beckwith begs leave to add, that the humanity and generosity with which the soldiers treated the great flock of prisoners they took, in his opinion, does them as much honour as their subduing the enemy.

[The little band of Highlanders above-mentioned were commanded by Patrick Campbell, of Barcaldine, of colonel Campbell's regiment.]

Admiralty-office. Rear-admiral Holmes, having intelligence that several ships of war of the enemy had sailed from Port Louis the 5th of June; as also that the St. Anne French ship of war had sailed from Port au Prince on the same day, he disposed several ships of his Squadron in such a manner as he thought most likely to meet with those of the enemy. In the morning of the 13th, the Hampshire fell in with the St. Anne to windward, and chased her right down upon the Centaur to leeward. Upon discovering the Centaur, the St. Anne hauled up, and was kept between the two ships till she was run quite in shore, and becalmed about a league to the northward of Donna Maria Bay, when she began to fire her stern chase. Soon after one o'clock the Centaur got close along-

along-side the St. Anne, when she struck her ensign. She is a very fine ship, constructed for 64 guns, and had on board six 24 pounders, twenty-six 12 pounders, and eight 8 pounders, with 389 persons; was commanded by M. Aguilon, and was carrying home a cargo of indigo, coffee and sugar, to the value of nine millions of French livres.

The sea flowed at Plymouth about 18 inches in about two minutes, and immediately ebbed with the same rapidity. This extraordinary flux and reflux continued the whole day. The same was observed at Penzance, and at Carrick, Dungarvan, and Waterford in Ireland, as appears by the following letters:

Penzance, July 30. Last Tuesday we had an uncommon hot day, and very calm; and between this place and Marazion, distant about three miles, the waters were agitated in an uncommon manner.— Sometimes it would run in past its usual bounds, and return again with great swiftness, and continued in this manner most of the afternoon. Towards evening the horizon began to be cloudy, attended with thunder and lightning; and at half past seven there was the fiercest flash of lightning, attended with the loudest clap of thunder that I ever heard. At Ludgvan, about three miles from hence, the lightning struck down one of the pinacles of the tower, forced in one of the doors of the porch, and into the church, and battered the pulpit and canopy, threw down one of the tables of the commandments at the altar, and did a great deal of other damage. It is imagined, that if the

tower had not been a very strong built one, it would have been laid in ruins.

Carrick, July 31. Last Tuesday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the waters of the river Sure rose four feet, in the space of five minutes, thirty miles from the sea, and to which the tide comes. It happened about two hours after the flood. At Dungarvan, the sea flowed and ebbed five times alternately, between four and nine o'clock the same evening, and once rose much higher than it was observed to do in the greatest spring-tides.

A person in Leeds rode his common hackney from thence to Hull, and back again, which is 130 miles, in 19 hours and 22 minutes: he was allowed 20 hours.

Upwards of 100 young fellows, sent to Portsmouth in order to take shipping there, as servants to the British colonies, have been stopped and secured; but the person who hired them is not to be found, notwithstanding the most diligent search has been made for him.

Two malefactors were executed at Pennenden 29th. heath, near Maidstone, for forging seamen's wills.

About six in the evening, there was a terrible storm of lightning, thunder, and rain, at a village called Sowerby, near Hallifax, in Yorkshire; the whole town was by the thunder agitated in a dreadful manner, which threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation, and many were thrown down; several sheep in an adjoining croft were scorched to death by lightning; part of the wool was burnt and torn off, no other marks of violence appearing on them;

them; the ground in many places was forced up as with a plough, in others many surprizing apertures were made in the earth, which seemed to be of an astonishing depth. The lightning penetrated into one house in particular, tore up the pavement, and many of the pieces hit the dwellers on the legs and shoulders; but, through the mercy of God, not one in the town received any capital damage.

A few days since a gentlewoman near Leicester-fields was suddenly taken ill; and sending for a nurse, she was likewise taken ill after the same manner the next day, when she went home and died soon after, not having proper care taken; but the gentlewoman recovered. Upon enquiry, this accident was found to be occasioned by using a copper saucepan, from which the tinning was worn off.

The empress queen has sold to a gentleman of Straßbourg, the town and lordship of Riechshoffen in the Lower Alsace, being the last patrimonial estate she possessed in France.

Berlin, July 14. A young woman, aged 23, of a brown complexion, and strong features, who hath served in our troops four years with honour, hath been discovered in prince Henry's camp. Her name is Anne Sophia Detzleffin, born at Treptow on the Rega. In 1757 she left her father's house, and came to Colberg, where she enlisted in the militia, and served six months. She afterwards enlisted in prince Frederick's regiment of cuirassiers, in which she served two years. In a skirmish near Bamberg, she was wounded in her right arm with a sabre. She afterwards fought in

the battle of Kunnerdordff. Since that time, the corps she belonged to returning to Saxony, she fell dangerously ill there, and was sent to the hospital at Meissen. After her recovery, having no opportunity to rejoin her regiment, she enlisted in a battalion of grenadiers which suffered much in the actions at Strehlen and Torgau. In the last of those battles, she received two wounds in the head, was made prisoner, and sent to the hospital at Dresden. When she recovered a little, she found means to escape out of the hospital, and passed, without being discovered, through the Austrian posts; but instead of going to join her corps, she enlisted with colonel Colignon, who sent her to the regiment of Le Noble's volunteers, in which she served two months. One of her comrades accusing her (but without foundation) of stealing from him 14 d. sterling, a subaltern put her under arrest: this she could not digest, and, sending for her lieutenant, acquainted him with her sex, and told him, that, during four years service, she had never been put under an arrest, nor received a blow for neglect of duty; that she could not put up with this last indignity, and would serve no longer.

The war that has so long subsisted between the Genoese government and the malecontents of Corsica, is approaching fast towards a conclusion. The Genoese, no longer in a capacity to maintain the war, have published a manifesto, by which they offer a general pardon to the revolted, upon terms of submission; but this has been so far from producing the desired effect, that it has inspired the male-

malecontents with fresh courage, who upon this occasion surrounded the house of the Sieur Martinetti, colonel in the service of the republic, who had dispersed money very freely among the inhabitants of Finmorbo, allowing the poorer sort fifteen sols a day, forced the Genoese mediators to fly for shelter to the fortified towns, seized some of their retinue, and hanged five *in terrorem*, besides three sailors who were hardly enough to bring over an executioner from Genoa, and hanged in effigy the officer who proclaimed the republic's proposal. General Paoli, who has so long and so bravely fought for the liberty of his countrymen, has been requested by his officers not to expose his person any more to the dangers of war, and the people, out of their zeal to recover their independency, have subscribed a 13th of their income towards defraying the expences of the war. Two galleots have been built in order to cruize upon the Genoese merchant ships, from the apprehensions of which, some of the wariest among the Genoese senators have proposed to free the state, by disposing of all their right and interest in the island of Corsica to a neighbouring prince.

A sheep's head woman, near the Seven Dials, was lately delivered of two children; two days after her delivery she went to her business.

And a jewess in Agate's passage, Houndsditch, of two children, and in two hours after of two more.

Died lately. At New Hampshire in New England, the widow Sarah Rawlins, who was married at 19 years of age, and lived with her first husband 27 years; in which time she had 14 children; she also lived 27 years with her last hus-

band. All her children lived to have children of their own, and some of them even grandchildren. The number of her children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, at her decease, amounted to 239, of whom 182 are now living.

John Newell, Esq; at Michaelstown, Ireland, aged 127, grandson to old Parr, who died at the age of 152.

AUGUST.

Several houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at Fincham, 3d. in Norfolk.

As a serjeant was lately exercising some of the soldiers on board one of the transports at Portsmouth, he observed one of them, who went by the name of Paul Daniel, had a more prominent chest than ordinary. After the firings were over, he sent for the person to the cabin, when telling his suspicions, that he was a woman, and insisting upon searching him, after some evasions, the soldier confessed her sex. The account she gave of herself was, that having a husband whom she dearly loved, and who, after spending a plentiful fortune, by which means they were both reduced to beggary, insisted in a marching regiment, and had been in Germany two years: having not heard from him in all that time, she was determined to range the world in search of him; and being informed that we were sending more troops over, she came to a resolution of entering as a soldier, and was now inconsolable that the discovery of her sex should prevent her design.

Plymouth, July 31. By an annual custom, the right worshipful the mayor, many of the corporation,

tion, and several others, rode out this day to the Head Ware from whence this town is supplied with water, brought by a current of almost twenty miles, by the ever-memorable Sir Francis Drake, who in the year 1581 was an inhabitant here, and mayor of the town, and as tradition has it, in the year 1590, when the water ran before his own door, dipt his scarlet gown therein, for joy that he had obtained his desired end.

The following cargoes of six ships, under the convoy of the Dutch man of war the Loo, which arrived the 18th of July, in the Texel, from Curacoa, will serve to shew what quantities of French property are imported in Dutch bottoms, viz. 537 bales of cocoa, 195 ferons ditto, 5179 bales of coffee, 1532 hogsheads of sugar, 4365 sticks of logwood, 12540 hides, 373 bales of Porto Rico tobacco, &c.

The honourable Francis Fauquier, deputy governor of his majesty's province of Virginia, has procured a very public-spirited law to be passed in the assembly of that colony, for distributing annually the sum of one thousand pounds in the way of premium for promoting the principal commodities that province is capable of raising, and which hitherto have been scarce attempted, for want of such an immediate encouragement as by this law is secured to the industrious and ingenious planter.

Annapolis in Maryland, April 16. On Tuesday the 7th instant, at the plantation of Mr. John Booth, in St. Mary's county, Mr. Booth having just left home, in order to settle accounts with the sheriff, a negroe man, whom he had bought last summer, attacked a negroe

wench, and beat her head to pieces with a maul, and would have killed a negroe boy, but he saved himself by running: when he had killed the negroe woman, he went into the house and murdered his mistress, beating her head to pieces, and with an ax split the head of a little boy, about three years old, his master's son, as he lay sleeping in bed. He immediately went away, and is supposed to have put an end to his own wretched life. Mrs. Booth, and the negroe wench, were both advanced in their pregnancy.

Letters from Dominico, dated June 8th, 1761, advise, that the cash and goods found in the town of Roseau only, were valued to a great amount, and were lodged in the warehouses, under different locks, by the land and sea officers, till they shall receive instructions from England how to act therein. The soldiers and sailors availed themselves of the plunder; but that was chiefly confined to a little cash, cloaths, and provisions of all kinds.

A most violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with hail, did incredible damage to the corn in the neighbourhood of Benfield in Northamptonshire. Many of the hail-stones, or rather pieces of ice, weighed a pound each, and broke the windows wherever they fell.

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 24. "The king came on Tuesday to the parliament, where the princes of the blood and the peers of the kingdom were assembled by his orders, and his majesty there held a bed of justice. He declared on this occasion the necessity of continuing still for two years (to the end of 1763) the double capitation and the third twentieth;

after which the chancellor proposed in the king's name, the borrowing of twenty-seven millions upon the farm of leather, at an annual interest of 3 per cent. and the capital to be reimbursed at the end of nine years. The votes being afterwards collected, and found unanimous, the two edicts in question, and declaration of the king, were registered with the clause, "The king holding his bed of justice." All being finished his majesty rose, and set out on his return to the castle of Muette. On leaving the city, he was saluted by discharges of the cannon of the Bastile and the royal hospital of invalids."

The above edict for prolonging the poll-tax for two years, sufficiently proves the distress of that kingdom, since it was such, that the parliament, notwithstanding their zeal for the king's service, refused to register it; so that his majesty was obliged to come in person to the parliament house, to cause it to be registered before him. To soften the minds of the people, the preamble of this edict was in these plausible words:

"Louis, &c. &c. We have hitherto supported a war rendered indispensable by justice and honour: animated by a sincere desire to procure our subjects a solid and lasting peace, we have agreed with the belligerent powers on a congress, the success of which cannot be doubtful, if each of them would therein discuss their interests with that spirit of equity and moderation, of which our plenipotentiaries will set an example: but the greater foundation there is for our hopes, the more we are obliged to put ourselves in a condition to resist our enemies, that at the same time we

are occupied about a peace, they may know, that if they reject it, we are always sure of finding in the love, as well as courage of our subjects, new resources to oppose their efforts.

"The prorogation for two years of a tax, which is attended with almost no expence in collecting, being the most natural method of securing to us those resources, we have the more readily adopted it, &c."

A letter from Ancona gives the following tragical account: there was in the neighbourhood of Bagni, the capital of Bosnia, three convents of the brothers of Minor-observants of the order of St. Francis; some Greek priests, jealous of these religious, or possessed with a fiery zeal, endeavoured to persuade them to prefer the communion of the schismatic patriarch of Constantinople to that of the holy father, but all their attempts proved vain; then, in their fury at this disappointment, they impaled a guardian of the three convents, beheaded a bishop of that order, and twenty-five religious, and set fire to the most considerable of their cloysters. The guardian martyr survived three days, and was a witness to the sufferings of his twenty-six brethren, exhorting them to the last to persevere to death. This account is confirmed by letters from Dalmatia.

Letters from Coningsberg bring a confirmation of the hemp warehouses being consumed by fire, on the 10th past, by which 400,000 pood of hemp, amounting in the whole to between 6 and 7 thousand tons, were destroyed. A pood is about 36 lb. English.

A navigation being completed from Lynn to Northampton, 7th.

thampton, the same opened this day, and 38 barges, laden with coals, &c. preceded by a band of music, and adorned with flags and streamers, came up with the greatest ease to the public wharf, at the south-bridge.

We hear of a remarkable instance of a gentleman's approbation of the old Roman method of adoption, in one John Smith, Esq; of (we think) Overton in the county of York, and which, as the case stood with him, cannot but be a piece of charity approved of by every judicious person. This gentleman, lately deceased, was possessed of an estate of about 700 l. a year, and having none but very distant relations, except a sister very antient, left 500 l. a year to a clergyman of his acquaintance, with 7 children, with all his personal estate, supposed to amount to 7 or 8000 l. paying an annuity of 300 l. a year to his sister aforesaid, for her life.——

As the clergyman is a very worthy man, and beloved by all that know him, and possessed of but a moderate living, it meets with every one's approbation, and they wish he had made him his only heir; as the other 200 l. a year will go no one knows where, or be swallowed up in law.

According to the last advices from Persia, prince Heraclius had made himself master of the city of Hendischi by assault, after subduing Erivan (the ancient seat of the sophis) which he had taxed at 10,000 gold sequins per annum. After these victories, Assad, the most formidable of his competitors, came, with all his family, to pay homage to Heraclius, who doubting his sincerity, shut him up in the castle of Testis, where (from the cruel policy of that country) it was

thought most of them would soon end their days.

A dispute having happened between the farmers of 8th. King's-Langley, and the Irish reapers, about wages, the royal foresters, quartered at Watford, were sent for, and a great skirmish ensued, in which several were wounded. Six were taken and committed to St. Albans jail, and the rest were dispersed.—Some of these afterwards made a riot in the isle of Ely.

They write from Padua, that his grace the duke of Marlborough had been there some weeks; and that the celebrated Dr. Righellini had extracted from his eye a black particle, hard, elastic, concave on one side, and convex on the other, and about the sixth part of an inch in length, which gave him infinite pain night and day. The operation had the desired effect.

His grace Dr. John Gilbert, 9th. lord archbishop of York, pri- mate of England, lord high almoner and privy counsellor, departed this life.

Likewise prince Henry of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, a son of the reigning duke, and nephew to prince Ferdinand, of his wounds in a late battle.

The prisoners in the Savoy, to the number of 209, mutinied, and were with difficulty got under by the guard, and after several shot being fired, and much blood spilt; an unconcerned spectator looking down from the top of the prison was taken for one of the rioters, shot at, and killed on the spot.

A tender from the British herring fishery arrived at Bremen with 225 barrels of the first pickled herrings caught this year, which were sold at a high price.

Twenty English ships caught, this season, but 11 whales; 7 Scotch ships, but 6 whales. Whereas 138 Dutch ships caught 287.

12th. The prisoners in Ludgate were removed to the London workhouse in Bishopsgate-street, in order that Ludgate may be decorated against the approaching lord mayor's day.

The example of the king of Denmark has engaged a private gentleman of Copenhagen to devote the sum of 200 rixdollars for four prizes of 50 rixdollars each, for the best answers by subjects of Denmark, to the following questions, to be delivered before the feast of St. John, 1762, viz.

“ 1. Why have we absolute need of a divine Redeemer ?

“ 2. What are the advantages and defects of the Danish language, compared with the German and French languages ?

“ 3. To what point fathers, without prejudice to the state, may and ought to inspire their children with love for the public weal ?

“ 4. Which countries have been the most happy, those where the writing upon public oeconomy has not been permitted, or those where every one has had that liberty ?”

14th. A very sensible shock of an earthquake was felt all over the island of Guernsey, accompanied with a rumbling hollow noise ; and tho' the wind was easterly, a violent swell of the sea set in, all on a sudden, from the south west.

At Cumbernauld, in Scotland, they have lately had a violent storm, attended with thunder and lightning, which have done great damage to the planting, and killed

above 1000 crows; upon examination it appeared, that their bones were all broke, and their flesh quite black, and when offered to the hogs they refused to touch it.

Oxford, July 11. The subjects appointed for the current year, for two orations to be spoken in the theatre, for the prizes given by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilfon, prebendary of Westminster, are, for the Latin oration, *Salus populi, suprema Lex*. For the English oration, *The advantages of a safe, honourable, and lasting peace*.

The four classical prizes annually given by their representatives in parliament to the university of Cambridge, have this year been adjudged to the following gentlemen.

—Senior bachelors; Mr. Bates, of Peter House; Mr. Foster, of Jesus College, brother to the late Dr. Nathaniel Foster.—Middle bachelors; Mr. Norris, of Caius College, son of Anthony Norris, Esq; of Barton; Mr. Eyre, of Peter House.

Extract of a letter from 15th. commodore Keppel to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Belleisle road, the 28th of July, 1761.

“ I yesterday received letters from sir Thomas Stanhope in Basque road, extracts of which I here inclose you. The enemy's second attempt to remove the ships attending the demolition of the works of Aix has been as ineffectual and disgraceful to them as their first was. The indefatigable pains and skilful manner in which captain Chaplen, of the Furnace bomb, has directed the destroying the enemy's fortifications and works upon the island, has been such, that it would be injustice in me not to acquaint their lordships of it. The whole is now finished, or within a day

day of being so, when it will be unnecessary to keep the ships any longer so near the island; and the enemy may then, if they please, take a view of the ruins."

Extract of a letter from sir Thomas Stanhope to commodore Keppel, dated in Basque road, July 22, 1761.

"Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, the six prames that were in the Passe de Fillies, attended by some row-gallies, and a great number of launches, crowded with men, dropt down upon the first of the ebb, and placed themselves between the isle d'Ent and Fort Fouras, from whence they played on our ships in Aix road, with 12 mortars, and upwards of 70 pieces of heavy cannon, till past 2 o'clock, when the reception they had met with from his majesty's ships obliged them to retire with disgrace to their former station.

"I herewith inclose you the report of captain Parker, of his majesty's ship Buckingham, who directed the operations on this service."

Extract of a letter from captain Parker, of his majesty's ship Buckingham, to sir Thomas Stanhope, dated in Aix road, July 22, 1761.

"At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the enemy's six prames loosed their topails, and got under way, attended by some row gallies, and a number of large boats and launches full of men. They stood towards us with a land-wind, in a close line a-head; and from that motion, and the number of men, I judged they intended to attack us with resolution; but they soon hauled their wind, and brought up a regular line upon the shoals, about two gunshots from us, and at a quarter past

9 began to bombard. In less than half an hour they got the distance exact, and we veered away, to be out of the range of their shells; but we found that when we veered, they weighed anchor, dropped with the tides, and still preserved their distance; on which all the ships hove a head, expecting that they had neared us so much as to bring them within reach of our cannon, and we imagined that several of our shot struck them. At half an hour after 11 our own long-boats, and those of the ships in Basque road, came to assist us; and the ebb tide being almost spent, we prepared to warp nearer the enemy: about the same time the Actæon, Fly, and Blast sloop joined us: the two latter I ordered to keep under sail, and the former to range along the prames, and to give them her broadside as she passed, in order to amuse them, and draw their attention from the boats employed in carrying out warps, and from throwing shells at the line of battle ships, many of which fell as near as possible without touching.

At half past 12 the Actæon ran aground on the tail of the Pall-Bank: the boats were immediately dispatched with stream-anchors and hawlers to her assistance, and about 2 o'clock she floated. This accident prevented all the ships from warping, except the Nassau, who was directed to cover the Actæon; and she laid out warps, which obliged five of the prames (the tide of flood now making) to retreat to their former moorings, and the other to get under the cannon on the S. point of Oleron. During the bombardment, captain Chaplen threw from the Furnace 32 shells which were extremely well direct-

ed. This morning one of the five prames dropped with the flood above the men of war in the river.

“ Before I conclude this letter, I must beg leave (in justice to captain Ourry) to acquaint you, that he executed my orders with the greatest bravery and resolution, and shewed a spirit and address becoming the character of a British officer.

“ The *Actæon* had 4 men killed, and 1 wounded, and a great part of her rigging cut. One of the fore-puttock shrouds, and the mizen-top-sail braces of the *Buckingham*, were shot away. One of the enemy's shells fell under the *Nassau's* counter, lifted the ship a little, drove in two trunnels, and shook her whole frame. Several shells fell also very near the *Monmouth* and *Buckingham*. We are now certain of the weight of metal which the prames carry, one of their shot being on board the *Actæon*, and weighs upwards of 38 lb.”

Captain Elphinston, of his majesty's ship *Richmond*, gives an account in his letter, dated in Yarmouth roads the 9th instant, that while he was on the coast of Norway, he took a French privateer called *le Facheur*, with 6 carriage, and 8 swivel guns, and 40 men, with one ransom on board.

Twenty-two country transports, all healthy young fellows, who were some time ago taken by the French in their voyage to America, and refused, it is said, to enlist with them, being since retaken and brought from Portsmouth to the new gaol in Southwark, were delivered from thence, having received the king's free pardon, on condition of serving as soldiers in his Majesty's 49th regiment of foot now in Jamaica.

Since the conquest of Canada, Great-Britain is become the supplier of great part of Europe with furs; from Flanders several large orders have lately come over; and from Russia orders have been received of the like kind, as that country cannot produce all the skins its inhabitants make use of.

The world may expect soon to see some of the divine works of Raphael, engraved by Mr. Strange: that gentleman has, on account of his extraordinary merit, met with a distinguished reception at Rome: Prince Rezzonico has not only obtained permission from his uncle the Pope, that scaffolding be erected in the Vatican, so that Mr. Strange may make what drawings he pleases; but also assigned him a genteel apartment in that palace, during his residence there.—This attention to the merit of a British artist cannot fail of being agreeable to the natives of this country; and is the more remarkable, as the late Pope had, by an express edict, forbid that any scaffolding should be erected, because the painting had been much damaged by those who were formerly indulged with that convenience.

At the assizes at Abingdon, two persons were capitally convicted; at Winchester 10, one of them for murder, who was executed as usual, and 5 were reprieved; at Worcester 2, but reprieved; at Maidstone two; at Exeter 7, two for murder; at Buckingham 1; at Salisbury 2, one for murder, who was executed as usual; at Northampton 3, but afterwards reprieved; at Ely 1, who was reprieved; at Monmouth 4, who were all reprieved; Thetford 1, but reprieved; for Yorkshire 2; at Croydon 1; at Gloucester 5, two for murder, who were

were executed as usual, and one of the others was reprieved; at Wells 3; at Warwick 1; at Shrewsbury 1, who was reprieved; Chelmsford, Cambridge, Bedford, Huntingdon, Dorchester, Lewes, Hereford, Hertford, and Oxford Assizes, proved maiden ones.

At the assizes at Warwick, were tried, before Mr. Justice Foster, two actions upon the statute of 2d George II. for bribery and corruption at the late election of members to represent the borough of Tamworth in parliament; when the juries (who were special in each action) brought in verdicts for the plaintiffs.

The princess of Brazil was safely delivered of a prince, to the great joy of the Portuguese nation.

Admiralty office. Extract of 22d. a letter from Sir Charles Saunders, vice admiral of the blue, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Gibraltar Mole, on board his majesty's ship the Neptune, July 20, 1761.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I desire you will acquaint their lordships, that Capt. Proby, in the Thunderer, who was cruising off Cadiz with the Modeste, Thetis, and Favourite sloop, in order to intercept the Achilles and Bouffon, has fallen in with and taken those ships, and brought them into this bay. On looking into Cadiz, on Thursday morning, the 14th inst. he missed the French ships, and at two in the afternoon of the 16th he discovered them, Cadiz then bearing E. N. E. 1-4th E. distant nine leagues: about one in the morning of the 17th, the Thunderer came up with and began to engage the Achilles, who struck after an action of about half an hour, Cadiz then bearing E. one half S. distant 19

leagues. The Thetis came up with the Bouffon about seven the same morning: they engaged also about half an hour, when the Modeste coming up, and firing some guns, the Bouffon struck. The Thunderer is pretty much damaged in her masts, yards, sails and rigging, had 17 men killed in the action, and 113 wounded, 17 of which are since dead. The Thetis has also suffered in her mast, rigging, &c. but had not one man killed or wounded. I cannot yet ascertain the loss of the enemy; we are sending their wounded to the hospitals, of which I will send you a more particular account as soon as possible. The second and third lieutenants of the Thunderer are among the wounded, and the former of them in a very dangerous way. Captain Proby also received a slight wound in his right hand."

Translation of a letter from prince Ferdinand to the marquis of Granby, on occasion of the behaviour of some of the British troops in an affair on the 5th instant.

Convent at Buhren, Aug. 6, 1761.

"My LORD,

I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordship how much I admired the valiant and brave conduct of Lord George Lenox with the piquets, and of major Welsh, with his battalion of grenadiers yesterday, in the attack of the post and village of Westen. I beg your lordship will be pleased to signify to them my most grateful acknowledgments, and that these two gentlemen would do the same to the brave troops who were led on by commanders of such distinguished valour.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect respect, my lord, &c."

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Copy

Copy of the Marquis of Granby's letter to major Welsh, commanding the first battalion of British grenadiers.

Camp at Haarn, Aug. 7, 1761.

"SIR,

You will perceive, by the copy of the letter I have the pleasure to inclose to you, how much his serene highness admired your behaviour, and that of the first battalion of grenadiers under your command, at the attack of the post and village of Westen, on the 5th.

"You will, therefore, according to his serene highness's desire, testify to the troops his extreme approbation of their distinguished bravery and firmness, and likewise my thanks in the strongest manner. I am, with the greatest regard, Sir, &c.

GRANBY."

Extract of a letter from on board the *Swiftsure*, in Basque road, July 15, 1761.

"As the love and study of antiquities is one of the most prevailing tastes of this age, I could not delay acquainting you of some very valuable gems, medals, and coins, which were discovered a few days ago by our miners, who are employed in destroying, in an effectual manner, all the facings of the bastions and curtains of the fort at Aix, together with the large casements. As the most valuable part of the curiosities are in Sir Thomas Stanhope's possession, who no doubt intends them for the British museum, I can only give you a short description of those I was so fortunate as to view, which were pieces of gold and silver, many of them irregularly cut about the edges, and near to the thickness of our sixpence. Those of silver had a piece of Bac-

chanalians impressed on one side; the other contained the figure of Ceres, with her cornucopia; from whence seemed to be issuing summer-fruits, with cauliflowers, cabbages, lettuces, &c.—Those of gold had on one side a Venus riding on a sea-horse, and the other side had the representation of a naval tournament, or race upon the waters, resembling those practised at Venice in the carnival season.

"As this late noble fortification in the island of Aix is very near Oleron, from whence all our marine customs and laws were derived, and whose inhabitants have been esteemed expert sailors for these 900 years past, and these islanders have enjoyed very great privileges with respect to commerce, I hope the antiquaries will find many useful curiosities from this discovery."

In the night between the 3d and 4th instant, a fire broke out in a tradesman's house at Stutgard, the duke of Wirtemberg's capital, near the place where the archives are kept. In less than six hours the house where it began, with forty others, were entirely consumed, and the whole city put in the utmost danger. The damage amounts to upwards of 300,000 florins. Many of the inhabitants endeavouring to save their effects, lost their lives, and others were much hurt. The author of this fire being seized was thrown into a dungeon, where next day he made away with himself. But his corpse was laid upon a sledge, and after being dragged thro' the principal streets of the city, was suspended on the common gallows.

By a calculation made in the college of commerce, at Petersburg, of the goods consumed by fire on the 29th of June, O. S. it appeared that

that the following quantities have been burnt ; viz. about 11,200 tons of different sorts of hemp ; about 500 tons of flax of all sorts ; about 350 tons of hemp oil, and 97,200 mats.

Letters from Corsica, by way of Leghorn, of the 20th ult. say, that the inhabitants of that island are determined not to enter into any accommodation with the Genoese, but to declare themselves a free and independent people ; and, upon condition that the Genoese will deliver up all the fortified places they have possession of in that island, the Corsicans will pay all the debts, both capital and interest, that may be due to that republic from them.—On the other hand, they tell us from Genoa, that the republic is determined to carry on the war with the utmost vigour against the Corsicans, both by sea and land ; and that several Genoese vessels have failed, and others will soon sail for that purpose.

Charles Town, South Carolina, May 30. The pernicious consequences of too free an importation of negroes into this province, having lately become the subject of serious consideration of some public-spirited gentlemen, a motion was lately made in the honourable the commons house of assembly, for leave to bring in a bill, laying an additional duty on all negroes and other slaves thereafter imported ; and such a bill has accordingly been brought this day. The duty proposed to be laid, we hear, will amount nearly to a prohibition ; and it is thought the bill will pass and take place very soon.

Captain Potts, of the Julius Cæsar, from Jamaica, lately gallantly cleared himself from six French pri-

vateers, which is looked upon to be as brave an action as any since the commencement of the present war.

The royal academy of sciences at Paris have given a very sensible and polite answer to a paper lately transmitted to them from the British society for promoting arts and manufactures, in relation to the possibility of procuring vegetable subsistence for black cattle and sheep during the winter months, which is certainly a matter of great importance.

Paris, Aug. 14. The declaration of the king for pro-^{24th.}longing the edict of February 1760, hath been registered by the parliament of Normandy, on express command of his majesty, signified by the duke d'Harcourt, lieutenant general of the province.

The parliament of Douay has registered the same declaration purely and simply, and wrote at the same time the following letter to the king :

“ SIRE, A dishonourable peace after an unfortunate war would be to France the height of ignominy, and the speedy source of a new war, more fatal perhaps than that which she hath terminated. It is therefore to your people, Sire, a point of honour, a motive beyond all interest ! a point of necessity, a motive beyond every other motive ! to furnish your majesty with succours capable of vanquishing or tiring the obstinacy, the arrogance, the fortune of our enemies ; with succours capable of making them yet feel, what they have experienced so many times, that French generosity sets no value upon estate and life when glory is in question, and that it is never more terrible than when even decay and the reverse

verse agitate it with the horror of contempt; with success, in short, capable of obliging nations allied only by the desire of vexing humanity, to finish, by a just and reasonable treaty, a war, to which they have forced us without reason, and against all justice.

“ These sentiments, those of Frenchmen at all times, those especially of your Frenchmen, we see with joy engraven in the hearts of our countrymen, expressed in their discourse, and by their conduct; and we are ever eager, in all circumstances, to set them the lesson and example.

“ In this spirit, Sire, we have not hesitated to enregister, purely and simply, the declaration of the 16th of June last, prolonging for two years the double capitation, and the third twentieth-penny, because we have perceived the distance of peace and the probable continuance of the war for two years.

“ But at the same time we have no doubt, that if heaven filling up our wishes, and anticipating our hopes, should deign to restore reconciliation and repose before that term, your majesty will cause these heavy impositions to cease with the war that is the object of them, &c. &c.”

Extract of a letter from a surgeon, in the island of Goree in Africa, May 27, 1761.

“ A fire happened here on the 14th of March, which consumed, in a few hours, the whole town to ashes (except three houses) together with several officers quarters. The inhabitants have suffered greatly. Many instruments and medicines I regret the most, as that is a public loss, not retrievable in this country, before the sickly sea-

son which approaches. There was a good supply sent out for both garrisons, but unfortunately the vessel was cut from Senegal bar by a French Frigate.”

The prince of Bevern, Nichols, belonging to Liverpool, was lately taken by the St. David privateer, of Martinico, after a brave defence. Capt. Nichols had only 18 white men on board; and the Frenchmen, in revenge for their captain and forty of their crew being killed, on boarding the Prince of Bevern, after they had struck their colours, killed the mate, carpenter, doctor, and several others in cold blood; cutting their arms, hands, and legs off with cutlasses, and firing their pistols through their bodies. The captain received two deep cuts on his head, but luckily saved his life. Only four of the crew escaped being wounded very dangerously, though none of them were hurt in the engagement.

Captain Hoggan, of the Lyme, from Guinea, with slaves, after having beat off a stout French privateer, was taken by five others, who came in sight soon after, near Deseada. The villains immediately pulled off his hat and shoes, as he had nothing else on but a bloody shirt and trowsers, and hove him overboard, where he was afterwards taken up by one of the sloops, and carried into Martinico, and there treated like a pirate or thief, as they called him.

Two violent shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Santa Cruz, in South Barbary.

A letter from a capuchin missionary at Salonica, the capital of Macedon in Greece, describes the wretched situation of that country during the two last years: he says, a plague

a plague had carried off at least 200,000 souls ; and seven successive earthquakes have overthrown most of the cities in that province ; the capital is reduced to a heap of rubbish ; the plains, once so famous, are now a desert : the inhabitants have abandoned their dwellings, nor will any return to bury his friend or relation. On the 8th of April last, the miserable people were terrified beyond description, at the rising of an extraordinary phenomenon ; the heavens, after sun-set, appeared as if all on fire, they discovered trains of fire, and left a suffocating smell of brimstone and bitumen, which they thought portended the general conflagration : but about midnight the whole vanished in the most dreadful claps of thunder.

27th. Extract of a letter from Sir Piercy Brett, commander in chief in the Downs, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 25th of August, 1761.

Mr. M'Bride being off Dunkirk with the Grace armed cutter, on Saturday morning, and observing that the two prames were gone into the harbour, and only four flat-bottomed boats and a dogger privateer were in the road, he immediately left his station to join the Maidstone, and proposed cutting out the privateer that night, if captain Digges would let him have four boats manned and armed ; which he very readily complied with, knowing his abilities and resolution.

The boats left the ships at ten o'clock at night ; and when they came near the road, they laid all their oars across, except two in each boat, which they muffled with bays to prevent their being heard at a distance. They rowed in that

manner till they were within musket-shot of the privateer ; and, being hailed, they made no answer ; but in a few minutes boarded him on both sides, and took possession of her without the loss of a man, and only two were wounded. Mr. M'Bride shot the lieutenant of the privateer through the head with a musket, as he was pointing a gun into the boat ; and one common man was killed, and five wounded. This was done within half gun-shot of a fort on the east side of the harbour, but the fort did not fire at them ; and when the prisoners were secured, they cut the cables, and sailed out of the road.

We hear from Sunderland, that Hannah Hatherington, of that place, has been lately cured of a tympany, which had continued upon her from April 1759 ; during her illness she had been tapped 12 times, and 288 quarts and one pint of water had been taken from her.

Dean Langton, of Ireland, was lately killed by a fall from a precipice, in the Peak, Derbyshire, 300 yards deep ; his horse was also killed. But it is said a lady who rode behind him, was providentially saved by some bushes catching hold of her cloaths.

From Kiel in Holstein, we learn, that M. Stambke, counsellor of state to the hereditary prince of Russia, and duke of Holstein, died lately there in an advanced age. The late duke of Holstein owed his life to this gentleman ; for being at Peterburgh, and having ordered a new state wig to be made, when the peruke-maker brought it home, he seemed to insist, with more than ordinary earnestness, that the duke's head should be shaved, that the wig

might

might fit the better; Mr. Stambke being accidentally there, suspected from the solicitude of the peruke-maker, that there was some foul play intended, and advised the duke to compel the peruke-maker to have his own head shaved; which being done, and the wig put upon his head, he expired within twelve minutes.

Died lately, Mr. Edward Moore, in Greenwich hospital, aged 100.

Mary Fox, of Keynsham, near Bristol, aged 101.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcock, of Lancaster, aged 104.

At Pistoia in Italy, a peasant, aged 105.

Durand de Puy, of Auch, in France, aged 105.

James Carlewhite, of Seatown, in Scotland, aged 111.

John Lyon, of Bandon, in the county of Corke, Ireland, aged 116.

S E P T E M B E R.

2d. Being the first day of the triennial meeting of the three choirs at Worcester, the collection at the cathedral amounted to upwards of 186 l.

And at the clergy's sons feast, at Bristol, the collection for that charity amounted to 183 l. 10s. 2d.

3d. The parliament met, and were prorogued to Thursday, October 8.

4th. Admiralty-office. Extract of a letter from capt. Faulkner, of his majesty's ship the Bellona, of 74 guns, to Mr. Cleveland, dated Aug. 21, 1761, in Lisbon river.

" Please to acquaint my Lords commissioners of the admiralty, that on the 4th instant, at three P. M.

saw three sail in the S. W. quarter, cape Finisterre bearing N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. distant ten leagues. We immediately gave chase, and, by their crowding from us, soon suspected them to be enemies. We came up but slowly. At five A. M. we got almost up with the chase, and found them to be a large ship and two frigates. At six the Brilliant began to engage one of the frigates; soon after with the other also. Twenty-five minutes after six we came along side of the large ship, and began to engage as near as possible. Thirty-four minutes after six our mizen-mast went away by the enemy's shot; and at forty-five minutes after six, the enemy's mizen-mast went over her side. At four minutes after seven the large ship struck, which proved Le Courageux of 74 guns, commanded by M. Dugué L'Ambert, and had on board 700 men, from St. Domingo. The Brilliant continued to engage the two frigates. At half past seven, the French frigates bore away, and neither of our ships were in a condition to pursue them. At the same time the prize's main-mast went away. We found our lower rigging much cut. The fore-mast, main-mast, and main-top-mast, much shattered. We lost in the action six men, and had 28 wounded. The enemy had 240 slain, and 110 wounded. We sent our first lieutenant, Mr. Male, with other officers, and 150 men, to take possession of the prize, and received 224 prisoners on board. The Brilliant sent fifty men, and received 100 prisoners on board. She had five men killed, and 16 wounded; among the slain is the master.

We have since heard that the above French frigates are called the Malicieux,

Malicieux, captain Longueville, and the Hermoine, captain Montigny, of 32 guns each.

I must also beg leave to acquaint their lordships, that captain Bogie, in the Brilliant, in the day of action, behaved like a skilful officer, in engaging the two frigates, and preventing their coming upon me. I also further assure their Lordships, that the officers and ships company of both ships behaved with true bravery. The wind being strongly northerly after the engagement, and our ships much disabled, was the reason of my bearing up for this port."

The captain of the Courageux received a wound in his neck, of which he died the 25th, and was attended at his burial by the English and French officers. She is valued at 320,000 l. and had ransomers on board for five prizes, amounting to 8200 l.

When the French prisoners were landed at Lisbon out of the Bellona, they applied to the French consul for relief, without effect; but the gentlemen of the English factory, moved with compassion, and such a scene of distress, generously raised by subscription 230 l. sterling for their relief. A noble instance of English generosity.

8th. A tobaccoist's warehouse, with five adjoining houses, at the Three Cranes, were consumed by fire. Several persons were killed by the fall of walls, chimnies, &c. and others much hurt.

Was found near the Spaniard below the Nore, a fisherman who had been cast away seven hours, and saved his life by means of a cork jacket.

The princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz arrived in good health at St. James's palace, and at

night the nuptials between his majesty and her serene highness were celebrated with great pomp and magnificence at the chapel royal.

The parliament of Paris seem resolved to drive the whole body of Jesuits out of that kingdom, for which purpose, besides ordering several books written by the members of that society to be burned, they have issued some severe arrets against them, requiring them to deliver in to their clerk a compleat list of all the members of the society in France, their age, place of birth, function, and rank in the society, with an exact schedule of the society's estates and effects; and likewise not to receive any more novices, scholars, private or publick, or boarders, and send away all those actually with them in six months from the 6th ult. This last arret is confirmed by another directed to the subject in general. But these fathers have prevailed with the king to issue an edict, by which he suspends all proceedings of the parliament against them for a twelve-month, takes upon himself the consideration of the affair, and accordingly orders the superiors of each house of the society to deliver within the same space of time to the clerk of the council, the titles of their several establishments in France. This edict the parliament have agreed to register, but with a proviso, that it shall continue in force no longer than till the first of April next; and at the same time they directed their first president to represent to the king, in the strongest terms, the ill consequences of protecting that society.

The epitome of sacred and profane history, by the jesuit Horace Turcellin, is one of the books condemned

demned to the flames. It was published about 100 years ago, and in use in some protestant as well as popish universities. But the Jesuits, in reading it to the scholars, are charged with pointing out a concealed meaning in many places, particularly the not giving the title of king to Henry IV. till he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and had obtained the Pope's absolution.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 2d of June, printed in the secretary's office, positively asserts, that all the reports of the departure of Jesuit missionaries for Mexico and Paraguay, by permission of the king of Spain, were entirely groundless; and that notwithstanding the magnificent presents offered by the Jesuits to his Catholic Majesty, he had constantly refused to ratify the permission granted by the late king for the departure of the missionaries. Whereas the Cologne Gazette affirms, that they are not only embarked, but advice hath been received of their arrival at the place of their destination; and that more Jesuits are now waiting for a vessel to carry them to Paraguay.

19th. Whitehall. Letters from Sir Jeffery Amherst, dated Albany, August 13, give an account, that the operations against the Cherokees, under the command of lieutenant colonel Grant, of the 40th regiment of foot, had succeeded, though the country would have been impenetrable, had it been well defended. Fifteen towns, and all the plantations in the country, have been burnt; about 1400 acres of corn, beans, pease, &c. destroyed; about 5000 people, including men, women, and children, driven into the woods and mountains, where having nothing to subsist upon, they

must either starve, or sue for peace. Col. Grant says, that the provincials have behaved well, as he always expected they would do, and that they seem now to despise the Indians as much as they were suspected to fear them before; that major Monypenny has been extremely diligent and attentive, and of great use upon all occasions: That the officers commanding the several corps have exerted themselves, and every body has behaved with a proper spirit. Our Indians have been of great use. Capt. Kennedy has had a great deal of trouble, and has merit for taking so much care of them, and for keeping them in so good order. The Upper Cherokees are quite a different species of people from any other Indians; they have behaved remarkably well. If the province does not reward them, it must be done at the expence of the crown. Though they have been at war above a twelvemonth, they readily agreed to stay with colonel Grant as long as he pleased. They said they would ask nothing till the service was over; but the preliminary article was, that when they went home, they were to trust to the colonel only for their presents. The Cherokees must certainly starve, or come into terms; and, even in that case, colonel Grant thinks it hardly in the power of the provincials to save them. He proposed, in a few days, to send for the Great Warrior, and the Little Carpenter, to come and treat of peace, if they chose to save their nation from destruction. Till he receives their answer, he will endeavour to save the small remains of the lower towns. In the mean time, colonel Grant intends to put Fort Prince George into repair, and to wait

wait there, or at Ninety-six, till he receive orders from Sir Jeffery Amherst.

M. Peter Van Musschenbroek, professor of physick in the university of Leyden, departed this life.

20th. Right honourable William lord Blakeney, knight of the Bath, and a lieutenant-general, aged 91, distinguished by his defence of Stirling-castle in 1746, and Fort St. Philip's in 1756, departed this life.

The Friendship, from America to London, being taken by a Bayonne privateer, seven Frenchmen were put on board to carry her into harbour, but the mate and two seamen recovered her, and carried her into Belleisle.

Boston in New-England, Aug. 10. We hear from Taunton, that on Thursday the 6th inst. the following unhappy accident happened there; Mr. James Walker, a gentleman of note and substance in that town, having a well which was become dry by the drought, went down to make a fire at the bottom to soften a rock there, in order to dig the well deeper. Some time after, the fire being out, he went into the well's mouth in order to go down: a lad who stood by, observing, that when he got about half way down, he fell, run thereupon, and called two men, who went down after one another, but both of them fainted there. Immediately the neighbours gathered round, and one was lowered down with a rope, but was almost overcome before he could fasten it round him, and he got up again. When they were all got out, Mr. Walker was found to be entirely dead, and the other two near expiring.

Part of a letter from J. Hippefley, dated Cape Coast Castle,

Jan. 22, relative to a young black that was a servant in London about two years ago, and proved to be the son of the prince of Anamaboo.

"I answered your favour by a ship, which, as I since hear, was taken by the French in her passage to the West-Indies; and as you seemed earnest on your friend's account to know the young man's situation, I cannot omit writing again. Indeed it is an office I am not fond of, as my information will not give pleasure either to you or your friends.

The father of Anthony, the young prince, had for some years past made a great noise about his son's not being brought back to him, and threatened to seize all the English vessels and effects he could meet with. He took for granted his son was dead, and rejoiced at the opportunity of gratifying his avarice: for as to revenge it was out of the question: he would not have given six-pence to save the life of any child he had, and when the arrival of Anthony deprived him of a pretext to put in practice his intended seizures, nothing could exceed his rage at the disappointment. His son became the object of his hatred. He barely spoke to him, and this was only to tell him to provide for himself, for that he would never see or hear of him any more. He has kept his word; and the poor lad owes his subsistence to the charity of a Dutch gentleman, settled upon that part of the coast. He behaves very well, I am told, and wishes earnestly to go back to England. This, however, (I am sorry to tell you, and the gentleman who seems so concerned for him) can never

never be : no captain dares to take him home, as he would become answerable for all the damages his father might do to the English trade. Such is the fate of poor Anthony, and such a dog is the father.

You will, doubtless, be surprized that paternal affection should not subsist even among savages : the truth is, their fondness for their young, (for so I will call them for shortness) nothing can exceed when infants, but once out of that helpless state, all tenderness and attachment are at an end. In this, as in every other relation of life, such as husband and wife, brothers and sisters, lovers, &c. they seem actuated by instinct alone, and are (I might almost say) literally brutes."

22d. Their majesties were crowned with the usual solemnities at Westminster Abbey.

25th. Mr. Stanley arrived from Paris, and Mr. Bussy is returned to his own court.

The earl Temple, lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham, having been requested by Richard Lowndes, Esq; one of the knights the shire, on behalf of the lace manufacturers, to present to the king a pair of fine ruffles made by Messrs. Milward and Comp. at Newport-Pagnel in the said county; his majesty, after looking at them, and asking many questions concerning this branch of trade, was most graciously pleased to express himself; that the inclination of his own heart naturally led him to set a high value upon every endeavour to improve any English manufacture, and whatever had such recommendation, would be preferred by him to works possibly of higher perfection, made in any other country.

His majesty has given 100l. to-

wards the subscription for printing the works of Mr. James Thomson, the whole profits of which are to be applied to erecting a monument to his memory, and for the relief of some of his near relations in distress.

Paris, Sept. Societies for the encouragement of agriculture, have been lately established in several parts of this kingdom; and by an arret of the council of state, all persons who shall cultivate, in any shape, the uncultivated lands in the generalities of Paris, Amiens, Suifons, Orleans, Bourges, Morilius, Lions, Poitiers, Riom, la Rochelle, Ligomes, Bordeaux, Tours, Auch, Chalons en Champagne, Rouen, Caen, and Alençon, shall not be subject to pay any taxes for the produce of such land, for the space of ten years. All lands that have not been cultivated for twenty years are to be considered as uncultivated.

A conspiracy amongst the negroes, at Nevis, has been discovered, for massacring all the whites on the island. The island has been very sickly, occasioned by the want of hurricanes and high winds.

Captain Freeman, of the Buckinghamshire militia, shot 26th. a highwayman who attempted to rob him on Clapham-Common, in his way to Kingston. The fellow was found dead in a ditch.

About one in the morning a fire broke out in the 29th. timber-yard, belonging to Mr. Cox, of Cuckold's-Point, which consumed that, and an adjoining timber-yard, with several warehouses full of cordage, sail-cloth, and other naval stores. It is said to have been wilfully set on fire by rogues.

Many houses were likewise burnt and others greatly damaged by a dread-

dreadful fire in Barbican, Garter-court, &c.

On the night of the 11th of September, being a rejoicing night for the arrival of the queen, and the nuptials of their majesties, one Robinson, by throwing a squib, frightened the horses in the coach of Sampson Gideon, esq; by which a man was killed upon the spot. The coroner's jury have found the said coach and horses *deadands* to the duke of Bedford, in whose manor the accident happened.

There is an aloe in the physic garden at Oxford, now opening for bloom, that is said to be different from any yet seen in England.

An epidemical distemper has lately raged at Toulon, that in two months has carried off one third of the inhabitants.

The epidemical distemper among the horned cattle, rages in several parts of the continent.

The plague, that at Constantinople is periodical, ceased in June.

Between twelve and one o'clock, there was such a storm of hail fell in Enfield-Marsh, as is not remembered to have happened in the memory of the oldest man living in those parts; some of the stones, or rather pieces of ice, measured five inches round, broke several panes of glass at Sutton ferry, tore down branches of trees, and did infinite damage all around: the storm was attended with violent claps of thunder, which greatly frightened the inhabitants in that neighbourhood; several birds were knocked down and killed by the weight of the stones, yet the whole did not last above 3 minutes.

Exact list of French ships of war, taken since the commencement of hostilities.

4 ships of 84 guns, 14 of 74, 2
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of 66, 17 of 64, 1 of 58, 2 of 56, 1 of 54, 6 of 50, 4 of 44, 2 of 40, 19 of 36, 1 of 34, 13 of 32, 3 of 28, 2 of 26, 7 of 24, 3 of 22, 7 of 20, 1 of 18, 7 of 16, 4 of 14, 2 of 12, 1 of 10, 8 of 8.—

Total 121 ships, 5300 guns, taken. According to a list of the French navy, published in June 1756, including five, which were then building, their whole number amounted to only 111.

An exact list of the number and calculation of the value of merchant ships taken and ransomed, for nine months, ending with September.

Total of ships taken.	Total of ships ransomed.	Total of ransom money.
83 January	16	£. 11,150
83 February	12	- 6,970 10
51 March	3	- 930
54 April	- 7	- 2,484
70 May	- 22	- 28,457 15
103 June	- 31	- 19,872 10
83 July	- 27	- 20,802 5
77 August	11	- 8,522 10
80 September	15	- 11,290 10

	rans.	
684	144 for	110,280

If 144 ships paid in nine months 110,280 l. for their ransom, how much would 684 ships have paid?

The answer is for nine months } £. 523,064

Three months	-	130,766
Ajax Indiaman	-	200,000

Total of one year's captures 853,830
Deduct for North American ships given up to privateers belonging to the French sugar islands } 53,830

Total of net captures for one year - - - } 800,000

[M]

Ships

Ships.

- 1 East Indies, from thence to London.
- 54 Virginia and Maryland, viz. 43 from thence to sundry ports of England, Scotland, &c. and 10 to ditto, from sundry ports of England, Scotland, and 1 from Cadiz.
- 44 Newfoundland, viz. 30 from thence to sundry ports of England, Scotland, Straits, &c. and 14 to ditto, from Ireland, Jersey, and sundry other English ports.
- 30 Carolina, from thence to sundry British and Irish ports, &c. and to ditto from sundry other British ports, &c.
- 27 Jamaica, viz. 23. from thence to ditto, and 4 to ditto from ditto.
- 8 Barbadoes, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.
- 30 Leeward Islands, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.
- 24 North America, from thence to ditto, and to ditto from ditto.
- 26 North America, from thence to sugar islands, and to ditto (only some few) from sugar islands to ports of North America.
- 6 North America, from thence to other ports of the same.
- 24 Africa, from thence to America, and to ditto, from sundry British and Irish ports, &c.
- 74 Straits, Portugal, &c. from thence to sundry British, Irish, and other ports, and to ditto, including Turkey, Gibraltar, Portugal, Madeira, Belleisle, &c.
- 46 Baltic, from thence to ditto, and to ditto, including Denmark, Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.
- 69 From sundry British and Irish ports, isles and ports adjacent, and to other ports of the same.
- 93 Sundry ships and voyages, not particularly distinguished.
- ed.
- 684 Total.

George Wilson, of Harbottle, born November, 30, 1660, (as appears by the baptism-register of the parish of Jedburgh, signed Robert Wright, Sess. Clerk) was married the beginning of this month at Alwinton in Northumberland, to his fourth wife, a prudent and discreet woman, aged 51. By the two first of his wives he had sixteen children. In the year of the revolution he was impressed a soldier, and continued in the service six years; when he got his discharge; and at his native place, returned to his former business of merchandizing, as he calls it, viz. buying and selling about the country sheep-skins, tobacco, &c. His earliest and continued trading hath been on Coquet water, where he gained the esteem and goodwill of the country; this brought him, about fifteen years ago, wholly to settle in it, at Harbottle, where he follows the same business, gaining more now by the people's bounty than by the profits of his trade, though at this time he is able to follow his laden ass eighteen of the longest computed miles, through a very wild and mountainous country, in one day, viz. from Harbottle to Jedburgh in one day, and back the next. The curiosity of seeing the wedding of a man upwards of

of 100, drew together a numerous and genteel set of people from great distances, who, in regard to his good character, &c. made an handsome collection. The younger part of the company chose generally to dance with the bridegroom, who herein behaved in a very brisk and lively manner, giving to all the highest satisfaction. He is strong-built, middle sized, his looks, as extraordinary as his performances, being fresher than most men at seventy.

Mr. Merchet, of St. Anne's Westminster, aged 97, was lately married to Mrs. Jourdain, aged 67.

Mrs. Roe, in Spital-fields, was lately delivered of two girls and a boy.

Died Captain Richard Aylmer, at Chapel Izod, near Dublin, aged 102. He served in the armies of king Charles and king James.

Mr. Isaac Thornton, of Southwark, aged 102.

Henry Fleet, of Ely, aged 106.

Died lately, John Williamson, of Pennybridge, in Lancashire, aged 101.

O C T O B E R.

1st. The materials (to a great value) in two yards, warehouses, &c. belonging to two breakers up of ships, at Cuckold's point, were consumed by fire.

The lord mayor elect, recorder, and sheriffs of London, waited on their majesties, the prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family, to invite them into the city next lord mayor's day, which invitation they graciously accepted.

[See a full account of this enter-

tainment in a separate article after the Chronicle].

His majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on John Fielding, Esq;

One of the smallest horses ever seen is brought over in the Latham, Moffat, lately arrived from the East-Indies; he is only two feet ten inches high, and belongs to a gentleman who came passenger in the ship from Bengal. It is said there are as small horses in the Highlands and western islands of Scotland, particularly the island of Terie, belonging to the duke of Argyle.

The Almirante and Capitana with some other ships under 3d. their convoy lately arrived at Cadiz, with 7,500,000 dollars on board. A dollar is worth about 4s. 9d.

They write from Beziers, in Languedoc, that at the last assembly of the academy of sciences there, the sieur de Rouviere, one of the members, communicated an observation, on a kind of caterpillar found in pine trees, in the country of Gex; the cocoons of which yield a silver-coloured silk. According to him these insects do not fix on any other trees but pines. From whence he infers, that a great quantity of very fine silk might be produced by planting pines in uncultivated lands, and transporting thither a number of these caterpillars. Rouviere affirms, that he has seen in the villages of Farges, stockings manufactured with the silk produced from the cocoons of those insects.

Gurnet and Campbell were executed at Tyburn; the former for house-breaking, the latter for forgery: Haynes was reprieved.

[M] 2

6th. His

6th. His excellency the earl of Halifax, lord lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at Dublin, where he was received with all the honours usual upon such occasions.

The right hon. William Gerrard Hamilton, principal secretary of state to his excellency, was sworn of his majesty's most hon. privy council, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

We are informed that Mr. Robt. Waddington, who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, F. R. S. to St. Helena, in the Prince Henry Indiaman, capt. Hoggis, is returned in the Oxford Indiaman, capt. Webber, and relates as follows: That they sailed from the road of St. Helena, near Portsmouth, the 17th of Jan. 1761, and arrived at St. Helena, the 6th of April, with their instruments in good condition; they had an observatory made upon a hill about half a mile higher than the surface of the sea, wherein they had their instruments for observing the transit of Venus over the sun; they made several observations of the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, but could not see the contacts, the day being very rainy and cloudy. Their observations of sundry kinds will be laid before the royal society at their meetings; also the results of their observations made on their voyage of finding the longitude of the ship at sea, and, when made, the island; likewise of the observations made on their return in the Oxford; which observations we shall take the first opportunity of laying before our readers.

9th. St. James's. The right hon. William Pitt, having resigned the seals into the king's hands, his majesty was this day pleased to appoint the earl of Egremont to be

one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. And in consideration of the great and important services of the said Mr. Pitt, his majesty has been graciously pleased, to direct, that a warrant be prepared for granting to the lady Hester Pitt, his wife, a barony of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of baroness of Chatham, to herself, and of Baron of Chatham, to her heirs male; and also to confer upon the said William Pitt, Esq; an annuity of three thousand pounds sterling, during his own life, and that of lady Hester Pitt, and their son John Pitt, Esq;

St. James's. Earl Temple, keeper of the king's privy-seal, resigned the said seal into his majesty's hands.

At the quarter sessions of the peace, held at Kingston 10th. upon Thames, for the county of Surry, which ended this day, near five hundred prisoners were discharged from the king's bench prison, New-gaol, and Marshalsea, on the compulsive clause, in the late act for the relief of insolvent debtors; when fathers compelled their sons; sons compelled their fathers; brothers and sisters compelled brothers and sisters; and bailiffs compelled those that employed them, &c. &c. there being no power given by the act to swear the compelling creditor to the justice of his debt, or to make him attend to answer any questions. But it appearing to the court, in four or five instances, that there were frauds, the prisoners were remanded back. One instance was very remarkable: a person in the Borough had undertaken for a sum of money, to get a prisoner discharged; for which purpose he lent a man a bank note of

of 20l. which man immediately lent the same to the prisoner in custody, and which note the prisoner immediately returned to the first lender; yet the middle man, who only passed the note from the lender to the prisoner, compelled him to appear to a debt for 20l. though the bank note was returned at the time pretended to be borrowed. One prisoner, whilst waiting in court to be discharged, had his pocket picked of seven guineas. These practices, which have been too general, have occasioned great discontent amongst suffering creditors.

There lately arrived in the port of London, within the space of eight days no less than 196 ships in the foreign trade, besides 207 colliers, and 68 coasting vessels: which are the greatest number of ships that have arrived in the river Thames in so short a time since the beginning of the present war.

12th. The right hon. James Grenville, brother to earl Temple, resigned the office of conferrer to his majesty, 4000l. a year.

14th. At an occasional sermon preached at Gloucester cathedral, on the day of the coronation, a collection was made of 89l. 11s. 4d. for portioning out young women of good characters; which being left to the disposal of the ladies, subscribers to the county infirmary, the said ladies met this day at the infirmary, and chose four maids to partake of that bounty, to each of whom the following letter was delivered.

“ You have been elected this day by ballot to receive a marriage portion of five pounds, which will be paid you by Mr. Arnold, the secretary of the infirmary, as soon as you shall produce a certificate of

your marriage. You will likewise be entitled to a benefaction of five pounds more at the end of the twelve months after your marriage, provided you and your husband shall be found to deserve good characters during that time. And, in order that you may begin the world properly, without running into unnecessary expence of any sort, the ladies do require, that you be married by banns, and not by licence: and that you do conduct yourselves in all respects in such a manner, as to do credit to their choice, and to become patterns of industry, sobriety, and good management to those of your rank and station.

“ As to the notion which has been spread all over the country, concerning the children of such marriages, as if the sons would be taken away to serve as soldiers, assure yourself, that this is a very great untruth, invented by wicked persons, who, not willing to do good themselves, are desirous of preventing any good being done by others. Your children, whether sons or daughters, will be as much the free-born subjects of the realm, as the children of the greatest person in it.”

During a visit which his royal highness the duke of York yesterday paid to admiral Rodney, on board the Marlborough, at Spithead, a common sailor got upon the very top of the vane of the main-mast, and stood there upon his head, waving his hat with his foot several times round, to the admiration of his royal highness, who made the fellow a handsome present for his extraordinary dexterity.

The society at Haerlem for promoting commerce, agriculture, arts and sciences, and whatever tends

to the welfare of mankind, has, at its last annual meeting, declared, that having received little satisfaction from the several memoirs transmitted to it, "On the physical causes of the present much longer continuance of the mortality among the horned cattle than formerly;" that subject, which has been twice proposed, will be discontinued; but for the ensuing year, it again proposes another subject, in which it has received as little satisfaction, viz. "How women's milk may be increased, lessened, or suppressed; the disorders most commonly arising from it, with the prevention or cure of them." At the same time the society proposes two new subjects; the first, "The best method for long life and health, to be observed in the clothing, food, and exercises of children, from the birth to the age of puberty:" the second, "The best improvements or uses to be made of the several grounds in that country, high and low, according to the different nature of them." The memoirs of the two first subjects to be sent, before the first of March 1762, to M C C. H. Vander Aa, secretary to the society; and those on the third, before the first of March 1763. They may be written in Dutch, French, or Latin, but very legibly.

Stockholm, Sept. 22d. Letters from Nouissis, a town near Abo, mention the following remarkable accident: On the 20th of the last month, some minutes before sun-rising, all the houses in the village of Sandamala were heard to give a very loud crack. The inhabitants, being greatly terrified, immediately ran out of their houses, and soon after, to their great astonishment, saw above half the

houses sink twelve feet into the earth for the space of sixty-four fathoms. This accident did little damage to the houses, except to the chimneys, and hardly altered the surface of the earth around about them. At the distance of twenty-four fathoms from these houses there is a little brook, the bed of which is not so deep as before this accident, but the ground between the houses and the brook is neither higher nor lower than before. At the time the houses were sinking, the persons present heard but little noise; but those at a greater distance thought they heard a loud clap of thunder. A crack was perceived in the earth, near the village, the evening before this event, and tho' it is not grown wider since, the inhabitants are not without apprehensions of some accident of the same nature, frequent cracks being heard in the neighbourhood.

Mr. L———, a young woollen draper in Cornhill, 15th. stood on the pillory there for a sodomitical attempt, committed on a boy in a court in Lombard-street, and, notwithstanding advertisements were previously published in the papers to intimidate the populace, and that a greater number of peace-officers were got together to prevent his being pelted, than ever were known on the like occasion; yet the resentment of the people was so great against him, that in returning to Newgate, they fell furiously upon the coach that was carrying him, and the officers that had the care of him were obliged to lodge him in the compt, till the mob dispersed.

New fish warehouses were 16th. opened for the sale of fish brought by land-carriage from sea-ports

ports at a great distance, in Covent-Garden and Oxford markets. This is a project of Mr. John Tull, son to the late ingenious Jethro Tull, Esq. author of the horse-hoeing husbandry, and as it deserves general encouragement, the society for promoting the arts and sciences have resolved to patronize it. We insert a letter wrote on a similar occasion to the lord mayor of London, by king Charles II. about two months after his restoration.

To our trusty and well-beloved the lord mayor (Sir Thomas Allen) of our city of London.

Whereas our royal father, of blessed memory, did, in the year 1632, constitute and establish a society of fishers, and declared that he was resolved, by all good occasions, favourably to assist, and graciously to accept, the forwardness of all those that should express their zeal to his majesty's service in, so general and public an undertaking, it being then resolved and concluded by his majesty, that it was both honourable and necessary for this kingdom. Now, that the true managing and most advantageous prosecution thereof, is by certain experience discovered, by Philip late earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and his associates, who did cause sundry fishing vessels to be provided and built, which employed many families in making of nets and other provisions, one vessel employing twenty families in work, besides the breeding of country youths to be serviceable mariners, in a short time, as by the book called, *The Royal Herring Buss Fishing*, presented unto us, doth plainly appear. And whereas we are informed, that the nation doth abound in poor families and vagrants, who for want of employ-

ment are like to perish, unless some speedy care be taken for their relief; and that the several wards and suburbs of this city of London and hamlets adjacent, are burthened with multitudes of poor people, not only which are born in the said parishes, but such as come out of sundry countries to seek relief: for redress whereof, we do recommend unto the care of you our lord mayor of the said city, to advise with each alderman, and to cause his wardmore inquest to give in a particular account of all poor inhabitants in his ward, what their employment is, and how many are without employment, and present the same to the rest of the inhabitants of his ward, with a copy thereof, and excite them to a free subscription for raising a stock to buy hemp and clapboards, to make herring fishing nets, and barrels, for the fitting out of one buss or fishing vessel, to belong to the said ward, which will give all the poor and vagrants employment, the said wards husbanding the same to their best advantage, the which we shall in like manner, recommend to all counties, cities, and towns, within our dominions, whereby to make it a national employment for the general good, and will give all fitting assistance to the undertaking for their encouragement; that so when provisions shall be made ready, and store-houses built in commodious places about the river of Thames, where breaches have been made, and the like in several ports, magazines may be filled with nets, casks, salt, and all other things in readiness; the busses may go forth to our island of Shetland, as their rendezvous to keep together in their fishing, according to certain orders prescribed in the aforesaid

book, and to take that privilege of fishing grounds which belong to us before all nations whatever; and so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given, &c. (in 1660.)

We likewise insert Sir John Fielding's scheme for supplying the London market with fish, taken from extracts of such of the penal laws as relate to the peace and good order of this metropolis, and occasioned by a combination to keep up the price of that useful article.

The author apprehends that the inconvenience might be removed, if the gentlemen belonging to the British herring fishery, "a large, able, and respectable body, would (besides the catching of herrings) become fishermen for this metropolis; which, as they have much leisure from their other fishery, are accustomed to, and conversant in, the building of boats, making of nets, and hiring of fishermen, they can carry on, with more ease, and less expence to themselves, and more utility to the public, than any other body whatever. By this means an immense quantity of fish would be brought to Billingsgate and Westminster markets, yet not more than this town would consume, and would totally destroy the present monopoly of different fish, viz. lobsters, turbot, &c. as well as the little combinations lately practised to make an artificial scarcity: and as the conveniency of a plenty of fish in London and Westminster, to all ranks of people, is much easier to be conceived than expressed, I shall now mention what seems necessary to the furtherance of this plan; and first, that the legislature should enable the members of the free British herring fishery to apply a necessary

part of their capital to this proposed fishery, which cannot be attended with any hazard, as ready money is always paid at the fish-markets; so that it will rather enrich the body, and enable them to carry on the herring fishery itself, with more effect and advantage, than to obstruct it.

"Secondly, besides the provisions made by the late statute relative to sea fish, an officer should be appointed to attend both markets to see such methods faithfully executed, as the legislature shall think necessary, to prevent the engrossing or monopolizing of any fish brought to the said markets for sale.

"Thirdly, That every person selling fish by retail out of the said markets, shall be obliged to expose to open view, from eight to twelve in the morning, whatever fish he has to sell, with a penalty for concealing any part of the same.

"In this plan, public spirit and interest will go hand in hand; and as they will be enabled to fit out a larger fleet of fishing-boats than was ever yet sent to sea, great plenty of fish must be the consequence, and cheapness will naturally follow; and by little bounties and rewards which they themselves will be able to give to fishermen, it is hoped that the evil now so loudly complained of, will be most effectually cured; and the fishmongers themselves, who have lately been the dupes of the fishermen, and the monopolizers of particular fish, would have reason to rejoice; for, by selling more fish at reasonable rates, their gain would be the same."

They write from Paris, that the marquis de la Galissoniere has presented the royal academy of sciences

ces with several pieces of granate, found near Montaign, which will take the finest polish imaginable. It is amazing to see what plenty of this stone, which has been thought peculiar to the Upper Egypt, is to be found in France.

A marine belonging to one of his majesty's tenders, was convicted at the last Bristol assizes, and executed accordingly, for shooting some time ago the young man who gives the intelligence of the arrival of ships at that port, commonly called the warner. This marine and some of his comrades had been shooting birds for their diversion in a piece of ground where some women were at work, and on the warner's civilly intreating them to desist or go farther to divert themselves, they gave him very rough language; upon which he withdrew: but the marine in question, in a minute or two turned about, and in a barbarous frolick, to shew himself a good marksman, told his comrades he would fetch that fellow down, and accordingly shot him dead.

A dreadful fire broke out at Workop Manor, the seat of his grace the Duke of Norfolk. It was first discovered in a closet near the library, that had been newly washed, raging with such violence, that notwithstanding the assistance of several neighbouring gentlemen, and most of the inhabitants in the adjacent villages, it could not be extinguished. The engine had little or no effect, as the building was principally of lime-stone. The chapel, with some part of the east wing, is all that now remains of this late venerable seat; which, by several improvements made by the present duke, was thought to be one of the

finest seats in England. It contained five hundred rooms. The library, pictures, &c. which were very valuable, are entirely consumed; and the magnificent furniture, especially a rich bed of needle work, of which the hangings only were saved, suffered considerably by this dreadful conflagration. One man lost his life in the rubbish, and another was much burnt. When the duke received the sad account, he said, *God's will be done*; and the dutchess, *How many besides us are sufferers by the like calamity?* Great as this loss is to the family, being computed at 100,000 l. it will be followed by a still greater to the country, as upwards of 12,000 l. of late have been yearly paid in wages to workmen who were constantly employed about the house.

The city of London came to a resolution to give their representatives in parliament instruction relating to the present state of affairs, and thank Mr. Pitt for his services, &c. all which and Mr. Pitt's answer the reader will find in the State Papers.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which four received sentence of death, viz. Richard Parrot, for the wilful murder of his wife, by cutting out her tongue; Esther Bowden, for the murder of her bastard child; John Perrot, a bankrupt, for concealing his effects, [see our characters for this year;] and Samuel Lee, for publishing a forged bill of exchange; who were accordingly executed. Twenty received sentence of transportation for seven years, two to be whipped, and one was branded.

Parrot on his first examination appeared to be deaf, tho' his plea, it is said, for cutting out his wife's tongue

tongue was, that she was an intolerable scold.

The messenger who found in a trunk of Perrot's, the half of a 1000 l. bank note, having delivered it to one of the principal creditors, without putting any mark upon it, said when it was shewn him that he could not swear to the identity of it, and the prisoner's council objected to the gentleman, in whose possession it was, being examined; but one of the judges, telling the gentleman, if he would give up his right to the proportion he might receive of it, he might then be examined; this the gentleman very readily did, and swore it to be the identical note he received from the messenger.

Leeds, Oct. 20. A few days ago a young woman, about 20, dressed in man's cloaths, was impressed at Plymouth, and sent to capt. Toby in this town. On her arrival, she was committed to prison: but not liking confinement, she discovered her sex, and was discharged. She gives the following account of herself; that her name is Hannah Whitney; that she was born in Ireland, had been a marine on board different ships for upwards of five years, and would not have discovered her sex, if she had been allowed her liberty.

Extract of a letter from Great Malvern, Oct. 16.

“On Wednesday last we had the most violent thunder ever known in the memory of man. At a quarter past four in the afternoon, I was surpris'd with a most shocking and dismal noise; a hundred forges (the nearest resemblance I can think of) were they all at work at once, could scarce equal it; I ran to the fore-door, and casting my eye upon the

side of the hill about 100 yards to the south west of my house, there appeared a prodigious smoak, attended with the same violent noise. I ran back into the house, and cried out a volcano (for so I thought) had burst out of the hill; but I had no sooner got back again, than I found it had descended, and was passing on within about a hundred yards of the south end of my house; it seemed to rise again in the meadow just below it, and continued its progress to the east, rising in the same manner four different times, attended with the same dismal noise as at first; the air was filled with a nauseous, sulphureous smell. I saw it gradually decrease till quite extinguished, in a turnep field about a quarter of a mile below my house. The turnep leaves, with leaves of trees, dirt, flicks, &c. filled the air, and flew higher than any of these hills. The thunder ceased before this happened, and the air soon afterwards became calm and serene. The surprize and astonishment of all ranks of people, during the appearance of this strange phenomenon, is scarcely to be expressed.”

The vast column of smoak, mentioned in the above letter, was so large, that a physician of eminence at Worcester, saw it in its progress down the hill, about a mile from Feckenham, which is above twenty miles from Malvern.

At the sessions of the high court of admiralty, held this 30th. day at the Old Bailey, capt. Wm. Watson of the Fly privateer, was, by the villainy of two of his sailors, indicted for piratically boarding and robbing a Dutch ship of several things of value; but it being proved that the captain, so far from encouraging his men to commit any act of

of piracy, ordered them to carry back the things laid in the indictment at the peril of their lives, he was honourably acquitted.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Sept. 22.

"I cannot fend you a printed list of the *Auto de Fé*, which we had on the 20th, because there was none published by the tribunal. This *Auto* exceeded all we have ever seen in magnificence. Boxes were built round the square da Rosico. All the regiments of horse and foot surrounded the square to the gate of the Dominican convent, and each soldier had eight charges.

"The scaffold built in the cloister of St. Dominic, on which the criminals had their sentence read to them, was in the form of a theatre, richly adorned. All the nobility, the judges, and great officers of state were present, but none of the royal family.

"A grand entertainment was given in the convent by the inquisitor Nuno de Mello to all the nobility.

"The number of the criminals amounted to fifty-four, including three in effigy. Father Maligrida was the only person burnt at a stake. His crime is set forth in the following sentence :

• Abandoned in the flesh *,
• Michael Maligrida, native of Milan, jesuit, for feigning revelations
• and false prophecies, for committing lewd actions, and for following heretical opinions ; one of
• which was the asserting in the life of St. Anne, and in another work of his composing concerning
• Antichrist, that the three persons of the Trinity, were father, son,

• and grandson. Convicted of various impostures, falsehoods, duplicities, impenitent hardness, pervarication, and broaching many heretical doctrines.'

Philadelphia, Aug. 20. A very laudable example has been shewn by the pastors or ministers of the several persuasions in this country, viz. Church of England, Presbyterians, Baptists, and German Lutherians, in an address to the honourable James Hamilton, Esq; lieutenant governor, and commander in chief of that province, &c. setting forth the ill consequences of encouraging gaming and all sorts of luxurious and vicious public diversions, particularly a new subscription by way of lottery, for opening public gardens, baths, bagnios, &c. and other schemes of dissipation, which they observe have already increased too much within these few years : all which they petition the governor to use his influence to suppress, as they are willing to preserve the character that province has hitherto borne of a sober, sedate, industrious, frugal, and religious people.—To which the governor has given his word and honour, that every scheme tending to the dissipation of the minds of the people shall be discountenanced to the utmost of his power.

One Daniel, condemned for the murder of his wife, 31st. and whose execution was postponed as falling on the day of their majesties coronation, has after many respites received the king's pardon, it appearing by the strongest circumstances, that the unhappy woman was the author of her own death,

* That is, delivered over to the secular arm.

death, by throwing herself out of the window. He is the first instance of a murderer respited since the act for their immediate execution.

The inhabitants of Bow were lately greatly alarmed by the appearance of a leopard, which tore a man's leg in a terrible manner, and killed all the dogs that ventured near him; several persons were thrown down by this ferocious animal, and a general consternation ensued. At length some resolute fellows resolved to destroy him, and prevent any further mischief; for which purpose they provided a large quantity of fishing and other nets, which they found means to throw over him, and luckily entangled him in such a manner that all his efforts to escape were fruitless; when clubs, pitchforks, and other instruments, soon put an end to his life.

A new piece of artillery was tried lately in Dublin, after the manner of marshal Saxe's amufette; it carries a ball of lead of half a pound, is loaded at the breech by a chamber; its bore is two-thirds of the diameter of the shot, and its point blank range is about 800 yards. It has a stock and lock, and is fired from the shoulder like a common musket, resting on its carriage, which serves as a parapet to fire over. It is drawn by one man on all occasions, and its carriage is so contrived, that in case of bogs, brooks, ditches, &c. the shafts slide back, and it is carried by two men like a sedan chair.

A cast gun carriage of a new invention, has likewise been tried at Woolwich, and highly approved.

Five hundred pounds worth of herrings were lately taken in one

morning at Galway, valuing them at 18 or 20 pence per hundred.

A cave containing three acres of ground, and several beautiful rooms, entered by a narrow sloping passage, that only one person can pass through at a time, has been discovered near Dry-harbour, in Jamaica.

By an estimate made in France in the year 1710, there were then in that kingdom 612 jesuits colleges, 340 residuaries, 59 noviciates, 200 missionaries, and 24 professors houses of that society, amounting in the whole to 20,000 jesuits; and it was thought, that within the fifty years since that time their houses are very much enlarged and their number greatly increased.

As the island of Malta has nothing further to fear on the part of the Turks, the grand master has permitted all the knights whom he had summoned thither for the defence of the isle, to return to their respective places of abode. The Italians embarked on board gallies, which sailed first to Naples, afterwards to Civita-Vecchia, and from thence to Leghorn. The French were to return home on board a man of war. The island has been well fortified, and provided with every thing for a long and vigorous defence; the commander of Xamora having, for that purpose, advanced to the order the sum of 200,000 crowns at two per cent. and moreover made them a free gift of another large sum in ready money.

An account of the proceedings of the French King's frigate *Ame-thyst* of 32 guns, capt. Oxeday, (lent to the merchants) from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia.

“After

" After she had made Cape Blanco, she steered along the Guinea shore, till she discovered the Tryal snow, lying at Port en Derick, to take in a lading of gum. The frigate sent in a packet of ten guns, which she had before taken, in order to seize the said snow, which she accomplished, and then made sail down the coast to Senegal, and on her coming a-breast of Senegal fort, she fired four guns by way of signal to the fort, which not being taken notice of, or returned, the frigate ran down to the bar of Senegal, and there took a snow laden with provisions from England for the garrison, which capture greatly distressed the said garrison. She sent several of her prisoners on shore in her long-boat, and then proceeded down the coast to Goree, where (by the information of the prisoners) she intended to have cut out the Goree brig, and the other vessels employed for wooding and watering the garrison of Goree; but, on her arrival off the hill of Goree, she discovered four sail off Dunnefs, which she immediately made sail for, and took two of them. From thence she proceeded to the river Gambia, where she brought to, and manned the packet of ten guns, and the Tryal snow of eight, and sent them up the river, in order to take James's fort. But the commanding officer of the fort having received the notice sent by governor Newton of the frigate's design; about six hours before the two vessels appeared, they gave them such a reception, by a discharge of their guns, which was so little expected by the French, that instead of attacking the fort, the two vessels wore, in order to retreat, but in

wearing, the Tryal being a good deal by the stern, run-a-ground, and finding they could not get her off in time, left her all but eight men, four of which were English; the other vessel (being the packet) having received the crew of the Tryal on board, made all the sail she could down the river. The mate of the Tryal being one of the four Englishmen left on board, made the signal of distress, on which assistance was sent them from the fort by the governor Debatt, and she was immediately got afloat.

" Governor Debatt took out her cargo, and sent her to Goree with provisions, as he knew of the capture of the snow with provisions from England, but before her arrival at Goree, they had received a supply by the arrival of another vessel from England. The Tryal then sailed for Senegal on account of the African company; but on her arrival at Senegal, captain Hickes, of his majesty's sloop Goree, seized her, as also a brig in the river Senegal, belonging to the consul of Teneriffe, in consequence of which the Tryal was sent to England without the cargo designed.

" The captain of the Amethyst, appointed by the French king, is said to have behaved well to the prisoners; but the second captain, who belonged to the adventurers, together with the rest of the officers and crew, were perfect bashaws in their behaviour."

Died lately at Petersbourg, the spouse of a prince of Mongala, who came there to seek for refuge. The chan of Undoria, her husband, in alliance with other petty chans, had waged continual war against the Chinese for near a century. Three
years

years ago he took a journey to Peking, and under Pretence of making his submission, and desiring to enter into the emperor's service to subdue his neighbours, he obtained the command of an army of 30,000 men, whom he led to the frontiers of his country, and there caused them all to be massacred. To revenge this treachery, the Chinese marched a numerous army to overrun his country, whom the chan encountered; but after an obstinate engagement of 17 hours, being defeated, he was obliged to fly for shelter, with 600 families, to Siberia, where he died last winter. His extensive country, the Chinese converted to a desert, and the czarina has assigned the remaining families a safe retreat on the confines of Persia.

Died, Thomas Brooks, Esq; in Goodman's fields, aged 89, who had made the tour of France, Portugal, Spain, and Italy, of about 8000 miles, on foot. He has left a sum of money for the encouragement of industry.

Mrs. Rasby, 30 years a prisoner for debt in York castle.

David Eagle, aged upwards of eighty, who has lived above thirty years by begging about this city, and for the last seven years lodged in Bread-street, and paid six-pence a night for his lodging, but never suffered any body to go into his room, either to clean it, or make his bed, nor suffered a clean pair of sheets to be laid on the bed, since the first night he lodged there. On searching the cloaths he wore every day, they found 25l. 3 s. 1 d. and are in expectation of finding more concealed in the room.

A man in the isle of Ely, in the 104th year of his age. As he

was a few days before driving a cart, his son, who was aged about 70, being too near the shafts, was thrown down, and the wheels going over him, he was killed upon the spot. This accident so affected the father as to cause his death.

Ann Waites, in St. Clement's alms-houses, aged 106.

Barbe Semperin, at Vienna, aged 106.

William Proleyn, Esq; at Newland, Gloucestershire, aged 106.

Widow Rogers, at Wrexham, aged 107.

At Liverpool, William Marsh, aged 111.

At South-Waltham in Norfolk, Sarah Brown, aged 112.

Dame Otherley, at Naples, aged 114.

N O V E M B E R.

His majesty reviewed the 2d. Dorsetshire militia in Hyde-Park, and expressed his entire satisfaction at their behaviour. Their colonel is the earl of Shaftesbury. They represented a scene as if defeated, and all ran 500 different ways amongst the crowd, and all of a sudden every man, in a few minutes time, was in his place again.

Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock, the following odd affair happened. A gentleman went into a hackney coach at Temple-bar, and ordered the coachman to drive him to Dock-head; but the coachman, being in liquor, turned under Black-friars gate-way in Ludgate-street, drove to the bottom of Water-lane, down the flight of stone steps, and on to the causeway: it luckily happened to be quite low-water, so that no accident ensued; but it was with great difficulty

difficulty the horses got the coach up again, though all possible assistance was given them.

3d. This day the parliament met, and his majesty went with the usual state to the house of lords, where being seated on the throne, and the house of commons attending, his majesty signified his pleasure to them by the lord high chancellor, that they should return to their house, and chuse a speaker, and present him on Friday next. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose Sir John Cust, Bart. member for Grantham in Lincolnshire.

A little after six in the evening, a meteor, resembling a ball of fire, was seen at Whitby. Its direction was from N. E. to S. W. and in its progression, which was parallel to the horizon, it threw off a vast quantity of fire, that formed a train across the hemisphere, which continued a quarter of an hour after the meteor itself had disappeared. It is supposed that its rapid motion through the higher regions of our atmosphere, in a path directly contrary to the wind, caused it to throw off from its body that long train of fire that made so beautiful an appearance in the heavens, and was gazed at with wonder and delight by the connoisseurs.

The society for the encouragement of arts and commerce voted the disbursement of a capital of 2000l. for establishing the supply of fish, by land carriage, for London, at the entire disposal of John Blake, Esq. pursuant to the most excellent scheme for this purpose lately projected by Mr. Tull.

6th. The king went with the usual state to the house of lords; and the commons being sent

for, they presented their speaker Sir John Cust, whom his majesty approved. His majesty then made a most gracious speech from the throne. See the State Papers.

The convocation of the province of Canterbury met at St. Paul's cathedral, and heard a Latin sermon, and afterwards chose a prolocutor.

The East India Company have received an account, that the cruelty of the Dutch at the island of Ceylon, had caused the natives to rise, and destroy most of them, with their plantations of cinnamon and other spices.

An order of council was issued, to suppress the unlawful combination lately formed by numbers of the journeymen cabinet-makers, and to enjoin all magistrates to prosecute the masters of public houses, where such journeymen shall resort. The journeymen on the other hand charge the masters with entering into a combination, every whit as dangerous and blameable, to hinder the timber merchants from selling to such among them as may be able to purchase it, stuff to work up on their own account. Justices of the peace have a right to interfere, upon complaint made to them on these occasions, and check oppression in the master, and idleness in the journeymen; but unfortunately for the latter, they seldom know any thing of the redress provided for them by our excellent constitution; for which reason it were to be wished, that some of our great men would condescend to become their protectors. This is practised in other countries, where the working people contribute far less to the wealth and power of their superiors, than they do here in England.

9th. Being the lord mayor's day, their majesties, and the rest of the royal family, honoured the city of London with their presence at Guildhall, and were entertained in a manner that reflects great honour on the opulence of the metropolis, and its duty and affection to their majesties.

10th. A most horrid murder was committed by John M^r Naughton, Esquire, on Miss Knox, daughter of Andrew Knox, Esq; knight of the shire for Donnegal in Ireland. See a full account of this murder, and the murderer, among our Characters for this year, p. 73.

Our troops at Belleisle are said to suffer extremely by a severe fever and flux. (See our article of Projects for this year, p. 122.) There are 14 hospitals in the town of Palais, which are not enough to hold the great number of sick, therefore more are erecting. There are also regimental hospitals in different parts of the island, particularly Saufon and la Maria, where, at each place, a brigade is quartered. A considerable number of the troops have been brought to the isle of Wight. It is surprizing what quantities of live stock and garden stuff it has been found necessary to send them from time to time. Most of these articles were supplied from Corke.

16th. The house of commons waited on the king with their address of thanks for his speech, and likewise on the queen, with their address of congratulation on her nuptials.

During the course of last month were exhibited in the garrison church of Berlin, three fine paintings: The first represents the immortal count de Schwerin, as he was found dead

in the field with a pair of colours in his hand, after the battle near Pragüe. The dying hero, as he falls, embraces Victory, under the figure of a woman, holding out to him a crown of laurels. At the same time his wound is seen.

In the second picture is seen lieutenant general Winterfield completely armed, who was slain near Gorlitz. A woman, with a garland round her head, shews War coming to meet him with a lighted torch; upon which he snatches up his helmet, and puts his hand to his sword, for the defence of his country.

The third painting represents major Christian Lehwald de Kleist, a gallant warrior, and an eminent German poet, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Kunnersdorff, and died soon after at Frankfort on the Oder. Friendship, under the figure of a woman, is weeping over his urn, and at the bottom of the tomb is a lyre surrounded by laurels with a sword.

The portraits of several other heroes who have died in the bed of honour this war, in defending the rights of Frederick the Great, will be successively put up in the church of the garrison.

By a private letter from Spain, the following remarkable intelligence has been received: That Burrington Goldsworthy, his Britannic majesty's consul at the ports of Cadiz and Port St. Mary's, intending to celebrate their majesty's coronation at his house at the latter port, on the 30th of September last, had written a circular letter to all his majesty's subjects, requesting the favour of their companies to rejoice with him on so great and happy an event; intimating at the same time, that to illuminate their

houses

houses would be a further demonstration of their joy on that occasion; but tho' this letter was sent to 45 English and Irish gentlemen, no more than ten houses were illuminated at Cadiz, and at Port St. Mary's only the consul's and vice-consul's, the rest excusing themselves for fear of giving umbrage to the Spaniards.

17th. The prisoners in the several prisons of this city, who claimed the benefit of the compulsive clause in the act of insolvency, were carried to Guildhall to be discharged; but were all ordered back to the prisons from whence they came, a bill for explaining this clause being now before the parliament.

Saturday last his royal highness the duke of York, attended by lord Anson and several noblemen, gentlemen of the admiralty and navy boards, were at Woolwich, to examine his majesty's ship Alarm, whose bottom is entirely plating over with copper to preserve her from worms in southern climates: this is the first ship ever done in this manner; this sheathing is extremely neat and curious, without being heavy or very expensive, and gave great satisfaction.

Both houses of convocation waited on their majesties with their addresses.

19th. The right honourable Sir Francis Dashwood, baronet, has received the following anonymous threatening letter.

"Sir Frans Dashwood I have taken this hoper tunet to a Quent You That if You do go hon as You do You fartenly lose Your Life and that Black that Lord Northampton and some more that I have not mentioned for when that You go to dine You go hout hand neare leaves

won farthen nor woot let Your Sarvants tak One farthen for if You dont leave of You farten shall have a Dose of Leden Pills and tha hare vere hard to digest for if Sarvants has but Nine Pownds tha cannot Ceep a Wife and Famele For You must bild Work Howses and cep Them but You will not live to se them bilt for I wood have Yout be all wase preparad for Deth for you do se that theare is nothing but robin upon the hi Way and that is o caisened by nothing Else but by starven the Poore Sarvants and so You must concider a bout This a fare for dam You You shall suffer and hall such Blacks and more such Blacks as Youer self and so I am Youer and be dam'd."

His majesty's pardon is offered to any (except the person who sent it) that will discover those concerned; and Sir F. Dashwood offers 100l. for the like discovery.

By a sudden hurricane of 20th. wind several merchant ships below bridge were driven from their anchors, and received great damage. Several of the small craft were stove in pieces, and a corn lighter was sunk off East-lane stairs.

The academy of sciences and belles lettres at Besançon in France, have promised a gold medal, of the value of 350 livres, to the author who, in a piece of eloquence that may be read in half an hour, shall best resolve this question: *Whether it be true that fortune often seeks the man, or that the man seeks fortune?*

A private letter from Constantinople says, that a fire happened there in the horse-market, on the 23d and 24th of September, which has destroyed a number of noble palaces, besides a multitude of tradesmen's houses. The loss occasioned by

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which

which is estimated at an immense sum.

23d. The committee appointed to prepare the late entertainment for the royal family at Guildhall, waited on their majesties at St. James's, in pursuance of an order of common council of the 17th, and being introduced to the king in his closet by the Duke of Devonshire, the right honourable Sir Samuel Fludyer, lord mayor, addressed his majesty to the following effect:

ROYAL SIR,

“The lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, being desirous (amongst other marks of their personal veneration and esteem for his majesty) to have your majesty's statue erected on the Royal Exchange, amongst those of your royal predecessors, and the picture of your majesty put up in the Guildhall of the said city; have, in order hereunto, directed us to make our humble application to your majesty, that your majesty will be pleased to do the city of London the honour to sit for your picture, and to signify your pleasure therein: And we are commanded, at the same time, to express to your majesty the deep and grateful sense which the said court of common council will ever retain of your majesty's gracious condescension in honouring their late entertainment at Guildhall with your royal presence.”

The committee afterwards waited on the queen, being introduced to her majesty by the duke of Manchester; when the lord mayor addressed her majesty in behalf of the common council: requested her majesty would be pleased to sit for her picture; and expressing also the common council's grateful sense of her

majesty's condescension in honouring the city with her presence.

His majesty was pleased to receive the committee in a gracious manner, expressing his entire satisfaction at the late entertainment, and signified his royal intention to give orders that his picture and that of her majesty should be sent to the city.

Her majesty was also pleased to receive the city in a polite manner; and such of the committee as had not before, were permitted to kiss her majesty's hand.

The Dutch, we are well assured, received annually, upon an average, from this kingdom, not less than 100,000*l.* for the single article of turbot.

An ancient register, which may be depended on, gives us the following very mortifying instance of the brevity of human life, of a hundred persons, who were born at the same time:

At the end of six years, there remained only	64
At the end of 16 years	46
At the end of 26 years	26
At the end of 36 years	16
At the end of 46 years	10
At the end of 56 years	6
At the end of 66 years	3
At the end of 76 years	1

Some coins have been lately found in an urn, at Church-Burrow, near Newcastle, which are very antique, several of them being of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Vespasian, Nero, and a few of Otho's, which are greatly esteemed by antiquarians.

Extract of a letter from Winchelsea in Sussex. “The cambrick manufactory here established, is like to be attended with great success; we have now already eight looms at work, and shall soon have more.

Two

Two pieces have been finished, and sent to town; one of which, I am told, was presented to the king. Should this manufactory of French cambricks succeed, it would save the nation 300,000 l. per annum; and there is more probability of its succeeding here than in any part of England, where attempts of this sort have been made: the situation of the place: the vast number of fine vaults under ground, where only the works of this manufactory can be carried on; the peculiar quality of the waters for bleaching, and the richness of the neighbouring soil to raise the flax, all forebode a happy issue.

Ten thousand hogsheds of fish have been taken, lately, in one week, at Penzance, in Cornwall.

Elizabeth Canning is arrived in England, and received a legacy of 500 l. left her three years ago, by an old lady of Newington green.

The following sums have been granted by the Irish parliament to the following persons and public uses.

To the trustees of the linen manufacture for two years, 4000 l. The corporation of the inland navigation from Kilkenny to Ennistegogue, 4000 l. to finish the church of St. Thomas, Dublin, 1000 l. For carrying on the inland navigation from Dublin to the Shannon, 10,000 l. The pier at Dunleary, 3000 l. Promoting English protestant charter schools, 12,000 l. Towards building St. Catherine's church, Dublin, 1000 l. To finish the aqueduct from the river Finisk to Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, 500 l. To remove the obstructions in the navigation of the river Barrow, 2000 l. For extending the pier of Barlibriggan at

Skerries, 1500 l. Clearing the channel of Corke harbour, 4000 l. Making the Shannon navigable from Limerick to Killaloe, 8000 l. Carrying on the inland navigation of the Black Water, 2500 l. Payment of debts of the Foundling hospital, 4252 l. To discharge the debts of the Lying in-hospital, and to finish and furnish it, 3000 l. To make a navigable canal from the basin of Drumreagh to Farlow Lough, 3000 l. To the widow and children of the late Dr. Mosse, who projected the building of the Lying-in-hospital, 1000 l. Mr. George Semple, architect of Essex-bridge, Dublin, 500 l. — Arthur Mervin, Esq; 2000 l. to enable him to finish the mill and granaries at Naul, in the county of Meath. To finish the dock at the west-end of the north wall, Dublin, 1000 l. Dublin society for the improvement of husbandry, arts, &c. 2000 l. A further sum of 1000 l. per annum, for two years, to the protestant charter-schools. To encourage the cambrick manufacture at Dundalk, 1375 l.

Further sums granted by the Irish parliament for public uses.

To the trustees of the linen manufacture to encourage the raising of hemp and flax in that kingdom, 2000 l. per annum for two years, 4000 l. To the corporation for carrying on the inland navigation to be applied towards inclosing, fixing and defending the channel of the river Boyne below the bridge of Drogheda to the bar of the said river, 2000 l. For widening and repairing Baal's bridge in the city of Limerick, and for continuing a new key eastward on the north-side of the Shannon to the back river on the south-side of the southern

bank of the new canal, and for purchasing several houses on the west-side of Baal's bridge, &c. 4500 l. For finishing the harbour of Wicklow, 1850 l. 8 s. 9 d. For continuing the ballast-office wall to the east end of the piles, 5000 l. For making the river Lagan navigable from Loughneagh to Belfast, 4000 l. Besides the 2000 l. given to the Dublin society for the improvement of husbandry, and other useful arts, 10,000 l. is granted to them to be distributed to so many of the several persons who petitioned the house of commons this session for premiums or rewards, upon which reports have been made.

By an account delivered in to the Irish parliament, it appears that the pensions upon that kingdom, from the 15th of March, 1759, to the 25th of March, 1761, amount to the sum of 118,591 l. 1 s. 3 d. three farthings, which exceeded the whole charges of the civil list by 35,129 l. 3 s. 3 d. half-penny.

Last Lady-day their national debt was 223,438 l. 17 s. 11 d. halfpenny. The supply granted by parliament to his majesty, is one million nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty pounds four shillings and eleven-pence.

On this day was argued 24th. before the court of King's Bench, a special verdict, found at the last Lent Assizes at Exeter, on an ejectment brought on the demise of his grace the duke of Bolton. The question upon this argument was, whether the late dutchess dowager of Bolton had a power, as a jointress, to grant leases for 99 years, determinable on lives. The court, after a full hearing of counsel on both sides, was unanimous, and gave judgment for his Grace,

which will determine the fate of a great number of other leases of the same nature, and the dutchess's executor will be obliged to account for all the money she received for the fines of such leases, to the amount of many thousand pounds.

St. James's. His grace John duke of Bedford, was 25th. this day appointed keeper of the privy-seal.

Bath, Nov. 11. There are at this time living in eight houses, six of which lie within a stone's cast of one another, the other two very near, and all in a small group of dwellings about the parish church of Widcombe, half a mile from the bridge of this city, twelve persons in tolerable health, whose ages together, upon an exact calculation, amount to 945, five of which are upwards of 80, and the other seven a trifle under. There are also several other ancient people in that small village; and in the more populous parts of the parish, are many between 80 and 100.

Exeter, Nov. 21. Last Monday some of the Welch militia began to dig for coals on the estate of — Northmore, Esq. not a mile from this place, and yesterday evening, as we are informed, was dug up very good coal. We are likewise told that Mr. Northmore has already been offered 1000 l. and 200 l. per annum, for the pit. — Coals are now sold in this place for 20 s. per quarter.

Berlin, Nov. 3. The prize question of experimental philosophy proposed by our academy of sciences for the year 1763, is, Whether all living beings, both of the animal and vegetable kingdom, proceed from an egg fecundated by a germ, or by a prolific matter analogous to the germ."

The

The question in speculative philosophy for the same year, is, "Whether metaphysical truths in general, and particularly the first principles of natural religion and morality, are susceptible of the like evidence with geometrical truth; and if not susceptible of such evidence, what is the nature and degree of certainty, and whether sufficient for conviction?"

The learned of all countries are invited to the concurrence. The prize is a gold medal of fifty ducats weight. The memoirs to be written in Latin French, or German, and transmitted to Mr. secretary Formey, before the 1st of January 1763. The authors, instead of naming themselves, are desired only to send a motto, accompanying it with a billet sealed, and containing the motto, their name and place of abode. The academy's decision will be declared the 31st of May 1763.

Paris, Nov. 13. The academy of arts and sciences at Lyons have offered a prize for the year ensuing, to any person that could find out a new manner of washing silk, without losing any of its quality or gloss.

Civita Vecchia, Oct. 30. Both the commissioners of the mount of Piety at Rome, Bini, and Ferretti, according to their sentence for betraying their trust by embezzlements, were brought to this place, in order to be put on board the papal galleys during their lives; but Ferretti, on account of his great age (being above 80 years old) hath obtained permission to finish his days there ashore in prison.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to be of the council of the royal society for the year ensuing.

Members of the late council con-

tinued. George earl of Macclesfield, president, Mus. Britannici Curator, Thomas Birch, D. D. secretary, Mus. Brit. Cur. James Bradley, D. D. Astr. Reg. James Burrow, Esq; V. P. Lord Charles Cavendish, V. P. Mus. Brit. Cur. Peter Daval, Esq; V. P. Charles Morton, M. D. secretary, James Short, A. M. Acad. Reg. Suec. Soc. William Watson, M. D. Mus. Brit. Cur. James West, Esq; V. P. Treas. Mus. Brit. Cur. Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham, V. P. Mus. Brit. Cur.

New members elected into the council, Mr. Henry Baker, Mr. John Belchier, Samuel Clark, Esq; Mr. Peter Collinson, Lewis Cursons, D. D. the earl of Marchmont, Nicholas Munkley, M. D. James Parsons, M. D. Matthew Raper, Samuel Wegg, Esqrs.

One of the burghers of Mentz, after eight years evidence, lately presented to the regency a new piece of artillery, not of metal, but of paste, of a kind of glewy nature; which carries a ball four hundred yards, and will beat down walls at that distance. The ball is also of a particular composition; the piece need not to be spunged till it has fired a hundred times; it weighs but fifty pounds, and each ball but two and a half; so that one man may carry the piece, and another the ammunition. What carnage, adds this account, if in an army of 20,000 men, ten thousand of these pieces were employed; and then exclaims, Was it a man or a devil that invented this detestable machine? But it is hoped that so extraordinary a composition may be applied to better purposes.

About the middle of this month, some gentlemen, a 31st. coursing

courfing near Smith in Yorkfhire, obferved a fwallow fly round them feveral times, a thing very uncommon at this feafon of the year.

Died lately, Cornelius Newton, of Bromyard, in Herefordfhire, aged 103.

Mrs. Jane Lindow, of Jerfey, aged 109.

Mr. Marfh, of Liverpool, aged 111.

DECEMBER.

2d. His majefty went to the houfe of peers, and gave the royal affent to the bill for fettling her majefty's dowry. When the aft paffed, her majefty, who was prefent, and placed on a chair of ftate on the king's right hand, rofe up and made her obeifance to the king. On prefenting this bill, the fpeaker of the honourable houfe of commons addreffed his majefty as follows :

“ Moft gracious fovereign,

“ It has been the firft care of your faithful commons, to take into their confideration what your majefty moft affectionately recommended to them from the throne, namely, the enabling your majefty to make that provifion for the queen, in cafe ſhe ſhall furvive you, to which her royal dignity, and her own merit, gave her the juſteſt claim.

“ On ſuch an occaſion, I ſhould ill diſcharge the truſt which has lately been repoſed in me by the commons, and moſt graciously confirmed by your majefty, if I omitted to aſſure you, that they feel the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude to your majefty, who have made their happineſs, and that of their poſterity, your principal object. Of this your majefty has given abundant

proof, by your royal nuptials with a princeſs, whoſe illuſtrious anceſtors were early aſſertors of the civil and religious liberties of mankind, and in conſequence cloſely attached to your majefty's family; a princeſs whom the moſt diſtinguiſhed virtues and amiable endowments pointed out to your majefty's choice, and made the partner of the brighteſt crown in Europe.

“ I cannot but eſteem it a very ſingular honour and happineſs to myſelf, that the firſt bill, which, by command of the commons, I preſent to your majefty, is a bill, in which they have, with the greateſt zeal and unanimity, endeavoured to teſtify their duty to your majefty, and your royal confort: and that it is no leſs acceptable to your majefty, than to your commons, and all whom they repreſent.

“ But, Sir, though they have paſſed it with the utmoſt expedition, which their forms allow, yet it is a matter of real ſatisfaction to them, that they can entertain the moſt pleaſing and well-founded hope, that it will be a long courſe of years, before it can have any effect. And the domeſtic happineſs of the queen is ſo inſeparably connected with the public intereſts of your people, that on the behalf of her majefty, as well as of every ſubject of your realm, your faithful commons will never ceaſe to implore the Almighty, that he will be pleaſed to diſtinguiſh this nation by his divine favour and protection, in prolonging your majefty's happy reign beyond an ordinary date; and that if ever the proviſion of this bill ſhall become effectual, it may be lamented only by poſterity.

“ The bill, Sir, which I have in my hand, is entitled,

“ An act for enabling his majesty to make provision for supporting the dignity of the queen, in case she shall survive his majesty.

“ To which your commons, with all humility, beseech your majesty's royal assent.”

The fog was so very thick in and about London, that even chairmen lost their way in the streets, and carriages run against carriages, by which much mischief was done.

His majesty went to the 4th. house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the land and malt tax bills, the bill for repealing the compulsive clause in the last insolvent act, and to one private bill.

By the above act for repealing the late compulsive clause, &c. those that have already had the benefit of it, are still to enjoy it, it being only enacted,

“ That from and after the 19th day of November 1761, so much of the said act as relates to creditors compelling prisoners charged in execution to deliver up their estates, and to such prisoners being thereupon discharged, shall be repealed to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

“ Provided, That this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend to pardon, indemnify, or discharge any person who hath incurred, or before the said 19th day of November 1761, shall incur any penalty or forfeiture, by committing any offence against the said act made and passed in the said first year of his present majesty's reign; but that every such offender shall be liable to the forfeitures and penalties incurred, or before the said 19th day of November 1761, to be incurred, under the said act, made and passed in the said first

year of his present majesty's reign, as if the said act had not been repealed, and had continued in full force.”

Paris, Nov. 26. At a meeting of the academy of belles lettres of Paris, held the 13th instant, these two questions were proposed for the subject of the prize to be given at Easter 1763. 1. What are the rights and prerogatives of the sovereign pontiff of ancient Rome, over the priests of the city and provinces? 2. Whether the authority of that sovereign pontiff extended to the priests and the temples of the Roman deities introduced in conquered countries, and to those of the national deities?

They write from St. Reine, a village in Burgundy, that as some workmen were digging in a small eminence near that place, they discovered a strong work of masonry, and on demolishing part of it, they found that it served to mask the entry of a subterraneous passage extending several leagues.

Several lords and ladies of 9th. the first distinction, were present at the debates in the house of commons, on the expediency of the German war. The house was so crowded with strangers, that it was with difficulty the members could take their places, which we hear has produced an order, that no strangers shall be admitted this sessions,

Extract of a letter from New-York, Oct. 3.

“ The society of Scotch merchants here have taken the laudable resolution of employing all such poor women belonging to this town, as are capable of working, and who, for want of employ, are in great distress; a large house is taken for
[N] 4 their

their reception, and they are to be employed in knitting and spinning. Several public-spirited persons are already become benefactors to this charity, in order to make it the more extensive. Bills have been stuck up in public places of this city, advertising those poor people to apply to the said charity, and they will be admitted to immediate employ, and have good wages."

The sessions ended at the 12th. Old-Bailey, at which the following persons received sentence of death.

Daniel Looney, for the murder of captain Shanks, by shooting him with a loaded gun. Looney was the master of a trading vessel belonging to Shanks, with whom Looney's wife lived as a house-keeper; the quarrel happened in a fit of jealousy. The prisoner had an extreme good character, and was much pitied.

Robert Greenstreet, for the murder of his master, to whom he had served his time, and actually lived with as journeyman, pleaded guilty.

Thomas Aston, a dragoon, who guarded the Bristol mail, for robbing the Bath stage waggon on the highway. All of whom have been executed. Besides three women for theft, who were pardoned on condition of transportation for life.

Nineteen were cast for transportation, ten of whom have since received the king's pardon, on condition of serving his majesty in the regiment of foot now at Jamaica; three ordered to be privately whipped, one to be burnt in the hand, and one to be publicly whipt.

This day the following
14th. advertisement appeared in

the public papers. "Any nobleman, gentleman, or other, possessed of fishing royalties, are earnestly required to transmit a description of the shore each of them respectively hold; a gentleman having, thro' intense application, and at a great expence, found out an easy and advantageous method of catching fish in all weathers; which, when put in practice, will not only turn out of great emolument to such gentlemen's estates, and afford comfortable support and employment to the industrious inhabitants, but will soon prove of universal service to the public; which information shall be gratefully acknowledged; and due respect paid to: and such descriptions as answer the author's intention, shall certainly have in answer an explicit account of the invention, and reasonable proposals offered.

N. B. This new method of taking fish, will only answer where there is a good bottom, and the shore not rocky. Please to direct (post free) to Mr. James Hamilton, at Jack's coffee-house in Dean's-street, Soho, London.

It is not improbable that this method of catching fish is by the machine already mentioned, pages 98, and 111.

Paris, Nov. 4. M. de Chamoufet, ever fertile of invention, hath proposed the establishing in Paris, on the footing of the hackney coaches, one horse chaises, to be hired at the rate of six sols the hour [three pence sterling.] Our penny, or penny posts, as 'tis called here, was a scheme of that gentleman's. It is said that it brings in 7 or 8 livres daily to the farmers general, who, we hear, allow M. de Chamoufet, a pension of 20,000 livres.

The noblesse and clergy of the province

province of Languedoc, at their general meeting on the 26th past, worked up by a speech of the archbishop of Norbonne, resolved to appropriate the pensions they receive from the king, to pay the interest of the money that will be necessary to build a ship of 74 guns, of which they intend to make a present to the king; and their example has been followed not only by several of the lay and ecclesiastical communities of that kingdom, but even many individuals, who have subscribed large sums for that purpose. Perhaps, as the Dutch observe, the king has put sums of money into the hands of some wise men privately, that with such sums they might begin a subscription, in order to induce fools to follow their example.

A man was executed on 14th. board the Duke, at Spithead, for the murder of the mate of the Burford, captain Gambier, by ripping up his belly on his striking him with a rattan, at grumbling to do his duty.

Joshua Ward, Esq; so well known by the name of Doctor Ward, died at Whitehall, aged 76. This gentleman was formerly a member of the house of commons: but on account of a particular affair, was obliged to go abroad, where he remained some years: but at last received his late majesty's pardon. He then came to England, where, soon after his arrival, he purchased three houses at Pimlico, near St. James's park, which he converted into an hospital for his poor patients; over the door of which he had inscribed most significantly, in large characters,

MISERIS SUCCURRERE DISCO;
and very soon became so eminent in his profession, as to be applied to

by all ranks and degrees of people. Meeting with great success in his practice, and the poor from all parts flocking to him for relief, he took part of a house in Threadneedle-street, for the better distribution of his medicines to the poor, which he gave generously to all who asked his advice: that, as well as his house at Whitehall, was every day crowded with objects of charity, to whom he always gave, with the greatest humanity, his medicines, and advice gratis, and often relieved them with money. Of late years he was particularly applied to by the nobility and gentry, even after they had been given over by regular physicians; upon which account he used facetiously to call himself the scavenger of the faculty; and it was well known that many who have been pronounced dead, have been restored to life (*sub Deo*) by his medicines. So that all allow he richly merited the great fortune he died possessed of.

Paris, Dec. 14. Of forty prelates, to whom it hath been referred by the king to take into consideration the affairs of the Jesuits, one part is for leaving them on their present footing; another part is for giving them a vicar-general independent of the general at Rome, and forming new constitutions for them free from all dangerous doctrines, and agreeable to the liberties of the Gallican church; and a third part is for expelling them the kingdom.

M. Cambalufier has lately published a very seasonable piece on the *Poiton*, or the *Painter's Cholic*. In part I. is a narrative of a poiton cholic, occasioned by some lattice wood painted green, which the duke de la Valiere's gardener, at his seat at Mon-

Montrogue, used for baking bread and cooking the victuals. Nine persons were seized with the cholic, and one died before the discovery of the cause. The history of the distemper is followed by that of the cure, with an account of the medicaments by which it was effected.

The count de St. Florentin lately presented to the queen two young gentlemen, born deaf and dumb, who have been brought to their speech by M. Pereire, a Portuguese, who at the same time had the honour to be presented.

We learn from Mittau, that the new duke of Courland practises every method, in order to acquire the esteem, and captivate the affections of his subjects. He has given a pension to two learned men, to write the history of the duchies of Courland and Semigalia. He has sent two or three young men to travel at his expence, and is extremely assiduous in the introduction of agriculture, and in all the manufactures to which timber can be applied. But we do not yet hear that he is at all tractable in the point of religion.

By letters from Constantinople we are informed, that Muly Mustapha Aga, first physician to the Grand Signior, viewing, with concern, the vast havock and devastation lately made in that metropolis and its suburbs, by the pestilence, had collected a quantity of laudable matter from some pestilential eruptions, and tried the effects of inoculation on several persons, of whom some were perfectly recovered, and the others were in a fair way. This may justly be looked upon as the greatest and most valuable discovery of the moderns; as many thousand lives will be thereby annually saved.

Hague, Dec. 10. Yesterday, between eight and nine in the morning, the princess of Nassau Weilbourg, the Stadtholder's sister, was safely delivered of a prince; and both mother and child are as well as can be wished.

The powder magazine near the Brussels gate in Maestricht, a strong town on the frontiers of Holland, blew up with a terrible explosion. The guard of the magazine, consisting of 11 soldiers, were all killed. The house of the princess of Hesse Philipstahl was very much shattered, and her highness buried under the ruins. The house of baron Sallis, that was nearer the magazine, was quite destroyed, and not one of the family, except the coachman, escaped. A breach of 130 feet in length was made in the rampart, and some of the outworks were also damaged. Stones of two and three hundred weight were thrown almost a mile from the town. About 18 persons perished by this disaster, which was occasioned by a cannonier, plundering the magazine in the night.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for an additional duty on spirituous liquors, that for the free importation of Irish salted beef and pork, and Irish butter for the navy, and to two naturalization bills.

They write from Hamburgh of the 11th, that the frost there is so severe, that they begin to compare it to that of 1740; and that the Elbe having been frozen over for some days, the magistrates thought proper to double the guards, both of the regulars and the trained bands, on account of the shoals of French and Hanoverian deserters who flock there,

there, in so much that they think, that if the frost should continue, they should soon have in the neighbourhood of that city above 10,000 deserters of different nations.

The magistrates of Hamburgh ordered a general collection to be made in all the churches of that city on the 13th instant, for the relief of the unhappy sufferers in the war in Germany.

Neufchatel, Nov. 15. The fatal controversy, which has lately distracted the church of this country (on the duration of the sufferings of the wicked in a future state) has produced a very acrimonious paper war: there are, however, not wanting some who surmise, that a political drift is at the bottom of these feuds; and that the common-wealthsman, whatever his private sentiments be, should observe a silent neutrality. One writer concludes in this mysterious manner: "The history of our differences is indeed a very singular riddle; but the key to it partly lies in the scheme of setting up a schism long since concerted, in slow and clandestine advances to the execution of it by the best means possible, but the time of its breaking out most ill chosen."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Germany to his friend in England.

Magdebourg, Nov. 22, 1761.

"I must give you an account, Sir, of a very extraordinary woman we now admire here, and who deserves to be known abroad. Her name is Rarschin: Heaven has endowed her with a most astonishing poetical genius. I really believe there was never any thing like it heard of either among the antients or moderns. She excels in diffe-

rent sorts of poems, but chiefly in odes and tales. She is a very disagreeable figure, was born in Silesia, of the lowest extraction, and had never any kind of education or instruction. Her parents forced her to marry a taylor, who treated her in a very barbarous manner; she composing verses while he made suits. She is now separated from her husband, and lives at Berlin, from whence she came hither to see the court. Every body is curious to see her, and a volume of her poems will soon be published by subscription. She not only surpasses by far all our German poets, but even the ancients. The most admirable ode only costs her a few minutes, and she one day made twelve in one evening on different subjects, all alike surprizing. She even speaks verses, but without any enthusiasm, uses the noblest expressions, and is full of lofty sentiments; all this is very much like a fable, you will say; but were you to see the rapidity with which she writes her sublimest odes, you would think it still more a fable. *Cette inconceivable femme donne bien a penser a nos meilleurs tetes, et detruit les meilleurs theories du genie.* A great many people think she has a demon, for, I assure you, she is a singular phenomenon."

We hear from Newfoundland, that an ugly accident happened at Carpoon, a little island at the entrance into the straits of Belleisle, and the most northern part of our fisheries.

The Indians from the main come there once every year (the straits being very narrow) in order to trade with the Europeans, and to rob them, if they can. These Indians, who are a tribe of the Eskimaux, coming

coming over with their whalebone, traded for two days with our fishermen; but the third day observing them to be off their guard, and their fire-arms left at some distance behind them, and that they were a good way from their blockhouse, these savages thought it a good opportunity for attacking our people, especially as it was a Sunday, which is a sort of holiday with the fishermen, and when every body's curiosity or avarice prompted them to run and meet the Indians, the two preceding days having been spent principally about the fish.—The Indians mixing with our people, traded with each particular man for his knife, or whatever cutting instrument he had, almost at the same moment, whilst others brought bows and arrows from their canoes, and distributed them among their own people: and this being done, they instantly, with one consent, fell upon our fishermen, and stabbed many with their knives, which they had parted with, but the very moment before.

They killed 11 on the spot, and wounded 16 or 17; whereupon all our people that could, fled away to their boats, and got on board a sloop which lay in the road: (four or five, however, having a little less fear than the rest, got into the blockhouse, and brought off most of the arms, and killed one Indian, who was more forward than the rest). They then weighed one anchor, cut the cable of another, and came away as fast as possible, leaving their whole season's fish, furniture, trade, whalebone, and every thing behind, in possession of these savages. Our countrymen were 50 at first, 11 were killed outright, 17 or 18 got off wounded, and of these

two died of their wounds within a few days. The Indians had been so prudent as to single out and make sure of the principal people: for they killed two masters of vessels (one of whom commanded the sloop, the other took care of the fishery on shore) and the mate, and slew or wounded every boat-master, splitter and master voyage, who are the chief people among the fishermen and shoremen, being the catchers and curers of fish. These Eskimaux are a faithless and cruel tribe, and have often surprized the French in the same manner, and are, notwithstanding, so terrified at fire-arms, that a dozen resolute steady men, armed, would have destroyed every one of those wretches, had there been 500, as they were on an island, and had five of our men kept themselves armed, they would never have been attacked at all.

We have had accounts during the course of this month, of several terrible storms on the coast of America, At South Carolina, a hurricane arose, Sept. 4, that has been attended with unexpected consequences; for the navigation of Cape Fear river, from being the most difficult, is changed to the easiest and safest on that part of the continent. A new channel 18 feet deep at high water, and near half a mile over, having been formed by the prodigious influx of the sea, which threatened destruction to the whole country.

Another storm arose on the 4th of October, which did incredible damage along the coast of New England.

The Griffin man of war, of 20 guns, was lost October 25, off Bermudas, and 50 of her men were drowned.

30th. His majesty's ship Biddeford ran on shore on Haze-borough sand, near Yarmouth; captain Gordon, and above one half of his men perished. Those who escaped were quite exhausted, having staid till Friday on the wreck, without other sustenance than a little raw meat and spirituous liquor.

His royal highness the duke of York, in the course of this month, visited Bristol, Bath, and the western parts of England, and by his courteous and frank behaviour, has gained the affection of the people wherever he has been.

The contract for oxen this month by the victualling office, was 11. 3s. 11 d. for oxen; and 11. 15 s. 6 d. for hogs.

31st. Charles Pratt, Esq; attorney-general, is knighted and appointed lord chief justice of the court of common-pleas.

Murders, robberies, many of them attended with acts of cruelty, and threatening letters, were never perhaps more frequent about this city than during this and last month. One highwayman in particular, by the name of the flying highwayman, engrosses the conversation of most of the towns within twenty miles of London, as he has occasionally visited all the public roads round this metropolis, and has collected several considerable sums. He robs upon three different horses, a grey, a sorrel, and a black one, the last of which has a bald face, to hide which he generally hangs on a black cat's skin; he has leaped over Colnbrook turnpike, a dozen times within this fortnight, and is now well known by most of the turnpike men in the different roads about town.

One of these threatening letters

was directed to a gentlewoman at Waltham-Abbey, vowing death and destruction to her and hers, with the most shocking execrations, if she did not leave 500 l. in a certain place, or marry her daughter to some young man at Waltham-Abbey in a month.

Five persons were lately burnt at Hartley colliery, in Northumberland, by an explosion of foul air.

A whale 63 feet long, was cast on shore lately, near Nairn, in Scotland.

A sea eel, 6 feet long, 20 inches round, and weighing 30 lb. was lately taken, in a shallow water, where it had been left by the tide, at Whitstable in Kent.

Heads of a bill for limiting the duration of Parliaments in Ireland, have been agreed to by the commons there, and his excellency the lord lieutenant has been requested to transmit the same to his majesty.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Lima in December, 1760; and one which happened on the 8th of January 1761, was much more violent than that which happened in 1756.

Accounts lately received of the unfavourable or rather hostile dispositions of the Spanish court, have occasioned a very great hurry at both ends of the town. Extraordinary councils have been held, press warrants granted and rigorously executed, the royal exchange crowded with merchants, notwithstanding the holidays, which so many generally spend in the country. This news too caused the new subscription to fall 4 per cent. The Spanish minister would have set out on his return home, if not delayed by his daughter's being dangerously ill.

Orders

Orders have been sent to the custom-house for the Spanish ambassador's baggage to be passed without any examination, and to be shipped without any delays whatsoever. And the Spanish merchants here, having waited upon the Earl of Egremont, have obtained leave for all Spanish ships, now loaded or loading in any of the ports of Great-Britain, to depart in safety, agreeable to treaties which stipulate, that in case of a rupture, the subjects of each nation shall have six months to return to their respective countries with their effects. The Spaniards, on the contrary, have laid an embargo on all shipping in their ports, till they knew how we behaved to theirs.

It is computed that among the prisoners actually in England, taken on board of French ships, there are about 10,000 Spaniards.

The state of the Spanish navy, by the last accounts, was as follows,

	guns.	guns.
One ship	86	Three 30
One	84	Seven 26
Two	80	Three 24
One	76	Eight 22
One	74	Five 20
Seven	70	Five 18
Twenty-nine	68	Four 16
One	64	Bomb-ketches.
One	62	Four 16
Fight	60	One 14
Four	58	Three Fire-ships.
One	50	

And one hulk at Cadiz, making in all 101 sail,

A short view of the whole royal navy of Great-Britain, now actually in commission :

Two first rates, which carry from 96 to 110 guns each ; 11 second ditto, from 84 to 90 ; 60 third ditto, from 65 to 80 ; 43 fourth ditto, from 48 to 60 ; 71 fifth ditto, from 26 to 44, 40 sixth ditto.

16 to 24 ; 68 sloops, from 8 to 14 besides swivels, 12 bombs, 10 fire-ships, 4 store-ships, 39 armed vessels hired, 7 royal yachts, 5 small yachts.—372 king's ships.

English ships of war lost, taken, or become unserviceable, 1761.

Duke d'Aquitain, of 64 guns, Sunderland of 60, Newcastle of 50, Queenborough of 20, Duke and Protector, company's ships, lost off Pondicherry.—Cumberland, of 50 guns, lost off Goa.—Pheasant sloop, lost in the channel.—Sybilla armed vessel, lost off Gibraltar.—Speedwell cutter, taken off Vigo.—Emerald, of 34 guns, Kennington of 20, and Port Antonio sloop, broken up and sold.—Great Britain, of 120 guns, Victory of 110, London of 90, Formidable of 80, Ramilies of 74, on the stocks, building new, or rebuilding.—48 ships (28 of them of the line) are at present laid up for repair, &c.

Mrs Canner, of Melton-Mowbray, aged 50, was lately delivered of a son.

Some time ago, Mrs. Cook, a shop-keeper in Middlewich, Cheshire, being in distressed circumstances, in her great despair, murdered her two children, and then put an end to her own life.

Died lately, A woman, at Arnhuus, in Denmark, aged 102. Three other persons are now alive there, aged above 100.

Francis Watkins, of Trevethin, in Monmouthshire, aged 102.

Jane Prudhomme, near Guise, in France, aged 103.

Francis Atkins, aged 104, who had been porter at the palace gate at Salisbury, ever since bishop Burnet's time.

Mrs. Post, of Great Cheveril, Wilts, aged 105.

Simeon

Simeon Aubert, at Autreville, in France, aged 109.

Matthew Fuitlen, a burgher of Namur, aged 108.

At Gros-Zieteen, one Daniel Ammyer, belonging to the French colony, aged 113 years, and four months. He was born at Blois in 1648, and had served in the troops of France, Sweden, and the Emperor. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health, till within a fortnight of his death, when his constitution broke all at once.

Elizabeth Merchant, of Hamilton's-Baun, in Ireland, aged 133.

In the course of this year, 1761, were christened at Newcastle, 623; buried, 408. Increased in the christenings, 35; decreased in the burials, 114.

In the city and suburbs of Dublin, Males buried 1144. Females buried 1148. Males baptized 900. Females 1049. Increased in burials this year 234. In births 299.

The burials in Norway, in the district of Christiana, amounted to 6929; and the christenings to 11,024. Twenty-three women were delivered of twins, five brought three children at a time. Among those who died, 294 lived to the age of 90, 63 to the age of 100, and 7 to the age of 101. In the diocese of Bergen, the persons who died amounted only to 2580, of whom 18 lived to the age of 100; one woman to the age of 104, and another woman to the age of 107.

At Copenhagen, 2749 children were born, 2593 persons died.

At Vienna, 5672 children were born, and 6310 persons died; 479 more were born than in the year before, and ten less have died.

Four thousand four hundred and eighty children were baptized, and 7720 persons died, at Amsterdam.

Two hundred and thirty-six protestant children were baptized at Ratisbon, and 285 died.

They write from Rome, that by the list taken of the inhabitants of that city, there were 157,458 souls, 90,239 males, and 67,219 females, of whom were 42 bishops, 2742 priests, 4381 persons of religious fraternities and nuns, 1725 monks, 878 students, 1053 poor in the hospitals, 37 hereticks, Turks, and infidels, the Jews excepted. During last year, 4989 children were born there, and 7149 died.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials in London from Dec. 9, 1760, to Dec. 15, 1761.

Christened		Buried	
Males	8183	Males	10668
Females	7987	Females	10395

16000	21063
Increased in the burials this year 1233.	

Died under 2 years of age	7699
Between 2 and 5	1573
5 and 10	660
10 and 20	626
20 and 30	1655
30 and 40	1920
40 and 50	2088
50 and 60	1662
60 and 70	1518
70 and 80	1102
80 and 90	467
90 and 100	84
100	2
101	2
103	3
105	1
107	1

21063
On

On the late transit of Venus over the Sun, June 6th, 1761.

WERE we to insert all the pieces that have come to our hands concerning this curious phenomenon, we should be obliged to leave out many things which cannot, we imagine, but prove much more agreeable to the generality of our readers. We must therefore content ourselves with giving an account of the observation of the transit in the year 1639, made by our countryman Mr. Horrox, and the first observation that ever was made of that phenomenon; and a table of the observations of the late transit, June 6th, 1761, made by several astronomers in England, to whom we heartily wish success in reconciling the disagreements between them, and drawing from their labours such conclusions as may prove of service to astronomy and navigation.

An account of Mr. Horrox's observation of the transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1639.

WHEN Kepler first constructed his (the Rudolphine) tables upon the observations of Tycho, he soon became sensible that the planets Mercury and Venus would sometimes pass over the sun's disk; and he predicted two transits of Venus, one for the year 1631, and the other for 1761, in a tract published at Leipzig, in 1626, entitled *Admonitio ad Astronomos, &c.* Kepler died some days before the transit in 1761, which he predicted, was to have happened. Gassendi sought for it at Paris, but in vain, (See *Merc. in Sole visus & Venus invisā*). In effect, the imperfect state of the Rudolphine tables was the cause that the transit was ex-

pected in 1631, when none could be observed; and those very tables did not give reason to expect one in 1639, when one was really observed.

When our illustrious countryman Mr. Horrox, first applied himself to practical astronomy, he computed Ephemerides for several years, from Lansbergius's tables. After continuing his labours for some time, he was enabled to discover the imperfection of these tables, upon which he laid aside his work, intending to determine the position of the stars from his own observations. But that the former part of his time spent in calculating from Lansbergius might not be entirely thrown away, he made use of his Ephemerides, to point out to him the situation of the planets. From hence he foresaw when their conjunctions, their appulses to the fixed stars, and the most remarkable phenomena in the heavens would happen; and prepared himself with the greater care to observe them.

Hence he was encouraged to wait for the important observation of the transit of Venus, in 1639; and no longer thought the former part of his time mispent, since his attention to Lansbergius's tables had enabled him to discover that the transit would certainly happen on the 24th of November. However, as these tables had so often deceived him, he was unwilling to rely upon them entirely, but consulted other tables, and particularly those of Kepler. Accordingly, in a letter to his friend, Wm. Crabtree, of Manchester, dated Hool, Oct. 26, 1639, he communicates his discovery to him, and earnestly desires him to make whatever observation he possibly can with his telescope.

particularly to measure the diameter of the planet Venus; which, according to Kepler, would amount to 7 m. according to Lansbergius to 11 m. but which, according to his own proportion, he expected would hardly exceed *one* minute. He adds, that the conjunction, according to Kepler, will be Nov. 24. 1639, at 8 h. 1 m. A. M. at Manchester, the planet's latitude being 14 m. 13 f. south; but, according to his own correction, he expected it to happen at 5 h. 57 m. P. M. at Manchester, with 10 m. lat. south. But because a small alteration in Kepler's numbers would greatly alter the time of the conjunction, and the quantity of the planet's latitude, he advises to watch the whole day, and even on the preceding afternoon, and the morning of the 25th, though he was entirely of opinion that the transit would happen on the 24th.

After having fully weighed and examined the several methods of observing this uncommon phenomenon, he determined to transmit the Sun's image through a telescope into a dark chamber, rather than thro' a naked aperture, a method greatly commended by Kepler; for the sun's image is not given sufficiently large and distinct by the latter, unless at a very great distance from the aperture, which the narrowness of his situation would not allow; nor would Venus's diameter be visible, unless the aperture were very small; whereas, his telescope, which rendered the solar spots distinctly visible, would shew him Venus's diameter well defined, and enable him to divide the sun's limb more accurately.

He described a circle upon paper, which nearly equalled six inches, the narrowness of the place

not allowing a larger size; but even this size admitted divisions sufficiently accurate. He divided the circumference into 360 degrees, and the diameter into thirty equal parts; each of which were subdivided into 4, and the whole therefore into 120. The subdivision might have been carried still farther, but he trusted rather to the accuracy and niceness of his eye.

When the time of observation drew near, he adjusted his apparatus, and caused the Sun's distinct image exactly to fill the circle on the paper; and tho' he could not expect the planet to enter upon the Sun's disk before three o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, from his own corrected numbers, upon which he chiefly relied; yet, because the calculations in general from other tables gave the time of the conjunction much sooner, and some even on the 23d, he observed the Sun on that day, but more particularly on the 24th; for on the 24th he observed the Sun from the time of its rising to nine o'clock; and again, a little before ten at noon; and at one afternoon, being called in the intervals to business of the highest moment, which he could not with decency neglect. But in all these times he saw nothing on the Sun's face except one small and common spot, which he had seen on the preceding day, and which also he afterwards saw on some of the following days.

But at 3 h. 15 m. in the afternoon, which was the first opportunity he had of repeating his observation, the clouds were entirely dispersed, and invited him to seize this favourable occasion, which seemed to be providentially thrown in his way; for then he beheld the

most agreeable sight, a spot, which had been the object of his most sanguine wishes, of an unusual size, and of a perfectly circular shape, just wholly entered upon the Sun's disk on the left side, so that the limbs of the Sun and Venus exactly coincided in the very point of contact. He was immediately sensible that this round spot was the planet Venus, and applied himself with the utmost care to prosecute his observations.

At first, with regard to the inclination, he found, by means of a diameter of the circle set perpendicular to the horizon, the plane of the circle being somewhat reclined on account of the Sun's altitude, that Venus had wholly entered upon the Sun's disk at 3 h. 15 m. at about 62 d. 30 m. (certainly between 60 d. and 65 d.) from the vertex towards the right hand. (These were the appearances within the dark chamber.) And this inclination continued constant, at least to all sense, to the end of the observation.

Secondly, the following distances of the Sun's and Venus's centers were as follows:

h. m.		m. f.	
At	3 15	by the clock	14 23
	3 35		13 30
	3 45		12 0
	3 50		

The apparent time of sun-set—The true time of sun-set was at 3 h. 45 m.—Refraction keeping the Sun above the horizon for the space of five minutes.

Thirdly, he found Venus's diameter, by repeated observations, to exceed a 30th part of the Sun's diameter, by a 6th, or at most a 5th sub-division. The diameter therefore of the Sun to that of Venus

may be expressed as 30 to 1. 12. It certainly did not amount to 1. 30. nor yet to 1. 20. And this was found by observing Venus, as well when near the Sun's limb, as when farther removed from it.

The place where this observation was made was an obscure village, about 15 miles distant from Liverpool towards the north called Hool. The latitude of Liverpool had been often determined by Horrox to be 53 d. 20 m. therefore that of Hool will be 53 d. 35 m. The longitude of both seemed to him to be about 22 d. 30 m. from the Fortunate Islands; that is, 14 d. 15 m. to the west of Uraniburg.

These were all the observations which the shortness of the time allowed him to make, upon this most remarkable and uncommon sight; all, however, that could be done in so small a space of time he very happily executed; and scarce any thing farther remained for him to desire. In regard to the inclination alone, he could not obtain the utmost exactness; for it was extremely difficult, from the Sun's rapid motion, to observe it to any certainty within the degree: and he ingenuously confesses that he neither did, nor could, possibly perform it. The rest are very much to be depended upon, and as exact as he could wish.

Mr. Crabtree, whom Horrox had, by letter, invited to this Uranian banquet, and who, in mathematical knowledge, was inferior to few, very readily complied with his friend's request, and intended to observe the transit in the same manner with Horrox; but the sky was very unfavourable to him, and was so covered with clouds, almost during the whole day, that he gave him-

himself up entirely to despair. But, a little before the time of sun-set, about 3 h. 35 m. by the clock, the Sun breaking out for the first time from the clouds, he eagerly betook himself to his observation, and happily saw the most agreeable of all sights, Venus just entered upon the Sun. He was so ravished with this most pleasing contemplation, that he stood for some time viewing it leisurely, as it were; and, from an excess of joy, could scarce prevail upon himself to trust his own senses. Upon which occasion Mr. Horrox observes, 'that mathematicians have a certain *womanish* disposition, distractedly delighted with light and trifling circumstances, which hardly make the least impression upon the rest of mankind. Which levity of disposition, let those deride that will; and with impunity too. But let not any severe Cato be seriously angry with these vanities of ours: for what youth, such as we are, would not fondly admire upon earth *Venerem Soli, pulchritudinem divitiis conjunctam?* What youth would not dwell with rapture upon the fair and beautiful face of a lady, whose charms derive an additional grace from her fortune?' —

But, to return, the clouds deprived Mr. Crabtree of the sight of the Sun, almost as soon as he was roused from his reverie; so that he was able to observe little more than that Venus was absolute-

ly in the Sun. He could not accurately observe either the distance of Venus's center from that of the Sun, or the inclination, from the shortness of the time: but as far as he could guess by his eye, he sketched out Venus's situation upon paper, which Mr. Horrox found to agree very nearly, even to coincide with his own observations; nor did he err, adds his friend, more than Apelles himself would have done in the like hurry. — He observed Venus's diameter to contain $\frac{7}{205}$ of that of the Sun; that is, 1 m. 3 f. according to Horrox's method of reckoning*.

These observations were made near Manchester; the latitude of which place as determined by Crabtree is 53 d. 24 m. and its longitude is three minutes in time to the east of Liverpool.

Mr. Horrox acquainted his younger brother with the discovery of Venus's transit, and desired him, who was then at Liverpool, to observe it, if possible; which he attempted, but to very little purpose, for on the 24th the sky was entirely overcast.

Mr. Horrox, in his treatise on this subject, published by Hevelius, and from whence almost the whole of this account has been collected, hopes for pardon from the astronomical world, for not making his intelligence more public; but his discovery was made too late. He is desirous, however, in the spirit

* In almost every calculation of the transit 1761, the diameter of Venus is assumed too large. According to Mr. Horrox's observations, Venus's diameter was to that of the Sun as 1 m. 12 f. to 30 m. which, when reduced to a proper diameter, is equal to 1 m. 16 f. But the planet's diameter will not probably be found greater than 62 f. or 63 f. since the distance of Venus from the earth, in conjunction, in 1761, is 28,898 parts, of which the Sun's dist. is 100,000: whereas, in 1639, Venus's distance from the earth was only 26,434.

of a true philosopher, that other astronomers were happy enough to observe it, who might either confirm or correct his observations. But such confidence was reposed in the tables at that time, that it does not appear that a transit of Venus was ever observed but by our two ingenious countrymen, who prosecuted their astronomical studies with such eagerness and precision, that they must very soon have brought their favourite science to a degree of perfection unknown to those times. But unfortunately Mr. Horrox died on the 3d of January 1640-1, about the age of 25, just after he had put the last hand to his treatise, intitled, *Venus in Sole visa*, in which he shews himself to have had a more

accurate knowledge of the dimensions of the solar system than his learned commentator Hevelius.

Mr. Crabtree died on the 1st of August 1644, at Manchester, as appears, if I am rightly informed, by the register of that place. Contemporary with these two illustrious youths lived William Gascoigne the inventor of the Micrometer, who was slain at Marston-moor on the 2d of July 1644, fighting for king Charles I. at the age of 23. The exact age of Mr. Horrox is not known; but, perhaps, some of your Cambridge correspondents may be able to inform us by consulting the university books, as Mr. Horrox was educated at Emanuel college.

Yours, ASTROPHILUS.

Table of the Observations of the Transit of Venus over the Sun, June 6th, 1761, made by several eminent Astronomers in England.

FIRST CONTACT.

Places where observed.	Appar. time at each place.		Reduced to Greenwich.		Difference.		Mag. Power.
	h.	m.	f.	h.	m.	f.	
At the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich,	8	19	0	8	19	0	55
Mr. Canton, in Spital-square, London,	8	18	39	8	18	58½	55
Messrs. Ellicott and Dolland, at Hackney,	8	18	44	8	18	56	
W. J. at Wadenho, Northamptonshire,	8	16	34	8	18	54	
Rev. Mr. Haydon, at Liskard, Cornwall,	8	0	20	8	18	51	55
• Mr. Short, in Leicester-square,	8	18	16½	8	18	43½	140
G. G. at Wakefield, Yorkshire,	8	12	16	8	18	30	
Mr. A. T. and W. K. at Bath,	8	9	53	8	18	33	
Mr. Bolton, at Stalbridge,	8	9	30	8	19	50	
Mr. Chapple, at Powderham Castle,	8	5	6	8	19	22	

LAST CONTACT.

Places where observed.	Appar. time at each place.		Reduced to Greenwich.		Difference.		Total Durat.
	h.	m.	f.	h.	m.	f.	
At the Royal Observatory,	8	37	9	8	37	9	m. 18 2
Mr. Canton,	8	37	2½	8	37	21½	18 23
Messrs. Ellicott and Dolland,	8	37	0	8	37	12	18 16
W. J. at Wadenho,	8	34	55	8	37	15	18 21
Mr. Haydon,	8	19	23	8	38	13	19 3
Mr. Short,	8	37	0½	8	37	27	18 44
G. G. at Wakefield,	8	30	39	8	38	59	18 23
A. T. and W. K. at Bath,	8	27	23	8	36	3	17 30
Mr. Bolton,	8	27	30	8	37	50	18 0
Mr. Chapple,	8	22	36	8	36	52	17 30

* Mr. Short's numbers are here published as they were given in to the Royal Society.

I have reduced these observations to the meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, because both the first and last contact were observed there by three good observers all agreeing, if I am rightly informed, within the same second, and all using the same magnifying power! An agreement more to be wondered at than expected!

The right honourable earl Ferrers likewise made an accurate observation of this phenomenon, and presented to the Royal Society a delineation of it, and a transitarium invented by him, for giving an ocular demonstration of the principles relating to the theory of that planet, but no account of this observation has as yet been published.

Mr. Dunn proposed, that in case the sky should prove so cloudy as to prevent the ingress or egress of Venus from being duly observed, her appulse to such of the solar spots as might then be visible, should be noted; as this method, by the help of a good clock, and Mr. Doiland's micrometer, might be made to answer the same purpose.

Lord Bacon, in his history of king Henry the seventh, says, "When the king was ancient [anno 1505] he had thoughts of marrying the young queen of Naples, and sent three ambassadors, with curious and exquisite instructions, for taking a survey of her person, complexion, &c." These instructions, signed by the king, together with the ambassadors answers to the several articles, having been published by the favour of a descendant of Mr. Braybroke, who was one of the ambassadors; and as they answer the character given of them by lord Bacon,

they cannot fail of being acceptable to our readers.

Instructions given by the king's highness, to his trusty and well-beloved servants Frenceys Marfyn, James Braybroke, and John Stile, shewing howe they shall ordre theymself when they come to the presence of the old quene of Naples, and the yong quene hir daughter.

1. **F**IRST, after presentacion and delyverance of suche letters as they sholl have with theym, to be delyvered to the said quene, from the ladie Katheryn, princeesse of Wales, making hir recommendacon, and declaracon of such charges and words, as shall bee shewed and committed unto theym by the said princeesse, to be openned and declared on hir behalf to the said quenes, they shall well note and marke the state that they kepe, and howe they be accompanied with nobles and ladies.

2. Item, to take good hyde, and marke thestats that the said quenes kepe, and whether they kepe their estat and housfolds apart, or in oon house togedres, and howe they be accompanied, and what lords and ladies they have abouts theym.

3. Item, If it shall fortune the king's said servants to fynde the said quenes keeping their estat togedres, they shall well and assuredly note and marke the maner of keeping and ordering theym in their estat, with the countenance and maner of every of theym, and suche answer as they shall make upon the speche and comunicacion as they shall have with theym, at the delyverance of the said lettres, and declaracion of thother matiers, before mencioned; and to marke hir

hir discretiō wisdom and gravitie, in hir said communicaciō and answer in every behalf.

4. Item, They shall in like wise endeavor theym to understand, whether the yong quene speke any other langages than Spaynyshe and Italyon, and whether she can speke any Frenshe or Laten.

5. Item, Specially to marke and note well the age and stature of the said yong quene, and the fetury's of hir bodye.

6. Item, Specially to marke the favor of hir visage, whether she bee paynted or not, and whether it be fate or leene, sharpe or rownde, and whether hir countenance bee chierfull and amyable, frownyng or malincholious, itedefast or light, or blushing in communicaciō.

7. Item, To note the clearnesse of hir skynne.

8. Item, To note the colours of hir here.

9. Item, To note well hir ies, browes, teethe, and lippes.

10. Item, To marke well the fashion of hir nose, and the heithe and brede of her foreheade.

11. Item, Specially to note hir complexion.

12. Item, To marke hir armes, whether they bee grete or smale, long or shorte.

13. Item, To see hir hands bare, and to note the fasciō of theym, whether the palm of hir hand bee thikke or thynne, and whether hir hands be fatte or leene, long or shorte.

14. Item, To note hir fyngers, whether they bee longe or shorte, smale or grete, brode or narrowe before.

15. Item, To marke whether hir nekke bee longe or shorte, smale or grete.

16. Item, To marke hir brest, and pappes, whether they be bigg or smale.

17. Item, To marke whether ther appere any here about hir lippes or not.

18. Item, That they endeavor theym to speke with the said yong quene fasting, and that she may telle unto theym some matier at lengthe, and to approche as nere to hir mouthe as they honestly maye, to thentent that they may fele the condiciō of hir brethe, whether it be swete or not, and to marke at every time when they speke with hir, if they fele any favor of spices, rose waters, or muske, by the brethe of hir mouthe, or not.

19. Item, To note the height of hir stature, and to enquire whether she were any slippars, and of what height hir slippars bee, to thentent they be not deceyved in the veray height and stature of hir; and if they may come to the sight of hir slippars, then to note the fashion of hir foote.

20. Item, To enquire whether she have any sekenesse of hir nativitie, deformitie or blemmyshe in hir bodye, and what that shuld bee; or whether she hath been communely in health, or sometyme seke, and sometyme hole, and to know the specialities of such diseases and sekenesse.

21. Item, whether she be in any singular favor with the king of Aragon hir uncle, and whether she have any resemblance in visage, countenance, or complexion to him.

22. Item, To enquire of the manor of hir diet, and whether she bee a grete fedar or drynker, and whether she useth often to ete or
[O] 4 drynke,

drynke, and whether she drynketh wyne, or water, or brothe.

23. Item, The king's said servants shall also at their coming to the parties of Spayne, diligently enquire for some conynge paynter, having good experience in making and paynting of visages and portretures, and suche oon they shall take with theym to the place wher the said quenes make their abode, to thentent that the said paynter maye drawe a picture of the visage and semblance of the said yong quene, as like unto hir as it can or maye he conveniently doon; which picture and image they shall substantially note, and marke in every pounte, and circumstance, soo that it agree in similitude and likenesse as near as it may possible to the veray visage, countenance and semblance of the said quene; and in case they may perceyve, that the paynter at the first or second making thereof, hath not made the same perfeite to hir similitude and likenesse, or that he hath omitted any feture or circumstance, either in colours, or other proporcions of the said visage, then they shall cause the same paynter, or some other the most conyng paynter that they can gete, soo often times to renewe and reforme the same picture, till it be made perfeite, and agreeable in every behalfe with the veray image and visage of the said quene.

24. Item, The kings said servants by the wisest wayes that they can use, shall make inquisition, and enserche, what land or livelood the said yong quene hath, or shal have, after the decesse of hir mother, either by the title of jointer or otherwise, in the reame of Naples, or in any other place or contraye,

what is the yerely value thereof, and whether she shal have the same to hir and hir heires forever, or ells during hir lif oonly; and to knowe the specialties of the title and value thereof in every behalf, as nere as they shall knowe.

ANSWERS.

To the 6th article.—As to this article, as farre as that we can persayve or know, that the said quene ys not paynted, and the favore of hir visage ys after hir stature, of a verrey good compass and amyabille, and some what round and fatte, and the countenance, chierful and not frowneyng, and stedfast and not lizght nor boldehardy in speche, but with a demewre womanly shamefast countenance and of fewe words as that we coude persayve, as we can thynke that she uttered the fewer words by cause that the quyn hir moder was present, the whiche had all the sayengs, and the yonge quyn fatte as demeure as a mayden, and some tyme talkeynge withe ladyes that fatte aboute hir, with a womanly lawxgheyng [laughing] chere and countenance.

To the 9th article.—As to this article, the eies of the said quyn be of colore browne, some what graysthe, and hir browes of a browne here, and very small like a wire of here.

To the 10th article.—As to this article, the fashion of hir nose ys a littell ryseyng in the mydward, and a littell comeynge or bowynge towards the end, and she ys mych lyke nosid unto the quyn hir moder.

To the 13th article.—As to this article, we sawe the hands of the said quyn bare at thre sondry tymes, that we kyssed hir said hands, whereby

whereby we persayvyd the said quyn to be rizghte fair handyd, and acordeynge un to hir personage they be some what fully and foste, and faire, and clene skynnd.

To the 16th article.—As to this article, the said quynes brefts be somewhat grete, and fully; and in as much that they were trussid somewhat highe after the maner of the contrey, the whiche causithe hir grace for to seme muche the fuller, and hir neck to be the shorter.

To the 17th article.—As to this article, as farre as that we can persayve and see, that the said quyne hath no here apereyng abowte her lippes, nor mowthe, but she ys very clere skynned.

To the 18th article.—As to this article, we cowde never come un to the speiche of the said quyn falsseyge, wherefore we cowde nor myzght not attayne to knowliche of that part of this article: notwithstanding at such ooter tymes as we have spoken and have had comeunication with the said quyne, we have approached as nyzghe unto hir visage as that we conveniently myzght do, and we cowde fele no favour of any spices or waters, and we thynke verely by the favor of hir visage and cleneyns, of complexion and of hir mowthe, that the said quyn ys lyke for to be of sewit favor, and well eyred.

To the 16th article.—We cowde not come by the parfite knowliche of hir heizght, for as much as that hir grace werithe slippers after the maner of the contrey, whereof we sawe the fashione, the whiche be of six syngere brede, of heizghe large, and hir foot after the proportion of the same ys butt small.

To the 22d article.—The said quyn ys a good feder, eets well

hir meit twyes on a daye, and drynkithe not often, and that she drynkithe most commonly water, and sometime that water ys boyled with synamon, and sometimes she drinkithe ypcoras, but not often.

The services done at the coronation of our monarchs, is one of the most curious parts of that august ceremony, for which reason, as no account has yet appeared of those performed at the late coronation, we must be content to give our readers the claims of several persons to do service at the coronation of the late king James II. and his queen, in 1684. These ceremonies are too ancient to vary much, if at all, at such a distance from their institution in so small a space of time.

THE lord great chamberlain of England claimed at the said coronation, to carry the king his shirt and cloaths the morning of the coronation, and with the lord chamberlain to dress the king. To have forty yards of crimson velvet for a robe, also the king's bed and bedding, and furniture of his chamber where he lay the night before, with his wearing apparel and night-gown: also to serve the king with water, before and after dinner, and to have the basons and towels, and cup of assay. Allowed, except the cup of assay. He received the 40 yards of velvet, and the rest of the fees were compounded for 200 l.

2. The earl of Derby counter-claimed the office of lord great chamberlain, with the fees, &c. but was not allowed.

3. The king's champion claimed his office as lord of Scrivellby manor in Lincolnshire; to perform the said office, and to have a gold cup and cover, with the horse on which he

he rides, the saddle, armour, and furniture, and twenty yards of crimson sattin—Allowed, except the 20 yards of sattin.

4. The said office counterclaimed by another branch of the said family, but not allowed.

5. The lord of the manor of Lytton, in Essex, claimed to make wafers for the king and queen, and to serve them up to their table, to have all the instruments of silver and other metal used about the same, with the linen, and certain proportions of ingredients, and other necessaries and liveries for himself and two men.—Allowed, and the service, with his consent, performed by the king's officers, and the fees compounded for 30 l.

6. The lord mayor and citizens of London claimed to serve the king with wine after dinner, in a gold cup, and to have the same cup and cover for his fee, and with twelve other citizens by them appointed, to assist the chief butler of England in the butlership, and to have a table on the left hand of the hall.—Not allowed in the reign of king James, because the liberties of the city were then seized into the king's hands: and yet they executed the office, *ex gratia*, and dined in the hall, and had a gold cup for their fee.

7. The said lord mayor and citizens of London claimed to serve the queen in like manner; and were only disallowed, at that time, for the same reason.

8. The mayor and burgessees of Oxford, by charter, claim to serve in office of butlership to the king with the citizens of London, with all fees thereunto belonging.—Allowed, and to have three maple cups for their fee; and also, *ex*

gratia regis, a large gilt bowl and cover.

9. The lord of the manor of Bardsolf, in Addington, Surrey, claimed to find a man to make a mess of grout in the king's kitchen, and therefore praying, that the king's master cook might perform that service.—Allowed, and the said lord of the manor brought it up to the king's table.

10. The lord of the manor of Ilmer, in Bucks, claimed to be marshal, surveyor, and conservator of his majesty's hawks in England, with divers fees, and a nomination of under-officers.—Not allowed, because not respecting the coronation, but left to take his course at law, if he thought fit.

11. The lord of the manor of Little Wilden, who at that time was also seized of the bailiwicks of keeper of the king's buckhounds, claimed to be keeper and master of the same, and to keep 24 buckhounds, and 16 harriers, and to have certain fees and liveries for himself and servants.—Disallowed, for the same reason as the former, but left to take his course at law.

12. The master of the king's great wardrobe, claimed to receive from the deputy a pall of cloth of gold, and to carry it to the altar for the king to offer, and that his deputy should attend near Garter king of arms, in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a gold crown embroidered on the left sleeve.—Not allowed, but left to take his course at law, if he thought fit.

13. The clerk of the great wardrobe, claimed to bring a rich pall of cloth of gold to be held over the king's head while he is anointed, as also the armil of cloth of tissue, and to attend near Garter king of arms,
in

in a robe of scarlet cloth, with a crown embroidered on the left sleeve.—Not allowed, but left to take his course at law, if he thought fit.

14. The master of the horse to the king, claimed to attend at the coronation as serjeant of the silver scullery, and to have all the silver dishes and plates served on that day to the king's table, with the fees thereto belonging, and to take assay of the king's meat at the kitchen dresser bar.—Not allowed, because not claimed heretofore; but left to make application to the king; who was pleased to allow the said service and fees, as the duke of Albemarle enjoyed them on the coronation of king Charles II. by virtue of the same post.

15. The lord of the manor of Nether Bilfington, Kent, claimed to present the king with three maple cups, by himself or deputy.—Allowed.

16. The lord of the manor and hundred of Wynfred, Dorset, claimed to serve the king with water for his hands, and to have the bason and ewer for his fee.—Not allowed, but left to make his application to the king, if he thought fit.

17. The duke of Norfolk, as the first earl of England, claimed to redeem the sword offered by the king at the altar, and to carry it before his majesty, in his return to his palace, and reservation of other rights and dignities, with fees, &c.

18. And also, as earl of Surry, claimed to carry the second sword before the king, with all privileges and dignities thereto belonging.—Neither of which allowed, the claims not being made out, and the same being disallowed at the last coronation.

19. The earl of Exeter, } As
20. Sir George Blundel, } seized
21. Thomas Snaggs, } of several parts of the barony of Bedford, respectively claimed to execute the office of almoner; and, as the fees of that office, to have the silver alms-bason, and the distribution of all the silver therein, and of the cloth spread for their majesties to walk on; as also the fine linen towel, a tun of wine, &c.—On reference to the king to appoint which of them he pleased, the earl was appointed, *pro hac vice*, with a *salvo jure* to the other two; but the silver dish, and the cloth from the throne in Westminster-hall to the west door of the abbey-church were only allowed.

22. The dean and chapter of Westminster claimed to instruct the king in the rites and ceremonies used at the coronation; to assist the archbishop in divine service; to have the custody of the coronation robes; to have robes for the dean and his three chaplains, and for sixteen ministers of the said church; the royal habits put off in the church; the several oblations, furniture of the church, canopy, staves and bells, and the cloth on which their majesties walk from the west door of the church to the theatre, &c.—Allowed, except the custody of the regalia; and the fees referred to the king's pleasure.

23. The church-wardens of St. Margaret's Westminster, claimed to have the cloth (lying in their parish) whereon the king goes in procession, for the use of the poor.

24. The vicar and church-wardens of St. Martin's in the fields, claimed a share in the said cloth,
for

for their poor.—Which claims were only read, and not admitted.

25. The earl marshal of England claimed to appease the debates that might arise in the king's house on this day; to keep the doors of the same, and of the abbey, &c. and to dispose of the places to the nobles, &c. with all fees belonging thereto.—Disallowed, as unprecedented: and several of the particulars being counter-claimed by the lord great chamberlain; but with a *salvo jure* to the earl marshal.

26. The lord of the manor of Ashlee, Norfolk, claimed to perform the office of the napery, and to have all the table-linen when taken away.—Not allowed, because that he had not the evidence ready to make it out, but with a *salvo jure*.

27. The earl of Derby, as seised in fee of the isle and castle of Pelham, and dominion of Man, claimed to present the king with two falcons on this day.—Which was allowed, and the falcons presented accordingly.

28. The earl of Kent claimed to carry the great spurs before the king: but not being made out was not allowed.

29. The same counter-claimed by the lord de Grey of Thyn, and allowed.

30. The same counter-claimed by the duke of Norfolk, as earl of Surrey: but disallowed for want of evidence, and because it was not admitted at the preceding coronation.

31. The barons of the cinque ports claimed to carry the canopy over the king, and to have the same with the staves and bells for their fees, and to dine in the hall on the king's right hand.—Allowed.

32. The lord of the manor of Scoulton, alias Bourdelies, Norfolk, claimed to be chief larderer; and to have for his fees the provisions remaining after dinner in the larder. Which office and fees, and also that of caterer, were likewise

33. Counter-claimed by the lord of the manor of Eston at the Mount, Essex; and on reference to the king, it appearing that other manors were also severally held by the same service, the former was appointed *pro hac vice*, with a *salvo jure* to the other.

34. The lord of the manor of Wirkfop, Nottingham, claimed to find the king a right hand glove, and to support the king's right arm while he holds the scepter.—Allowed.

35. Bishops of Durham, and Bath and Wells, claimed to support the king in the procession.—Allowed; the king having graciously consented thereto; and the bishops of London and Winchester being appointed to support the queen.

36. The lord of the manor of Fyngrieth, Essex, claimed to be chamberlain to the queen for the day, and to have the queen's bed and furniture, the basons, &c. belonging to the office; and to have a clerk in the exchequer to demand and receive the queen's gold, &c.—Disallowed, because not made out; but left to prosecute it at law, if he thought fit.

37. The lord of the manor of Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, claimed (as chief cup-bearer) to serve the king with the first cup of silver gilt, at dinner, and to have the cup for his fee.—Allowed.

38. The lord of the manor of Heydon, Essex, claimed to hold the bason and ewer to the king, by virtue

tue of one moiety, and the towel by virtue of another moiety of the said manor, when the king washes before dinner.—Allowed, as to the towel only.

39. The duke of Norfolk, as earl of Arundel, and lord of Keninghall-manor, Norfolk, claimed to perform by deputy the office of chief-butler of England, and to have for his fees the best gold cup and cover, with all the vessels and wine remaining under the bar, and all the pots and cups, except those of gold and silver, in the wine celler after dinner.—Allowed, with only the fee of a cup and ewer.

A full account of their majesties nuptials.

TH E early proofs given by his majesty, our present most gracious sovereign, that his only ambition was to be the father of his people, and that he was possessed of all the endowments requisite to fill so exalted a character, rendered the whole nation extremely impatient to see him united to a princess capable of making him as happy as he was desirous of making his people. As soon therefore, as they saw him, by his ascending the throne, at full liberty to listen to the dictates of his own royal heart, they bent all their thoughts towards finding out the princess most worthy of the love and affection of the best, as well as the greatest prince of Europe; not but that a few thought he might find in a subject one every way qualified to wear a crown, and made no difficulty of pointing her out. But while some were amusing themselves with accounts of his majesty having actually fixed his choice on this or that foreign princess, and others

with pamphlets, written for or against any connection with a subject, an extraordinary gazette appeared with the following intelligence, which agreeably put an end to all their conjectures, and convinced them, that even in the affairs of life which most nearly concerned his majesty's personal welfare he made that of his subjects the chief rule of his deliberations.

At the court at St. James's the 8th day of July, 1761.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most excellent majesty.

His royal highness the duke of York, archbishop of Canterbury, lord-chancellor, lord president, lord privy seal, lord chamberlain, duke of Bolton, duke of Leeds, duke of Bedford, duke of Rutland, duke of Queensberry, lord great chamberlain, duke of Newcastle, lord Steward, earl of Huntingdon, earl of Winchelsea, earl of Sandwich, earl of Shaftesbury, earl of Holderness, earl of Rochford, earl of Albemarle, earl of Godolphin, earl of Cholmondeley, earl of Kinnoul, earl of Bute, earl of Halifax, earl Waldegrave, earl of Bath, earl of Buckinghamshire, earl Powis, earl Harcourt, earl Cornwallis, earl of Hardwicke, earl of Egmont, earl of Thomond, viscount Falmouth, viscount Barrington, viscount Bateman, viscount Ligonier, viscount Royston, lord Berkley of Stratton, lord Sandys, lord Anson, lord Lyttelton, lord Melcombe, lord Grantham, Mr. Vice-chamberlain, Henry Legge, Esq; George Grenville, Esq; James Grenville, Esq; Mr. secretary Pitt, lord chief justice Willes, Master of the rolls, Henry Fox, Esq; Charles Townshend, Esq; Robert Nugent, Esq; Welbore Ellis, Esq. Sir Francis Dashwood.

His

His majesty being this day present in council, was pleased to make the following declarations, viz.

Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have, ever since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a princess for my consort; and I now, with great satisfaction, acquaint you, that, after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz; a princess distinguished by every eminent virtue and amiable endowment, whose illustrious line has constantly shewn the firmest zeal for the protestant religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me, and to my kingdoms, and which, I persuade myself, will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects.

Whereupon all the privy counsellors present made it their request to his majesty, that this his majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which his majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

W. S H A R P E.

The country of Mecklenburgh, which is about 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, is bounded on the north by the Baltic sea; by Brandenburg, on the east; by Lunenburgh, and Brandenburg, on the south; and by Holstein, on the west. Its ancient inhabitants were the famous Vandals, who formerly made so great a bustle in Europe,

and, at length, had their kingdom reduced to this dutchy, by the knights of the Teutonic order, the Poles, and the Brandenburgers. The Vandals were a rude barbarous people, who had settled in this country at least twelve hundred years before the birth of Christ. They formed it into a powerful kingdom, and preserved its title and dignity till 1163; when its monarch, Pribislaus II. was compelled to embrace the Christian religion, by Henry Lyon, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, and one of our king's ancestors, assisted by the duke of Pomerania. At this time the title of king of the Vandals was extinguished, and that of the prince of Mecklenburgh substituted in its stead; who became a vassal to the Duke of Bavaria. However, in 1349, the prince of Mecklenburgh, as he was called, was created a duke, and made a prince of the empire. The remnant of the Vandals united with the Mecklenburghers about the year 1429: after that time they were divided into 3 branches; viz. of Gustrow, Swerin, and Strelitz; but the extinction of that of Gustrow in 1688 occasioned a law-suit between the descendants of the two other branches, about the succession; which dispute continued till 1701, when a treaty of partition was made at Hamburg, and ratified by the emperor in the following manner: that the dutchy of Gustrow should go to the duke of Swerin, and that the duke of Strelitz should have the bishoprick of Katzelbourg secularized, and 40,000 crowns a year from the tolls of Boitzenbourg, and a voice in the diet of the empire.

The duke of Swerin's annual revenue amounts to 40,000*l.* and that

that of the duke of Strelitz to 15,000l. besides his domain. The country is fruitful, but unhealthy, and excessive cold in winter. It has often been the scene of war, particularly in the differences between Sweden and the empire, when its principal towns, viz. Bostock, (a sea port) Gustrow, Butzow, Wismar, Swerin, Domitz, and Gaddebusch, were several times taken by the Swedes, Danes, and Imperialists, and some battles fought near them. The country is able to raise a considerable body of troops; but they never had a sufficient number to repel any invader. The titles of both dukes are the same, viz. dukes of Mecklenburgh, princes of Wenden, Swerin and Ratzelburgh, lords of Rostock and Star-gard; which last was the name of the final branch of the Vandals. The established religion of the country is Lutheran. Imhoff, in his *Notitia Principes Germaniæ*, gives a large account of the genealogy of this family, which, he says, is lineally descended from the kings or leaders of the Vandals. Hubner, in his genealogy of the German princes, says, this family, if not the most ancient in Europe, is certainly one of the most noble in Germany. The branch of Strelitz is the second branch of the house of Mecklenburgh; but its duke is one of the secular princes of the empire, and takes his seat in the diet of Ratzelburgh. The late duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Adolphus Frederick III. dying unmarried, was succeeded by his nephew, (son to his brother Charles Lewis, who is dead) Adolphus Frederick IV. born May 4, 1738, who is not yet married; but has the following brothers and sisters:

1. Christina Sophia Albertina, born Dec. 6, 1735.

2. Charles Lewis Frederick, now a lieutenant-colonel in the Hanoverian foot-guards, born Dec. 10, 1741.

3. Ernest Gottlob Albert, born Aug. 27, 1742.

4. Sophia Charlotte, or Caroline, [our present most gracious queen] born May 16, 1744.

5. George Augustus, born Aug. 3, 1748.

The mother of this illustrious family, who died a little before the queen's marriage, was the princess Albertina Elizabeth, born Aug. 3, 1713, the daughter of Ernest Frederick, duke of Saxe-Hildbourghausen.

What his majesty was pleased to say concerning the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh, in his speech to the counsel, nay, his choice alone, being a sufficient character of her serene highness, people were now obliged to look out for other topics of conversation; and those were principally the manner in which the king first became acquainted with the extraordinary merit of her serene highness, and her person.

In regard to the first, a letter was immediately produced, which, it was said, her serene highness had written to the king of Prussia, on his entering the territories of her cousin the duke of Mecklenburgh Swerin, and which that monarch sent over to his late majesty, as a miracle of patriotism and good sense in so young a princess. The letter is as follows:

May it please your Majesty,

I am at a loss whether I shall congratulate or condole with you on your late victory; since the same success that has covered you with

laurels

laurels has overspread the country of Mecklenburgh with desolation. I know fire, that it seems unbecoming my sex, in this age of vicious refinement, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wish for the return of peace, I know you may think it more properly my province to study the arts of pleasing, or to turn my thoughts to subjects of a more domestic nature; but however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot resist the desire of interceding for this unhappy people.

It was but a very few years ago, that this territory wore the most pleasing appearance. The country was cultivated, the peasant looked cheerful, and the towns abounded with riches and festivity. What an alteration at present from such a charming scene! I am not expert at description, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but sure even conquerors themselves would weep at the hideous prospect now before me. The whole country, my dear country, lies one frightful waste, presenting only objects to excite terror, pity, and despair. The business of the husbandman and the shepherd are quite discontinued; the husbandman and the shepherd are become soldiers themselves, and help to ravage the soil they formerly occupied. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women, and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds or loss of limbs, rendered unfit for service, left at his door; his little children hang round him, ask an history of every wound, and grow themselves soldiers before they find strength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate insolence of either army as it

happens to advance or retreat. It is impossible to express the confusion, even those who call themselves our friends create. Even those from whom we might expect redress, oppress us with new calamities. From your justice therefore it is that we hope relief; to you even children and women may complain, whose humanity stoops to the meanest petition, and whose power is capable of repressing the greatest injustice.

I am, Sire, &c.

As to the princess's person, it is impossible, as it would be impertinent to repeat all the descriptions given of it. However, we cannot but mention the mean and scandalous advantage taken on this occasion of the well-natured credulity of his majesty's subjects. A print-seller was base enough to publish, as the true portrait of the princess, that of a celebrated English beauty, whose name he struck out of the plate to make room for that of her most serene highness.

While the public were thus employed in conning over arbitrary descriptions, and gazing on spurious prints of the future consort of their beloved monarch, his majesty himself was giving the proper directions for demanding and bringing over the princess in a manner suitable to his dignity, and his love for her serene highness. Lord Harcourt was named to make the demand of her serene highness; the dutchesses of Ancaſter and Hamilton, and the countess of Effingham, to take care of her person, and lord Anſon to command a gallant fleet that was to convoy her over to the English shore. The Carolina yacht was, with great ceremony, new named the Charlotte, in honour of her

her serene highness, by the principal lords of the admiralty and other noblemen, as well as the barges which were to bring her most serene highness down the Elbe, embellished with a profusion of carving and gilding, and manned with picked men, all richly and elegantly clothed in a red uniform, at his majesty's private expence; and the chapel royal ordered to be newly furnished in the most splendid and sumptuous manner.

In the mean time the fleet appointed to bring over her most serene highness put to sea on the 8th of August, and on the 14th lord Harcourt and the other lords and ladies sent on this important embassy arrived at Strelitz. The next morning at eleven, the earl of Harcourt performed the ceremony of asking in form her serene highness in marriage for the king his master. The moment the contract of marriage was signed, the cannon fired. Her royal highness was afterwards complimented by the states of the country, and the deputies of the towns. She dined at a separate table with the princess of Schwartzbourgh, her grand aunt, and the princess Sophia, her sister. Her royal highness was served by M. de Zesterfleth, grand marshal of the court, M. de Knefebeck, marshal of the court, and the misses Selter and Rauchar, ladies of the court. M. de Dewitz, privy counsellor of legation, did the honours of the table standing. His serene highness the duke dined with the English minister, and several ladies and gentlemen, at a large table in a saloon. Four tables of upwards of 160 covers were served in two other apartments. In the evening the gardens of the castle were illuminated with

above 40,000 lamps. Castle-street and the market were also illuminated. On the 16th there was a grand festival and entertainment. In short, the splendour of the court of Mecklenburg-Strelitz on this occasion was infinitely beyond the conception of those who attended the important occasion. Lord Harcourt was received there with a grandeur easier to be conceived than expressed. His lordship never stirred without a body-guard to attend him, which it is said, consisted of remarkably tall men, who made a formidable and handsome appearance.

On the 17th, her highness, accompanied by the reigning duke her brother, set out for Mirow, amidst the tears and prayers of all ranks of people, the poor in particular, whose zealous patroness she had always shewn herself. The 18th she arrived at Perleberg, where she was complimented by the count de Gotter, in the name of his Prussian majesty, who had ordered that no post money should be taken for any of the horses and carriages attending her highness; but when they got to the end of his territories, her most serene highness ordered a considerable sum of money to be given to the Prussian hunters who escorted her.

On the 19th, her most serene highness continued her journey by Leutzen for Ghorde, where she dined twice in public, and walked in the afternoon in the park. On the 22d, at seven o'clock in the evening, she arrived at Stade, under a general discharge of the cannon of the place, and amidst the acclamations of a vast number of people, both citizens and foreigners. The burghesses of Stade were assembled under arms, and lined the

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streets

streets through which her most serene highness passed. Some of the principal ladies of the town presented her with verses on her majesty's approaching nuptials on velvet cushions. At nine o'clock the whole town was illuminated, and several triumphal arches were erected in the principal streets; on which were placed many small lamps and inscriptions analogous to the feast. The same night their marks of public joy were reiterated. Next morning she set out for Cuxhaven; and about ten, her most serene highness embarked on board the yacht, amidst the acclamations of the people, accompanied by the duchesses of Ancaſter and Hamilton, the earl of Harcourt and lord Anſon. She was ſaluted by the whole ſquadron deſtined to convoy her to England. They were ranged on each ſide of the yacht. The moment ſhe entered her cabin, ſhe ſaluted the officers of the different ſhips, who had crowded the decks in order to have the pleaſure of ſeeing her, and were all charmed with her affable and polite behaviour.

In the boat in which her majesty crossed a branch of the Elbe, was fixed a table, covered with all ſorts of fruit. When croſſed, there being no houſe, huts were prepared for her attendants, and a grand tent for herſelf, where ſhe dined. The dinner at this place was provided for three hundred people, by his majesty's cooks, who came from Hanover for that purpoſe.

At Buxtehude her moſt ſerene highneſs was addreſſed by the fellowſhip of merchants adventurers of England, reſiding at Hamburgh, and gave them a moſt gracious answer,

On the 28th the fleet, having on

board her moſt ſerene highneſs, put to ſea, but as no diſpatches were received from it from that time till its arrival at Harwich, the court was in ſome concern leſt the tediousneſs of her voyage might affect her health: beſides, the day fixed for the coronation of his majesty, by a proclamation iſſued from the ſaid council, in which his majesty had declared his intentions to demand her ſerene highneſs in marriage, was drawing near, his majesty was deſirous that the ceremony of the nuptials might precede that of the coronation, ſo that freſh inſtructions, it is ſaid, were diſpatched to the admiral to ſail at all events, and to land his charge at any of the ports of Great Britain, where it could be done with ſafety. At length, after three different ſtorms, and being often in ſight of the Engliſh coaſt, and often in danger of being driven on that of Norway, the fleet with her moſt ſerene highneſs on board arrived at Harwich, Sep. 6th. Her moſt ſerene highneſs, during her tedious paſſage, continued in very good health and ſpirits, often diverting herſelf with playing on the harpſichord, praſtiſing Engliſh tunes, and endearing herſelf to thoſe who were honoured with the care of her perſon.

As it was night when the fleet arrived at Harwich, her moſt ſerene highneſs ſlept on board, and continued there till three in the afternoon the next day, during which time her route had been ſettled; and inſtructions received as to the manner of her proceeding to St. James's. After landing, ſhe was received by the mayor and aldermen of Harwich, in their uſual formalities. About five o'clock ſhe came to Colcheſter, and ſtopped

ped at the house of Mr. Enew, where she was received and waited upon by Mrs. Enew and Mrs. Rebow; but captain Best attended her with coffee, and lieut. John Seabear with tea. Being thus refreshed she proceeded to Witham, where she arrived at a quarter past seven, and stopped at Lord Abercorn's, and his lordship provided as elegant an entertainment for her as the time would admit. During supper, the door of the room was ordered to stand open, that every body might have the pleasure of seeing her most serene highness; and on each side of her chair stood the lords Harcourt and Anson. She slept that night at his lordship's house; and a little after twelve o'clock next day, her highness came to Rumford, where the king's coach and servants met her; and after stopping to drink coffee at Mr. Dutton's, where the king's servants waited on her, she entered the king's coach. The attendants of her highness were in three other coaches. In the first were some ladies of Mecklenburg, and in the last was her highness, who sat forward, and the duchesses of Ancaſter and Hamilton, backwards.

On the road she was extremely courteous to an incredible number of spectators on horse and foot gathered on this occasion, showing herself, and bowing to all who seemed desirous of seeing her, and ordered the coach to go extremely slow through the towns and villages as she passed, that as many as would might have a full view of her.

Thus they proceeded at a tolerable pace, to Stratford le Bow and Mile-end, where they turned up Dog-Row, and prosecuted their

journey to Hackney turnpike, then by Shoreditch church, and up Old-street to the city road across Islington, along the new road into Hyde-park, down Constitution-hill into St. James's park, and then to the garden gate of the palace, where she was received by all the royal family. She was handed out of the coach by the duke of York, and met in the garden by his majesty, who in a very affectionate manner raised her up and saluted her, as she was going to pay her obeisance, and then led her into the palace, where she dined with his majesty, the princess dowager, and the rest of the royal family, except the two youngest. After dinner her highness was pleased to shew herself with his majesty in the gallery and other apartments fronting the park. About eight o'clock in the evening the procession to the chapel began in the following order:

The Procession of the BRIDE.

Drums and trumpets.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Princess's Servants.

A Page.

A Quarter Waiter.

A Gent. Ush. bet. the 2 Sen. Heralds.

Vice Chamberlain.

Maids of Honour.

Ladies of the Bedchamb. not Peereſſes.

Peereſſes.

Unmarried Daughters of Peers.

The King's	The King's
Vice Chamber.	L. Chamberlain.

The BRIDE, in her nuptial habit, supported by their R. Highnesses the D. of York and Pr. William; her train

borne by ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls,

viz.

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Lady

Lady Sarah Lenox, L. Car. Ruffel,
L. Ann Hamilton, L. Eliz. Ker.
L. Har. Bentinck, L. C. Montagu.
L. Eliz. Keppel, L. L. Grenville,
L. Eliz. Harcourt, L. S. Strangeways.

Her serene Highness having been
in this manner conducted to the
chapel, the Lord Chamberlain and
Vice Chamberlain, with the two
Heralds, returned to wait upon his
Majesty.

The KING's Procession.

Drums and Trumpets as before.

The Knight Marshal.

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.
Knights of the Bath, not Peers;
wearing their collars.

Privy Counsellors, not Peers;
Comptroller of the | Treasurer of the
Household. | Household.

Barons.

Bishops.

Viscounts.

Earls.

The Lord Steward of the Household;
being an Earl.

Marquisses.

Dukes.

Norroy and Clarencieux, Kings of
Arms.

Two serj. | Ld. Privy Seal. | Two serj.
at arms. | Ld. President. | at arms.
Lord Chancellor.

Lord Archbp. of Canterbury.
Garter, principal King of Arms, with
his white rod or scepter, between
two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Earl Marshal.

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland.

His Royal Highness Pr. Frederick.

His Royal Highness Pr. Henry.

The Sword of State, borne by the
D. of Bedford, Knight of the

Garter, in his collar, be-
tween the L. Chamber-
lain and Vice-

Chamberlain.

The KING wearing his collar.
Capt. of the | Captain of | Capt. of the
Yeomen of | the | Band of
Guard. | Life Guard. | Pensioners.
The Gentlemen of the Bedchamb.
in waiting.

The Master of the Robes.

Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.
Gentlemen Pensioners.

The RETURN.

Drums and Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Queen's servants.

A Page.

A Quarter waiter.

A Gent. Usher between two Heralds.

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms.

Knights of the Bath, not Peers.

Privy Counsellors, not Peers.

Unmarried daughters of Peers.

Peereffes.

Peers as before.

Norroy and Clarencieux, Kings of
Arms.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord Archbp. of Canterbury.

Garter; between two Gent. Ushers.

The Earl Marshal.

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland.

His Royal Highness Pr. Frederick.

His Royal Highness Pr. Henry.

The Sword of State between the

Lord Chamberlain and

Vice Chamberlain.

The KING.

The three Captains of the Guard.

The Gent. of the Bedchamber in
waiting.

Master of the Rolls.

Two Grooms of the Bedchamber.

The QUEEN.

Conducted by the Lord Chamber-
lain and Vice-Chamberlain,

supported by their Royal
Highnesses the D. of York

and

and Pr. William, her
train borne as
before.

The Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-
Chamber in waiting.
Maids of Honour.
Gentlemen Pensioners.

The marriage ceremony was
performed by the Lord Archbp. of
Canterbury. The D. of Cumber-
land gave her hand to his majesty,
and immediately on the joining
their hands, the Park and Tower
guns were fired.

Their majesties, after the cere-
mony, sat on one side of the altar
on two state chairs under a canopy ;
her R. H. the Princess Dowager of
Wales sat facing them on a chair of
state on the other side, all the rest of
the royal family on stools, and all
the peers, peeresses, bishops, and
foreign ministers (including M.
Bussy) on benches. There was af-
terwards a public drawing room,
but no persons presented. The
houses in the cities of London and
Westminster were illuminated, and
the evening concluded with the ut-
most demonstrations of joy.

The nobility of Ireland, having
previous to this ceremony revived
the dispute about the precedence of
the Irish peers walking at the wed-
ding of their majesties, the king di-
rected, that the privy council should
enquire, and report the precedents
as they happened upon similar oc-
casions, upon which report the
Irish peers and peeresses were ad-
mitted to walk, and were mar-
shalled in the procession, together
with the peers and peeresses of Great
Britain, according to their respec-
tive degrees, taking place of the
British nobility of inferior rank.

The following anthem, composed

by Dr. Boyce, was performed on
this occasion.

A GRAND FESTIVAL SYMPHONY.

Chorus.

' The King shall rejoice in thy
' strength, O Lord ; exceedingly
' glad shall he be of thy salvation.'
Duet by Mr. Savage and Mr. Cooper.

' Thou hast given him his heart's
' desire, and hast not denied him
' the request of his lips.'

Chorus repeated.

*Solo by a Boy, accompanied by Mr.
Vincent on the hautboy.*

' Blessed is the man that hath a
' virtuous wife, for the number of
' his days shall be doubled.'

*Solo by Mr. Mence, accompanied by
Mr. Weideman on the German
flute.*

' A virtuous woman is a crown
' to her husband, her price is far
' above rubies.

' Strength and honour are her
' cloathing, and she shall rejoice in
' the time to come.'

Solo by Mr. Beard.

' Hearken, O daughter, consider,
' and incline thine ear, forget
' thine own people and thy father's
' house.

' So shall the king have pleasure
' in thy beauty.

' Instead of thy fathers thou shalt
' have children, whom thou mayst
' make princes in all lands.'

Chorus.

' Children are an heritage of the
' Lord, and the fruit of the womb
' is his reward.

' Lo thus shall they be blessed
' that fear the Lord.'

On the 9th, the day after the
ceremony, there was the most nu-
merous levee of the peers and peer-
esses, and gentlemen of the first

[P] 3 distinction,

distinction, with the foreign ministers all in their grand dresses, that had ever been seen, to pay their compliments to their majesties on their nuptials, and at night a most splendid ball, which was opened by the duke of York and the princess Augusta.

On the 14th, the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the city of London, in new mazarine silk gowns lined with fur, presented an humble address of congratulation to their majesties on this joyful occasion; and the same day the chancellor and university of Cambridge presented their address, and were most graciously received.

The same night about a quarter after six, their majesties, with most of the royal family, went to Drury-lane playhouse, to see the Rehearsal. Their majesties went in chairs, and the rest of the royal family in coaches, attended by the horse guards. His majesty was preceded by the duke of Devonshire his lord chamberlain, and the Hon. Mr. Finch, vice chamberlain; and her majesty was preceded by the duke of Manchester, her majesty's lord chamberlain, and lord Cantalupo her vice chamberlain, the earl of Harcourt her master of the horse, and by the duchess of Ancafter, and the countess of Effingham. It is almost inconceivable the crowds of people that waited in the streets, quite from St. James's to the playhouse to see their majesties. It is said the crowd pressed so violently upon her majesty's chair, that she discovered some signs of fear; but upon entering the playhouse she presently recollected herself, and behaved with great gaiety the whole night after. Never was seen so

brilliant a house, the ladies being mostly dressed in the cloaths and jewels they wore at the royal marriage. The house was full almost as soon as the doors were open, so that out of the vast multitude present, not a fiftieth part got in, to the infinite disappointment and fatigue of many thousands. There was a prodigious deal of mischief done at the doors of the house; several genteel women, who were imprudent enough to attempt to get in, had their cloaks, caps, aprons, handkerchiefs, all torn off; the great crowd and want of fresh air brought to the people's minds the condition of those unhappy people, who were suffocated in the black hole at Calcutta in the East Indies.* A girl was killed, and a man so trampled on that he recovered with much difficulty.

On Wednesday the chancellor and university of Oxford presented their address: and both universities seemed to have vied with each other in making the most illustrious appearance on this happy event; there being a greater number of persons of high rank and eminence attending the presentation of their respective addresses, than has been known on any former occasion.

The playhouses likewise vied with each other on this occasion. On the 25th their majesties and the royal family went to Covent Garden theatre to see the Beggar's Opera, with which her majesty appeared highly delighted. On this occasion two magnificent boxes were prepared; one for their majesties of a cherry coloured velvet, the festoon enriched with a silver embroidery, lace, and fringe; in the centre was represented two hymeneal torches

* See Annual Register, 1758, p. 278.

WHEREAS we have resolved,
by the favour and blessing
of Almighty God, to celebrate the
[P] 4 solem-

solemnity of our royal coronation upon Tuesday the twenty-second day of September next, at our palace at Westminster; and forasmuch as by the ancient customs and usages, as also in regard of divers tenures of sundry manors, lands, and other hereditaments, many of our loving subjects do claim; and are bound to do and perform divers several services on the said day, and at the time of the coronation, as, in times precedent, their ancestors, and those from whom they claim, have done and performed at the coronation of our famous progenitors and predecessors: We therefore, out of our princely care for the preservation of the lawful rights and inheritances of our loving subjects, whom it may concern, have thought fit to give notice of, and publish our resolutions therein; and do hereby give notice of, and publish the same accordingly; and we do hereby further signify, that by our commission under our great seal of Great Britain, we have appointed and authorized our most dearly beloved brother and counsellor Edward duke of York [with all the other members of the privy council] or any five or more of them, to receive, hear and determine, the petitions and claims which shall be to them exhibited by any of our loving subjects in this behalf; and we shall appoint our said commissioners for that purpose to sit in the painted chamber of our palace at Westminster, upon Tuesday the twenty-first day of this instant July, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and, from time to time, to adjourn, as to them shall seem meet, for the execution of our said commission, which we do thus publish, to the intent that all such persons, whom it may any ways con-

cern, may know when and where to give their attendance for the exhibiting of their petitions and claims, concerning the services before mentioned to be done and performed unto us at our said coronation: and we do hereby signify unto all and every of our subjects, whom it may concern, that our will and pleasure is, that we do hereby strictly charge all persons, of what rank or quality soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the said day or time of our coronation, that they do duly give their attendance accordingly, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they, or any of them, are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons by ourselves, under our hand, to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.

Given at the court at St. James's, the 8th day of July, 1761, in the first year of our reign.

The Monday following between eleven and twelve o'clock, the officers of arms, serjeants at arms, and others, mounted their horses, and at Westminster-hall gate, Windsor herald (after the trumpets had thrice sounded) read the above proclamation aloud; which being done, a procession was made to Temple-bar (where the constables of the city and liberty of Westminster retired, and were replaced by those of the city of London, the city marshal attending) in the following order:

A party

A party of constables, with their staves, to clear the way.

High constable of Westminster with his staff.

Knight marshal's men two and two. Drums two and two.

Trumpets two and two.

Serjeant trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace.

Bluemantle and Rouge Dragon pursuivants, in their coats of his majesty's arms.

Rouge Croix pursuivant, in his coat of his majesty's arms, having a serjeant at arms on his left hand.

Lancaster herald, in his coat and collar, having a serjeant at arms on his left hand.

Windfor herald, in his coat and collar, between two serjeants at arms.

A party of constables to close the procession.

At the end of Chancery-lane Lancaster herald made proclamation; and lastly at the Royal Exchange (in change time) Rouge Croix pursuivant proclaimed it a third time, which ended with loud acclamations of multitudes of people present.

After the king's nuptials, another proclamation was published, to give notice, that it was his majesty's intention, her majesty should be crowned at the same time and place. Upon this occasion Westminster-hall was laid open from end to end, and every thing it lately contained, entirely removed, except the floor and steps of the King's Bench court. A new boarded floor was likewise laid from the north gate up the middle of the hall to those steps, covered with matting. On each side was built a large gallery, the bottom about five feet from the ground, and contain-

ing eight benches, covered also with matting for the spectators. Over this was erected a second gallery, not so wide, but of the same length, viz. that of the open part of the hall, when the King's Bench court subsisted; but what must at first sight appear very frightful, a third gallery was fixed as it were in the roof, and supported by those beams, which are decorated at the ends with cherubims; it did not run quite the same length as the others, nor was it so wide, as may be imagined, from its being placed in so narrow a part of the building. Between the first gallery and the floor were contrived on each side, large closets or pantries, with double doors, answering the purpose of side boards, cellars, &c. as well as to contain the plates, dishes, and other things wanted by the company and waiters. In a space, left between these pantries and the platform up the middle of the hall, the tables were placed for that part of the company to dine at, who had not the honour to be at the king's table. His majesty, with his queen, nobility, great officers of state, &c. dined on the elevated part of the hall, where is kept the court of King's Bench. The whole was lighted by fifty-two large chandeliers, each ornamented at the top with a gilt imperial crown. The lower gallery was accommodated with a curious sluice, of an admirable contrivance, for the reception of urinary discharges. Over the north gate, which was opposite the king's table, a large balcony was put up, for the trumpets, the kettle-drums, and other music, and in the centre over them was fixed an organ. It was under this music, that the champion, attended by the lord high constable, and the earl marshal,

shal, all on horseback, made their entry into the hall. The procession entered at the west door of the abbey: marched on a platform up the great middle isle to the choir, the front of which was covered with scarlet; the organ was not taken down, but no alteration made to the arch under it.

A platform was likewise erected from the upper end of Westminster-hall, where the procession commenced, and continued through New Palace-yard, Parliament-street, and Bridge-street, into King-street, and so round to the west door of the abbey to the choir, where his majesty was crowned; and in view of this platform, the houses on each side were lined with scaffolding, the seats on which were let at exorbitant prices. The front seats in the galleries of the abbey, were let at ten guineas each, and those in commodious houses along the procession, at no less prices. The prices in the ordinary houses were from five guineas to one

guinea, so that one little house in Coronation-row, after the scaffolding was paid for, cleared 700 l. and some large houses upwards of 1000 l. In the coronation theatres, as they were called, being a sort of large booths, capable of containing from 12 to 1500 seats, the prices were beyond all precedent. However some, who fitted up houses or scaffolds on this occasion, lost considerably by outbidding their market. The ground-rent to build the scaffolding on was proportionably extravagant. That in the broad sanctuary, let at 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. per foot. That within the rails, inclosing the abbey, let at 5 l. 5 s. per foot*.

We need not wonder at the great and universal eagerness to see this grand spectacle, when we consider how unlikely it was that many of those who were capable of it should ever see the like again. As an instance of this eagerness, it was reported that a gentleman was prevailed on to take a room for his lady

* On consulting Stow, Speed, and other antiquarians with regard to the prices formerly given, it appears that the prices of a good place at the coronation of the conqueror was a blank: and probably the same at that of his son William Rufus. At Henry I. it was a crocard; and at Stephen's and Henry the II. a pollard. At Richard's; and king John's, who was crowned frequently, it was a fufkin; and at Henry III. to a dodkin. In the reign of Edward the coins begin to be more intelligible, and we find that for seeing his coronation a *Q* was given, or the half of a ferling, or farthing; which is the fourth part of a sterling or penny. At Edward II. it was a farthing, and at his son's Edward III. a halfpenny, which was very well given. In Richard the II.'s thoughtless reign it was a penny, and continued the same at that of Henry IV. At Henry V. it was two pennys, or the half of a grossus or groat; and the same at that of Henry VI. though during his time, coronations were so frequent, that the price was brought back to the penny or halfpenny, and sometimes they were seen for nothing. At Edward IV. it was again the half groat; nor do we find it raised at those of Richard III. or Henry VII. At that of Henry VIII. it was the whole groat, or grossus; nor was it altered at those of Edward VI. and queen Mary; but at queen Elizabeth's it was a teston or tester. At those of James I. and Charles I. a shilling was given; which was advanced to half a crown at those of Charles II. and James II. At king William's and queen Anne's it was a crown; and at George I. was seen by many for the same price. At George II. some gave half a guinea.

at the rate of one hundred and forty guineas; but the appointment of the solemnity of the coronation falling unhappily exactly at the time when she expected to be delivered, she had farther prevailed on her husband, to let a skilful man midwife, nurse, &c. attend her, and to hire an additional withdrawing-room, lest the great hurry of the day should bring on her labour, when it would be impossible for her to be carried away without endangering her life.

The attention of the committee of council appointed to consider of the coronation to prevent accidents, and of the board of works, to whose inspection all the erections on this occasion were made subject, cannot be too much applauded. The committee's first care was to prevent accidents by fire; and as it was apprehended that the joy of the people upon the arrival of their queen, would naturally be expressed by bonfires and illuminations, the lord great chamberlain, the earl marshal, the dean and chapter of Westminster, and the surveyor general of his majesty's works, were ordered to give the necessary directions as to them respectively appertained, that no bonfires should be made, nor any fireworks played off in any part of Westminster, from Whitehall to Millbank, and from thence to Buckingham-gate, round the south-west part of the artillery ground, till seven days after the coronation; and by another order, all fires were forbidden to be lighted on the day of the coronation, in, under, or near any part of the scaffolding on any pretence whatever; and in case there should be a necessity for people to go under the scaffolding with lights,

that they should be obliged to make use of lanthorns. By these wise precautions, all terrors from fire, which might have affected many persons, were removed. The board of works carefully surveyed all the scaffoldings erected on the occasion, not only for the procession itself, but for the spectators, and ordered such of the latter to be pulled down, as were judged insufficient in point of strength, or found to jut out so far as to obstruct the prospect or passage. And to prevent accidents by the stoppages of coaches, &c. on the day of the coronation, notice was given, that a way was made for them to pass thro' Parliament-street, cross the New and Old Palace yards; and they were ordered, as soon as discharged, to proceed on directly to Millbank, and from thence to Hyde Park corner, without making any stop; and it was further commanded, that none but the coaches of peers, peeresses, and others, who attended the solemnity, should pass that way after 7 o'clock that morning nor any whatever after nine; and in the evening the coaches were to return the same way; but no coaches were permitted to pass back by any of those ways till after their majesties returned to St. James's.

Information having also been given to the lords of his majesty's honourable privy council, that the hackney coachmen and chairmen had entered into a combination not to work their coaches and chairs on that day, without exorbitant rates, their lordships caused an order to be published, requiring all hackney-coachmen, and chairmen, to be out with coaches and chairs by four in the morning,

ing, and faithfully to perform their duty without making any exorbitant demands, upon pain of being proceeded against with the utmost severity. But as working their way thro' the great crowds, with which this solemnity was like to be attended, could not fail subjecting both coachmen and chairmen to infinite troubles, and the latter to great fatigue and danger, they threatened not to ply at all; by which means many persons would lose the pleasure of seeing the procession, and not a few of those, who made part of it, would find it extremely difficult to reach the places they were to assemble at; it was therefore thought prudent to take a middle course on the occasion; and accordingly one of the most eminent sedan makers assured the chairmen, in a most affable advertisement, that the nobility and gentry would consider them properly, if they would but leave it entirely to themselves. This notice had the desired effect. The chairmen gave due attendance, and were generously paid, A guinea for a set-down from any of the squares at the court end of the town to Westminster-abbey and hall, and places adjacent, was grudged by few; nor does it appear that any of those who might grudge such high prices, complained to the board for regulating hackney coachmen and chairmen; the said board, in consequence of an order from the coronation committee, having given notice that they would have three or four extraordinary meetings to hear and determine such complaints. Indeed it might seem unreasonable, that any one set of men should be debarred setting a just value on their labours, when others took the most

extravagant prices for what cost them little or nothing; for on the day of the coronation, many spectators were glad to give sixpence for a glass of water, a shilling for a roll, and so in proportion for other refreshments. The day before the coronation, the call for horses to bring people to town, and of coaches to set them down at the places they had taken to see the coronation, was so great, that many were obliged to walk several miles, and some, after coming a great way on the occasion, to return home without having been able to satisfy their curiosity.

The military officers were also appointed their proper stations, Sir John Mordaunt's light horse patrolled the streets all the day and night, to prevent disorders; Sir Robert Rich's dragoons were placed at Charing Cross, St. James's square, and in the Park, at the end of George street, for the same purpose. The soldiers on duty were ranged in such a manner, that no obstruction whatever attended the ceremony; the nearest hospitals were cleared too as much as possible for the reception and speedy relief of the unfortunate, in case that any accident had happened.

A proclamation was also published at the Royal Exchange, commanding all magistrates, peace-officers, &c. to preserve the peace on the coronation day; in consequence of which the justices of the peace for Westminster, ordered the constables of their districts to patrol the streets where the scaffolding was built on the nights of the 21st and the 22d, and for seven nights after, and to apprehend all persons throwing squibs, crackers, &c.

Such were the wise regulations that those worthy personages, to whom the conduct of this most magnificent ceremony was entrusted, caused to be published from time to time; and the measures they pursued were attended with the desired effect; for notwithstanding the greatness of the crowd, the absence of so many persons from home, and the great and universal rejoicing made to solemnize this august ceremony, no accident of any kind happened, which it was possible for human wisdom to prevent.

At length, Tuesday the 22d of September, the day appointed for this august solemnity, being arrived, their majesties and the princess dowager repaired in the morning through the Park from St. James's in chairs, and their attendants in coaches, to Westminster-hall, where they arrived by nine, much sooner than a great many who were to assist at the procession.

His majesty retired into the court of wards, and her majesty into the Black Rod's room; where they continued until the officers of arms ranged the procession into order, and brought the persons down from the court of Requests, Painted Chamber, and House of Lords, into Westminster-hall.

Their majesties being there

seated at the upper end of it, under their states (her majesty's chair being upon the left side of his majesty) and being attended by the duke of Ancafter, lord great chamberlain of England, the duke of Bedford, lord high constable, and the earl of Effingham, earl marshal, and by the great officers, the four swords and spurs were presented; and laid upon the table before his majesty.

Then the dean and prebendaries of Westminster, in a solemn procession brought from the Abbey the Holy Bible, with the following regalia belonging to his majesty, St. Edward's crown upon a cushion of velvet laced with gold, the orb with a cross, the scepter with a dove, the scepter with the cross, and St. Edward's staff; as likewise the regalia of her majesty, her crown on the like cushion, her scepter with the cross, and the ivory rod with the dove; which were severally laid before their majesties. All which where afterwards, by his majesty's command, delivered to the lords who are hereafter mentioned to have borne them.

About eleven of the clock the procession was begun on foot from the hall to the abbey of Westminster, upon a way raised for that purpose, floored with boards, covered with blue cloth, and railed on each side, in the following manner:

The King's herb woman, followed by six maids, srewing the way with sweet herbs.

The dean's beadle of Westminster, with his staff.

The high constable of Westminster, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.
A sife.

Four drums.

The drum-major.

Eight trumpets.

A kettle-drum.

Eight trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter.

The six clerks in chancery, in gowns of black flowered sattin, with black silk loops, and tufts upon the sleeves.

The closet-keeper of the chapel royal.

The king's chaplains, four a-breast.

The two sheriffs of London.

Thirteen aldermen of London below the chair, in their scarlet gowns.

The recorder of London, single.

The aldermen above the chair, wearing their gold chains.

Eleven masters in chancery, in rich gowns.

The King's three younger serjeants at law, in scarlet gowns, their caps in their hands.

The King's attorney-general, Charles Pratt, Esq;

The King's ancient serjeant, David Poole, Esq;

Gentlemen of the privy chamber.

Barons of the exchequer and justices of both benches, in their judges robes of scarlet, with their caps in their hands, the juniors first, two and two.

Chief baron of the exchequer, in his scarlet robe, with the collar of SS of gold.

Children of the choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Serjeant of the vestry. Serjeant porter, in scarlet gowns.

Children of the chapel royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices, with their music books.

The organ blower. The groom of the vestry.

Gentlemen of the chapel royal, in scarlet mantles.

The sub-dean of the chapel royal, in a scarlet gown turned up with black velvet.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and copes, with their caps in their hands.

The master of the jewel-house, with one of his officers going by him, both in scarlet.

Bath king of arms in his habit of the order, and carrying his coronet in his hand.

Knights of the Bath, under the degree of peers, in the full habits and collars of their order, two and two, carrying their caps and feathers in their hands.

Pursuivant at arms, Blanch Lyon.

Privy-counsellors, not peers, amongst them the master of the rolls.

His majesty's vice chamberlain, William Finch, Esq;

Rouge Croix, [Pursuivants at arms] Rouge Dragon.

Baronesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Barons, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Blue mantle. [Heralds] Portcullis.

Bishops, in their rochets; their square caps in their hands.

Arundel herald, with his coat and collar of SS. [Heralds] Blanch Courfier, with his collar of SS. gold chain and badge.

Viscountesses, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Viscounts, in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Brunswick herald, in his coat, [Heralds] Lancaster, with his coat and collar, gold chain and badge. lar.

Countesses in their robes of estate; their coronets in their hands.

Earls

Earls in their robes of estate, except such as carried any of the regalia ; their coronets in their hands.

The lord steward of the household ; being an earl.

Windfor, in his coat and collar * [Heralds] York, in his coat and collar.

Marchionesses, in their robes of estate ; their coronets in their hands.

Marquisses, in their robes of estate ; their coronets in their hands.

Richmond, in his coat and collar [Heralds] Chester, in his coat and collar.

Duchesses in their robes of estate ; their coronets in their hands.

Dukes, in their robes of estate ; their coronets in their hands.

The lord chamberlain of the household, duke of Devonshire.

Provincial kings of arms :

Ulster, with his coat, collar, and badge ; his coronet in his hand.	Clarencieux, with his coat, collar and badge ; his coronet in his hand.	Norroy, with his coat, collar and badge ; his coronet in his hand.
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Lord privy seal, in his robes of estate ; his coronet in his hand, earl Temple.	Lord president, in his robes of estate ; his coronet in his hand, earl of Granville.
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Lord chancellor, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand, bearing the purse, lord Henley.

Lord archbishop of Canterbury, in his rochet ; with his cap in his hand, Dr. Thomas Secker.

Two gentlemen of the privy chamber, in crimson velvet mantles, lined with white sarcenet, and faced with minivor powdered with ermin, their hats in their hands, representing the dukes of

Aquitaine,

Sir William Breton,

Normandy,

Sir Tho. Robinson, Bart.

The Queen's vice chamberlain, lord viscount Cantalupe.

Two gentlemen ushers.

The ivory rod with the dove, borne by the earl of Northampton, in his robes of estate.

The Queen's lord chamberlain, duke of Manchester, in his robes, with his coronet and staff in his hand.

The scepter with the cross, borne by the duke of Rutland in his robes of estate.

The Queen's crown, borne by the duke of Bolton, in his robes of estate.

TWO
sERJEANTS
aT aRMs.

The QUEEN,

In her royal robes (on her head a circlet of gold adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by sixteen barons of the cinque ports ; her train supported by her royal highness prince's Augusta, in her robes of estate, assisted by six earls daughters.

TWO
sERJEANTS
aT aRMs.

Bishop of Lincoln.

Lady Mary Grey,

Lady Selina Hastings,

Lady Eliz. Montague,

Lady Heneage Finch,

Lady Jane Stuart,

Lady Mary Douglas.

Princess's coronet, borne by the marquis of Carnarvon,

Duchess of Ancafer, mistress of the robes.

Two women of her majesty's bed-chamber.

The King's regalia.

St. Edward's staff, borne by the Duke of Kingston, in his robes.

The golden spurs, borne by the earl of Suffex, in his robes.

The scepter with the cross, borne by the duke of Marlbro', in his robes.

The third sword, borne by the earl of Sutherland, in his robes.

Curtana, borne by the earl of Lincoln, in his robes.

The second sword, borne by the earl of Suffolk, in his robes.

Usher of the green rod.

Usher of the white rod.

Lord

20. gent. pensioners.

20. gent. pensioners.

Lord mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace, Sir Matt. Blackiston.	Lyon king of arms of Scotland, carrying his crown in his hand, John Camp- bell Hooke, Esq;	Garter principal king of arms, his crown in his hand, Ste. Mart. Leake, Esq;	Gentleman Usher of the black rod, with his rod, Sir Septimus Robin- son.
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The lord great chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, and coronet and white staff in his hands, duke of Ancafter:

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by ———

His royal highness the duke of York, in his robes of estate, and coronet in his hand; his train borne by colonel Brudenell.

Earl marshal, in his robes, with his co- ronet and earl mar- shal's staff, earl of Effingham.	The sword of state*, borne by the earl of Huntingdon, in his robes.	Lord high constable of England, in his robes, with his coronet and staff, duke of Bed- ford.	High constable of Scotland, in his robes, with his coronet and staff, earl of Errol.
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Agentleman carrying the staff of the lord high steward.	The scepter with the dove, borne by the duke of Richmond, in his robes.	St. Edward's crown, borne by the lord high steward in his robes, earl Talbot.	The orb, borne by the duke of Somerset, in his robes.	Agentleman carrying the coronet of the lord high steward.
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Serjeants at arms.	The paten, by the bp. of Rochester.	The bible, car- ried by the bp. of Carlisle.	The chalice, by the bp. of Cbeſter.	Serjeants at arms.
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Gent. Pensioners.	Bp. of Hereford.	The K I N G,	Bp. of Durham.	Gent. Pensioners.
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In his royal robes (on his head a cap of estate adorned with jewels) going under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by sixteen barons of the cinque ports; his train supported by six lords, eldest sons of peers.

Viscount Mandeville, Lord Howard, Lord Beauchamp,	Marquis of Hartington, Lord Grey, Lord Newnham
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And, at the end of it, the master of the robes, Hon. James Brudenell.

Standard bearer of the band of gentlem. pen- sioners.	Captain of the yeomen of the guard, in his robes.	Captain of the horse in wait- ing, in his robes.	Captain of the band of gent. pensioners, in his robes.	Lieut. of the band of gen- tlemen pen- sioners.
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A gentleman of the king's bed-chamber.

Two grooms of the bed-chamber.

Ensign of the yeomen of the guard.	Lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard.
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Exempts.	The yeomen of the guard.	Exempts.
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The clerk of the cheque to the yeomen of the guard.

N. B. *All the Peers in the Procession, were in their Robes of Estate; and being Knights of the Garter, Thistle, or Bath, wore the Collars of their respective Orders.*

* The King's sword of state having, by some mistake, been left behind at St. James's, the lord mayor's sword was carried before the King by the earl of Huntingdon, in its stead; but when the procession came into the abbey, the sword of state was found placed upon the altar.

About half an hour after one, their majesties entered the abbey, and were received by the choir, singing the first anthem, taken out of the cxxiid Psalm, *I was glad, &c.* in the mean time their majesties went to their seats on the east side of the throne—The archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. SECKER) made the recognition in these words, *Sirs, I here present unto you King GEORGE the third, the undoubted King of this realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?* Whereupon the nobility and people signified their willingness and joy by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out, *God save King GEORGE the third.*

The second anthem was then sung, Psalm xxi. verses 1, 2, 5, 6, *The king shall rejoice, &c.*

The first oblation was then made by the king, being a pall, or altar-cloth of gold, and an ingot, or wedge of gold, of one pound weight; the queen also offered a pall of gold. After which their majesties took their seats on the south side of the altar. The regalia were severally presented to the archbishop at the altar, and the great officers retired to their seats.

The litany was sung by Dr. Keene, bishop of Chester, and Dr. Ashburnham, bishop of Chichester, the choir singing the responses to the organ.

The archbishop began the communion service, and after the commandments, read the prayer for the king, as the collect for that day's solemnity, *Almighty God, whose kingdom is everlasting, &c.* The bishop of Rochester read the epistle, 1 Pet.

ii. verses 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.—And the bishop of Litchfield read the gospel, St. Matthew xxii. verses 15 to 22 inclusive.

The archbishop began the Nicene creed, which the choir sung.

Dr. Drummond, bishop of Salisbury (nominated to the see of York) then began his sermon, and preached from 1 Kings x. ver. 9. *Blessed be the LORD thy God which delighteth in thee, to set thee on the throne of Israel: because the LORD loved Israel for ever, therefore made he thee king to do judgment and justice.* The sermon was printed.

At the beginning of the sermon his majesty put on his cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine.

Sermon being ended, the archbishop went to the king and read the declaration against transubstantiation, and the authority of the church of Rome, which his majesty repeated, and afterwards signed the same.

His majesty then took the coronation oath.

The third anthem, or *Veni Creator*, or *Come Holy Ghost*, was then sung, after which the archbishop read the anointing prayer; which being ended, the choir sung the well known coronation anthem, *Zadoc the priest*, composed by Mr. Handel. After which his majesty removed to St. Edward's chair; and the unction was performed by the archbishop, four knights of the garter holding a pall over his majesty during the anointing, viz. the duke of Devonshire, earl of Northumberland, earl of Hertford, and earl Waldegrave, and then the archbishop standing up, said a blessing over his majesty.

The fifth anthem sung, Psalm lxxiv. ver. 9. and Psalm xviii. ver. 51. *Behold, O God, our defender, and look upon the face of thine anointed. Great prosperity givest thou unto thy king, and wilt shew loving kindness to thine anointed for evermore. Hallelujab.*

The spurs were then presented, and his majesty girt with the sword, which was afterwards offered and redeemed. His majesty was invested with the ermill, the purple robe and orb, and afterwards the ring was put on the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand by the archbishop, and the orb was returned to the altar.

The marquis of Rockingham, deputy to the duke of Norfolk, as lord of the manor of Worktop, presented a right-hand glove to his majesty, who, putting it on, received from the archbishop the scepter with the cross, and afterwards the scepter with the dove, into his left hand; and the marquis afterwards supported his majesty's right hand, as occasion required.

The king sitting in king Edward's chair, the archbishop then set the crown on the king's head, about half an hour after 3 o'clock, at the sight whereof the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried *God save the King*, the trumpets sounded, and by a signal given, the guns in the park were fired in an instant: the peers put on their coronets; the dukes of Normandy and Aquitaine their hats; the bishops, knights of the Bath, and judges their caps; and the kings of arms their crowns.

The sixth anthem sung, Psalm cxlvii. ver. 12. — — Isaiah xxxii. ver. 1. — — Psalm xlvi. v. 7. — — Psalm xxi. ver. 23. — — *Praise the LORD O Jerusalem, &c.* — — Then the archbishop presented the bible, and pronounced the benediction; and his majesty kissed the bishops, kneeling before him.

Whilst *Te Deum* was singing, his majesty was enthroned; whereupon the bishops performed their homage, and then the temporal lords; first, his royal highness the duke of York, and his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, each for himself. Then the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain, pronounced the words of the homage for all the dukes; the marquis of Rockingham, for the marquises; earl Talbot, lord high steward, for the earls; viscount Say and Sele, for the viscounts; and lord Henley, lord high chancellor, for the barons; every peer likewise taking off his coronet, touched the king's crown, and kissed his left cheek.

During the homage, his majesty delivered the scepter, with the cross, to the marquis of Rockingham (officiating as lord of the manor of Worktop) to hold.

In the mean time, medals of his majesty and the queen were thrown about by the treasurer of the household.

The coronation of his majesty being finished, the queen removed from her seat on the south side the area, to a chair placed before the altar, and was anointed (four ladies holding a pall over her majesty) and afterwards invested with the ring, and crowned by the archbishop: upon which the peeresses put

put on their coronets. The archbishop then delivered the scepter into her right hand, and the ivory rod into her left hand.

Whilst the medals * were scattered, and the homage performed, the eighth anthem was sung, as a conclusion of the king's coronation, *The Lord is arisen, &c.* Psalm lxxxiv. ver. 11.—Psalm xx. ver. 6.—Psalm xxi. ver. 7, 8.—Psalm lxxxv. ver. 6.—Psalm lxxii. ver. 18, 19. and at the end of this anthem, the drums beat, the trumpets sounded, and the people shouted, *God save king George the third. Long live king George. May the king live for ever.*

Then the choir sung the ninth anthem, from Psalm xiv. ver. 1, 10, 14, 15, 16.—Psalm xlv. ver. 11, 17.—Psalm cxlvii. ver. 12.—Isaiah xlix. ver. 23. *My heart is inditing, &c.*

Then the archbishop began the offertory, *Let your light so shine, &c.* after which the choir sung,—*Let my prayer come up into thy presence as incense, and let the lifting up of my hands be as an evening sacrifice.* Whilst this was singing the king made his offerings of bread and

wine, and a mark of gold; the queen also made her offerings. The archbishop then proceeded in the administration of the holy sacrament.

The coronation office being performed, the king and queen retired into king Edward's chapel, and standing before the altar, took off their crowns, and delivered them with their scepters to the archbishop, who laid them before the altar there.

The king withdrew himself into his traverse prepared for him upon the western wall of that chapel, the queen in the mean while reposing herself in her chair.

The king was disrobed in his traverse of his royal robe of state, and again arrayed with his robe of purple velvet.

When the king came forth, the queen arose, and they both stood before the altar, and the archbishop set the crowns of state provided for the king and queen to wear during the rest of the solemnity upon their heads, giving the scepter with the cross into the king's right hand, and the orb with the cross into his left; as also the scepter with the

* On one side of the king's silver medals is his bust, and these words, GEORGIVS III. D. G. M. BRIT. FR. ET HIB. REX. F. D. and on the reverse, PATRIAE OVANTI. *To his country triumphing*, with Britannia holding a crown over his head, the king sitting, and the inscription, CORON. XXII SEPT. MDCCCLXI. There were four hundred silver medals also of the queen thrown into the scaffoldings, and among the populace. On one side she is represented at half length; and in the exergue are these words, *Charlotta D. G. M. Br. Fr. et Hiber. Regina.* On the other side is the device, being her majesty at full length, and over her a seraph descending with a crown, and going to place it on her head: In the exergue is, *Quasitum Meritis*, "By merit obtained;" and the inscription, CORON. XXII. Sept. 1761.

cross into the queen's right hand, and the ivory rod into her left. The archbishop and bishops divested themselves of their copes, and proceeded in their usual habits.

The four swords being borne before the king, and the heralds again putting the rest of the procession in order, they went out of the church at the west door, in the same manner that they came in, saving that the peers who brought any of the regalia that were left in the church, returned not as they came, immediately before the king, but were ranked in their places according to their degrees or consecrations.

Their majesties retired into the court of wards till dinner was ready; and then sitting in their chairs of state, the first course was brought up with the usual ceremony, his royal highness the duke of York, and his royal highness the duke of Cumberland sitting at the end of the table on his majesty's right hand, and her royal highness the princess Augusta, at the other end of the table; on the queen's left hand. Before the second course the champion was brought up between the high constable and earl marshal, followed by four pages, and preceded by the herald, who pronounced the challenge, the champion's two esquires with his lance and target, two serjeants at arms, the knight marshal going before to clear the passage.

Immediately after the return of the champion, Garter king of arms, attended by the rest of the heralds, proclaimed his majesty's style in Latin, French, and English, three several times: first, upon the top of the steps near the table; next, in the middle of the hall; and lastly, at the bottom of the hall.

The second course was then served up in the same order as the first. The several services, which had been allowed by the court of claims, were performed; and his majesty was pleased, after dinner, to confer the honour of knighthood upon John Bridge, Esq. standard-bearer, and Owen Jones, Esq; senior gentleman of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and Charles Townley, Esq. Clarencieux king of arms.

A little before their majesties procession began, proceeded that of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, from the house of lords, across Old-palace-yard, on a platform erected for that purpose to the south cross of Westminster-abbey. This platform was covered with blue bays, and an awning over head in case of rain. Her royal highness was led by the hand by his royal Highness prince William Henry, dressed in white and silver. Her train, which was of silk, was but short, and therefore not borne by any person; and her hair flowed down her shoulders in hanging curls. She had no cap, but only a circlet of diamonds.

The rest of the princes and princesses, her highness's children, followed in the following order:

His royal highness prince Henry Frederick, also in white and silver, handing his sister the princess Louisa Anne, dressed in a slip with hanging sleeves. Then

His royal highness prince Frederick William, likewise in white and silver, handing his youngest sister the princess Caroline Matilda, dressed also in a slip with hanging sleeves.

Both the young princesses had their hair combed upwards, which was contrived to lie flat at the back of their heads in an elegant taste.

The

The other persons who made up the remainder of this procession, were those who had not a right to walk with their majesties.

The procession was closed by the three Mahometan ambassadors, then at our court, in the proper dresses of their country, having their turbans, of fine muslin, on their heads, and long gowns of flowered and laced silk; their scarbards were crimson, and in each of them were inclosed a dagger and a poniard. They carried no sabres, nor had any thing about their necks.

As this procession was preceded only by a drum, it did not alarm the populace waiting to see the king and queen, otherwise some disturbance might have happened.

L. Ligonier, as commanding officer of the guard on duty, had a small tent fixed on the left side of the platform in Old-palace-yard, where he paid his salute to their majesties, as they passed in procession; 2800 of the foot-guards were on duty all the time.

A number of sailors, all clean dressed, came to the platform and insisted on standing there to see the procession, which had like to have occasioned a quarrel between them and the soldiers; but the commanding officer, to prevent a disturbance, ordered that they should remain there, provided they would be quiet; which they punctually complied with; but when the king passed by, they could contain themselves no longer, the boatswain began with his call, and the sailors gave three loud cheers, with which his majesty appeared highly delighted.

His majesty, soon after his arrival at St. James's on Tuesday evening, expressed very great satisfaction, on hearing that no mate-

rial accident had happened among the spectators at his coronation.

The person who undertook the awning over the stage on which the coronation procession passed, had 500 l. and took the chance whether the cloth covering would be wanted or not.

By way of supplement to the foregoing account, we add the following letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in the country, as it contains some particulars omitted in that relation.

S I R,

As the friendship of Mr. Rolles, who had procured me a pass-ticket, as they call it, enabled me to be present both in the hall and the abbey; and as I had a fine view of the procession out of doors, from a one pair of stairs room, which your neighbour, Sir Edward, had hired at the small price of one hundred guineas, on purpose to oblige his acquaintance, I will endeavour to give you as minute an account as I can of all the particulars omitted in the public papers. First then conceive to yourself the fronts of the houses in all the streets, that could command the least point of view, lined with scaffolding, like so many galleries or boxes, raised one above another to the very roofs. These were covered with carpets and cloths of different colours, which presented a pleasing variety to the eye; and if you consider the brilliant appearance of the spectators who were seated in them (many being richly dressed) you will easily imagine that this was no indifferent part of the show. The mob underneath made a pretty contrast to the rest of the company. Add to this, that though we had nothing but

wet and cloudy weather for some time before, the day cleared up, and the sun shone auspiciously, as if it were in compliment to the grand festival. Had it rained, half the spectators were so exalted, that they could not have seen the ceremony, as a temporary roof put over the platform, on account of the uncertainty of the weather, was exceeding low. This roof was covered with a kind of sail-cloth; which, on orders being given to roll it up, an honest Jack Tar climbed up to the top, and stripped off in a minute or two; whereas the persons appointed for that service might have been an hour about it. This gave us not only a more extensive view, but let the light in upon every part of the procession. I should tell you, that a rank of foot soldiers were placed on both side within the platform; which was an encroachment on the spectators; for at the last coronation I am informed they stood below it: and it was not a little surprising to see the officers familiarly conversing and walking arm in arm with many of them, till we were let into the secret, that they were gentlemen, who had put on the dresses of common soldiers, for what purpose I need not mention. On the outside were stationed, at proper distances, several parties of horse-guards, whose horses somewhat incommoded the people, that pressed incessantly upon them, by their prancing and capering; tho' luckily I do not hear of any great mischief being done. I must confess, it gave me pain to see the soldiers, both horse and foot, obliged most unmercifully to belabour the heads of the mob with their broad swords, bayonets, and musquets;

but it was not unpleasant to observe several tipping the horse-soldiers sily from time to time (some with half-pence, and some with silver, as they could muster up the cash) to let them pass between the horses to get near the platform; after which these unconscionable gentry drove them back again. As soon as it was day-break (for I chose to go to my place over-night) we were diverted with seeing the coaches and chairs of the nobility and gentry passing along with much ado; and several persons, very richly dressed, were obliged to quit their equipages, and be escorted by the soldiers through the mob to their respective places. Several carriages, I am told, received great damage: Mr. Jennings, whom you know, had his chariot broke to pieces, but providentially neither he nor Mrs. Jennings, who were in it, received any hurt.

My pass-ticket would have been of no service, if I had not prevailed on one of the guards, by the irresistible argument of half a crown, to make way for me through the mob to the hall-gate, where I got admittance just as their majesties were seated at the upper end, under magnificent canopies.

There seemed to be no small confusion in marshalling the ranks, which is not to be wondered at, considering the length of the cavalcade, and the numbers that were to walk. At length, however, every thing was regularly adjusted, and the procession began to quit the hall between eleven and twelve. The platform leading to the west-door of the abbey was covered with blue cloth for the train to walk on; but there seemed to be a defect in not covering the up-
right

right posts that supported the awning, as it is called, which looked mean and naked, with that or some other coloured cloth. The nobility walked two by two. Being willing to see the procession pass along the platform through the streets, I hastened from the hall, and by the assistance of a soldier, made my way to my former station at the corner of Bridge-street, where the windows commanded a double view at the turning. I shall not attempt to describe the splendour and magnificence of the whole; and words must fall short of that innate joy and satisfaction which the spectators felt and expressed, especially as their majesties passed by; on whose countenance a dignity suited to their station, tempered with the most amiable complacency, was sensibly impressed. It was observable, that as their majesties and the nobility passed the corner which commanded a prospect of Westminster-bridge, they stooped short, and turned back to look at the people, whose appearance, as they all had their hats off, and were thick planted on the ground, which rose gradually, I can compare to nothing but a pavement of heads and faces.

I had the misfortune not to be able to get to the abbey time enough to see all that passed there; nor, indeed, when I got in, could I have so distinct a view as I could have wished. But our friend Harry Whitaker had the luck to be stationed in the first row of the gallery behind the seats allotted for the nobility, close to the square platform, which was erected by the altar, with an ascent of three steps, for their majesties to be crowned on. You are obliged

to him, therefore, for several particulars, which I could not otherwise have informed you of. The sermon, he tells me, lasted only fifteen minutes. The king was anointed on the crown of his head, his breast, and the palms of his hands. At the very instant the crown was placed on the king's head, a fellow, having been placed on the top of the abbey-dome, from whence he could look down into the chancel, with a flag which he dropt as a signal, the Park and Tower guns began to fire, the trumpets sounded, and the abbey echoed with the repeated shouts and acclamations of the people; which, on account of the awful silence that had hitherto reigned, had a very striking effect. As there were no commoners knights of the garter, instead of caps and vestments peculiar to their order, they being all peers, wore the robes and coronets of their respective ranks. When the queen had received the scepter with the cross, and the ivory rod with the dove, her majesty was conducted to a magnificent throne on the left hand of his majesty.

I cannot but lament that I was not near enough to observe their majesties performing the most serious and solemn acts of devotion; but I am told, that the reverent attention which both paid, when (after having made their second oblations) the next ceremony was their receiving the holy communion, it brought to the mind of every one near them, a proper recollection of the consecrated place in which they were.

An hour lost in the morning is not so easily recovered. This was the case in the present instance;

for to whatever causes it might be owing, the procession most assuredly set off too late: besides, according to what Harry observed, there were such long pauses between some of the ceremonies in the abbey, as plainly shewed all the actors were not perfect in their parts. However it be, it is impossible to conceive the chagrin and disappointment which the late return of the procession occasioned; it being so late, indeed, that the spectators, even in the open air, had but a very dim and gloomy view of it, while to those who had sat patiently in Westminster-hall, waiting its return for six hours, scarce a glimpse of it appeared, as the branches were not lighted till just upon his majesty's entrance. I had flattered myself, that a new scene of splendid grandeur would have been presented to us in the return of the procession from the reflection of the lights, &c. and had therefore posted back to the hall with all possible expedition: but I was greatly disappointed. The whole was confusion, irregularity, and disorder.

However, we were afterwards amply recompensed for this partial eclipse, by the bright picture which the lighting of the chandeliers presented to us. Conceive to yourself, if you can conceive, what I own I am at a loss to describe, so magnificent a building as that of Westminster-hall, lighted up with near three thousand wax candles in most splendid branches, our crowned heads, and almost the whole nobility, with the prime of our gentry, most superbly arrayed, and adorned with a profusion of the most brilliant jewels, the galleries on every

side crowded with company, for the most part elegantly and richly dressed;—but to conceive it in all its lustre, I am conscious that it is absolutely necessary to have been present. To proceed in my narration.—Their majesties' table was served with three courses, at the first of which earl Talbot, as steward of his majesty's household, rode up from the hall gate to the steps leading to where their majesties sat, and on his returning, the spectators were presented with an unexpected sight in his lordship's backing his horse, that he might keep his face still towards the king. A loud clapping and huzzaing consequently ensued.

After the first course, and before the second, the king's champion, Mr. Dymocke *, who enjoys that office as being lord of the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, entered the hall, completely armed, in one of his majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a fine white horse, the same his late majesty rode at the battle of Dettingen, richly caparisoned, in the following manner.

Two trumpets, with the champion's arms on their banners; the serjeant trumpet, with his mace on his shoulder; the champion's two esquires, richly habited, one on the right hand, with the champion's lance, carried upright: the other on the left hand, with his target, and the champion's arms depicted thereon; the herald of arms, with a paper in his hand, containing the words of the challenge.

The earl marshal, in his robes and coronet, on horseback, with the marshal's staff in his hand; the

* His motto is, PRO REGE DIMICO.

champion on horseback, with a gauntlet in his right hand, his helmet on his head, adorned with a great plume of feathers, white, blue, and red; the lord high constable, in his robes and coronet, and collar of the order, on horseback, with the constable's staff.

Four pages richly appparelled, attendants on the champion.

The passage to their majesties' table being cleared by the knight marshal, the herald at arms, with a loud voice, proclaimed the champion's challenge, at the lower end of the hall, in the words following:

"If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay, Our Sovereign Lord King George III. king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. [grandson] and next heir to our sovereign lord king [George II.] the last king deceased, to be the right heir to the imperial crown of the realm of Great Britain, or that he ought not to enjoy the same; here is his champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him; and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him, on what day soever shall be appointed."

And then the champion throws down his gauntlet; which, having lain some small time, the herald took up and returned it to the champion.

Then they advanced in the same order to the middle of the hall, where the said herald made proclamation as before: and lastly, to the foot of the steps, when the said herald, and those who preceded him,

going to the top of the steps, made proclamation a third time, at the end whereof the champion cast down his gauntlet; which after some time, being taken up, and returned to him by the herald, he made a low obeisance to his majesty: whereupon the cupbearer, assisted as before, brought to the king a gilt bowl of wine, with a cover; his majesty drank to the champion, and sent him the said bowl by the cupbearer, accompanied with his assistants; which the champion (having put on his gauntlet) received, and retiring a little drank thereof, and made his humble reverence to his majesty; and being accompanied as before, rode out of the hall, taking the said bowl and cover with him as his fee.

You cannot expect that I should give you a bill of fare, or enumerate the dishes that were provided and sent from the adjacent temporary kitchens, erected in Cotton-Garden for this purpose. No less than sixty haunches of venison, with a surprising quantity of all sorts of game, were laid in for this grand feast. The king's table was covered with 120 dishes at three several times, served up by his majesty's band of pensioners; but what chiefly attracted our eyes, was their majesties' desert, in which the confectioner had lavished all his ingenuity in rock work and emblematical figures. The other deserts were no less admirable for their expressive devices. But I must not forget to tell you, that when the company came to be seated, the poor knights of the Bath had been over-looked, and no table provided for them. An airy apology, however, was served up to them instead of a substantial dinner:

but

but the two junior knights, in order to preserve their rank of precedence to their successors, were placed at the head of the judges table above all the learned brethren of the coif. The peers were placed on the outermost side of the tables, and the peeresses within, nearest to the walls. You cannot suppose that there was the greatest order imaginable observed during the dinner, but must conclude, that some of the company were as eager and impatient to satisfy the craving of their appetites, as any of your country squires at a race or affize ordinary.

It was pleasant to see the various stratagems made use of by the company in the galleries to come in for a snack of the good things below. The ladies clubbed their handkerchiefs to be tied together to draw up a chicken, or bottle of wine. Some had been so provident as to bring baskets with them, which were let down, like the prisoners boxes at Ludgate or the Gatehouse, with a *Pray remember the poor*.

You will think it high time, that I should bring this long letter to a conclusion. Let it suffice then to acquaint you, that their majesties returned to St. James's a little after ten o'clock at night; but they were pleased to give time for the peeresses to go first, that they might not be incommoded by the pressure of the mob to see their majesties. After the nobility were departed, the hall doors were thrown open according to custom, when the people immediately cleared it of all the moveables, such as the victuals, cloths, plates, dishes, &c. and, in short, every thing that could stick to their fingers.

I need not tell you, that several coronation medals, in silver, were thrown among the populace at the return of the procession. One of them was pitched into Mrs. Dixon's lap, as she sat upon a scaffold in Palace-yard. Some of gold were also thrown among the peeresses in the abbey, just after the king was crowned; but they thought it below their dignity to stoop to pick them up.

Our friend Harry, who was upon the scaffold, at the return of the procession, closed in with the rear; at the expence of half a guinea was admitted into the hall; got brimfull of his majesty's claret; and in the universal plunder, brought off the glass her majesty drank in, which is placed in the beaufet as a valuable curiosity.

I should not forget telling you that I am well assured the king's crown weighs almost three-pounds and a half, and that the great diamond in it fell out in returning to Westminster-hall, but was immediately found and restored.

My wife desires her compliments to you: She was greatly pleased with the sight. All friends are well, except that little Nancy Green has got a swelled face, by being up all night; and Tom Moffat has his leg laid up on a stool, on account of a broken shin, which he got by a kick from a trooper's horse, as a reward for his mobbing it. I shall say nothing of the illuminations at night: the news-papers must have told you of them, and that the admiralty in particular was remarkably lighted up. I expect to have from you an account of the rejoicings at your little town; and desire to know whether you was able to

to get a slice of the ox, which was roasted whole on this occasion.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's most heartily,

JAMES HEMING.

P. S. The princess dowager of Wales, with the younger branches of the royal family, had a box to see the coronation in the abbey, and afterwards dined in an apartment by themselves adjoining to the hall.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in the country, containing a full and circumstantial detail of many particulars, concerning the lord mayor's shew, and the entertainment at Guildhall, &c.

WHEN I got up the morning was so foggy, that I could scarce see a-cross the way : but, as at the coronation, it soon after cleared up, and we had the uncommon satisfaction of having as fine a day as ever was known at this season of the year.—I call it uncommon, because it has been remarked, almost to a proverb, that the lord mayor's day is generally a bad one. That part of the ceremony on this occasion, which is presented to us on the water, is perhaps equal to any thing of the kind in Holland or Venice : I therefore took a boat, and ordered the waterman to row me along side the lord mayor's and the companies' barges, as they proceeded on to Westminster. The Thames was quite covered with boats and gilded barges. The skimmers' barge was distinguished from the rest by the outlandish dresses, in strange spotted skins and painted hides, of their rowers. The barge belonging to the stationers' company, after having passed the narrow strait through one of the arches

of Westminster-bridge, and tacked about to do honour to the lord mayor's landing, touched at Lambeth, and took on board an hamper of claret (the tribute annually paid to learning) from the archbishop's palace. This, indeed, is constantly reserved for the future regalement of the master, wardens, and court of assistants—and not suffered to be shared by the common crew of liverymen.

As the ceremonies of swearing in the lord mayor at Westminster-hall are so well known, and repeated annually, I did not stay to see them, but landed as soon as I could, in my return back, at the Temple-stairs. Here I found, that some of the city companies had disembarked from their barges before me. All along Temple-lane, leading from the stairs, I saw them drawn up in order, between a row of the trainbands on each side, who kept excellent discipline ; the Temple gate at the top of the lane, opening into Fleet-street, being kept shut, and barricaded from assailants ; and only some small parties of the undisciplined mob, on the forlorn hope, just reconnoitring them through the defiles of the bye courts and passages, and retreating as fast as they could, in order to make a stand in the high roads, through which these regulars were afterwards to force a passage. The barges belonging to some of the other companies, had the prudence, as there was no danger of short allowance, not to land their men, who regaled themselves comfortably on board, while the others were cooling their heels in the lane some hours waiting till the royal procession had passed by. The lord mayor indeed, and his attendants, were invited

vited by the master and benchers of the Temple to come on shore, and were refreshed in the Temple-hall.

I made my way as well as I could through the crowd to the queen's arms tavern, the corner of St. Paul's church-yard, kept by honest Bates, so remarkable for his good wines and good treatment in every other respect. Here a party of us had secured a room, which commanded a complete view of both the royal and city processions. Mrs. Hemings was at Messieurs Carr and Ibbetson's upon Ludgate-hill, who, as well as their neighbours, Palmers and Fleetwood, had not only filled every window in their houses, but built a large scaffolding before their doors for the accommodation of their friends. Every house indeed, from Temple-bar to Guildhall, was crowded from top to bottom, and many had scaffoldings besides. Carpets and rich hangings were hung out on the fronts all the way along. And for the honour of the city I must observe, that contrary to what was practised at the coronation, instead of letting out places to hire, and making money of provisions at advanced prices, the inhabitants (some few excepted) generously accommodated their friends and customers *gratis*, and entertained them in a most elegant manner: so that, though the citizens shops were shut, they might be said to have kept open house. The same was also done in all the streets from St. James's through which the royal cavalcade was to pass.

This set out from the palace about twelve o'clock; but (would you believe it?) by the mismanagement of those, who should have taken care to clear the way of

hackney coaches and other obstructions, such long and frequent stops were made, that it was near four hours before the royal family got to friend Barclay's house opposite to Bow-church, from whence they were to see the city procession, in a balcony hung with crimson silk damask; by which delay my lord mayor was enabled to return the compliment to his majesty, who was just as much in the dark at the coming back of the procession at the coronation. As the royal family passed by our window, I counted between twenty and thirty coaches belonging to them and their attendants, besides those of the foreign ambassadors, officers of state, and the principal nobility.

The royal family proceeded in the following order:

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in his coach drawn by six horses, preceded and followed by guards.

Her royal highness the princess Amelia, in the same manner.

His royal highness the duke of York, in a new state coach, in the same manner. His royal highness's coach was the most elegant of all, and instead of coronets at the corners, had a most superb gilt ducal coronet in the center of the top.

Their royal highnesses prince William, prince Henry, and prince Frederic, in one coach, in the same manner.

Their royal highnesses the princess dowager of Wales, the princess Augusta, and the princess Caroline in one coach, preceded by twelve footmen in black caps, and with guards, and a grand retinue.

Their majesties in their state coaches, preceded by the earl of Harcourt in his chariot, and the dukes of

of Rutland and Devonshire in another chariot, the grenadier guards and the yeomen of the guards, and followed by a corps of the horse-guards.

A booth had been erected at the east end of St. Paul's church-yard, for the children of Christ-church hospital, being a royal foundation, to pay their respects to their majesties. As soon therefore as their majesties' coach came opposite this booth, it made a stop, and the senior scholar of the grammar-school in the hospital, stepping up to the side of it, most humbly addressed the king in the following manner:

"Most august and gracious sovereign,

"From the condescension and goodness, which your majesty displays towards even the meanest of your subjects, we are emboldened to hope you will accept the tribute of obedience and duty which we poor orphans are permitted to present you.

"Educated and supported by the munificence of a charity, founded, enlarged, and protected by your royal predecessors, with the warmest gratitude, we acknowledge our inexpressible obligations to its bounty, and the distinguished happiness we have hitherto enjoyed under the constant patronage of former princes. May this ever be our boast, and our glory! Nor can we think we shall prefer our prayers in vain, whilst with earnest, but humble supplications, we implore the patronage and protection of your majesty.

"To our ardent petition for your princely favours, may we presume, dread sovereign, to add our most respectful congratulations on your auspicious marriage with your royal consort. Strangers to the disquietude which often dwells within

the circle of a crown, long may your majesties experience the heartfelt satisfaction of domestick life; in the uninterrupted possession of every endearment of the most tender union, every blessing of conjugal affection, every comfort of parental felicity. And may a race of princes, your illustrious issue and descendants, formed by the example, and inheriting the virtues, of their great and good progenitors, continue to sway the British scepter to the latest posterity."

As soon as he had finished, the boys in a grand chorus chanted, *God save the king, Amen.* After which the senior scholar delivered two copies of the speech, to the king and queen, who received them most graciously.

But what was most remarkable, were the prodigious acclamations and tokens of affection shewn by the populace to Mr. Pitt, who came in his chariot, accompanied by earl Temple. At every stop the mob clung about every part of the vehicle, hung upon the wheels, hugged his footmen, and even kissed his horses. There was an universal huzza; and the gentlemen at the windows, and in the balconies, waved their hats, and the ladies their handkerchiefs. The same, I am informed, was done all the way he passed along.

I need not trouble you with an account of the city-procession, (which was now left at liberty to shew itself) as it differed very little from that which you and I saw together, and has been seen for many years the same.

The lord mayor's state-coach was drawn by six beautiful iron-grey horses, richly caparisoned, and adorned with ribbons, and all

the companies made a very grand appearance. But the armourers and braziers, the skinners, and the fish-mongers companies, were the only companies that had something like the pageants exhibited of old on the occasion: The first were marked by an archer riding erect in his car, having his bow in his left-hand, and his quiver and arrows hanging behind his left shoulder, and a man in compleat armour. The skinners were distinguished by seven of their company being dressed in fur, having their skins painted in the form of Indian princes. The fishmongers pageants consisted of a statue of St. Peter finely gilt, a dolphin, two mermaids, and two sea-horses, which had a very pleasing effect.

The procession having passed me, I posted away along the back lanes, to avoid the crowd, and got to Guildhall some time before the lord mayor could reach thither. I had procured a ticket, through the interest of Mr. — —, who was one of the committee for managing the entertainment, and a *mazarine*. You will wonder what this appellation can mean, and what new dignity our friend has arrived at. You must know it is a sort of nick-name given to the common-council men, on account of their wearing mazarine blue silk gowns upon this occasion. When I had got in, I soon found out my friend, who informed me of the following particulars: he told me, that the doors of the hall were opened at nine o'clock, for the private admission of such ladies into the galleries, who were favoured by the gentlemen of the committee, and consequently got the best places: that at twelve they were again opened,

for the general reception of all who had a right to come in: that particularly at the entrance of Mr. Pitt and lord Temple, there was a loud and universal clap, which was continued for some time. The galleries presented a very brilliant show of ladies; and among the company below were all the officers of state, the principal nobility, and the foreign ambassadors, among whom I could not but particularly remark the rich and singular dresses of the Algerine and Tripoline ambassador and his son. It was past six before the lord mayor came in; when immediately dispositions were made for the reception of their majesties, and the royal family. The sheriffs did not alight from their chariots, but went to Mr. Barclay's, to conduct the royal family to the hall. A temporary passage (enclosed at the sides and top) had been made leading to the hall-gate, and this was lined by the *mazarines*, many of them with candles in their hands: the aldermen not on the committee, in their scarlet gowns, stood across the hall, to the steps leading to the King's-bench, and were supported by the band of gentlemen pensioners with their axes in their hands. At the bottom of these steps stood the lord mayor and lady mayoress, with the aldermen and commoners who were of the committee for conducting this entertainment, to receive each of the royal family as they came in.

After waiting about half an hour in this order, came the princess Amelia, then (at some intervals) the duke of Cumberland, the three young princes, the princess dowager of Wales, and lady Augusta, and after that the duke of York, all
of

of them being received with great clapping, &c. They waited in the body of the hall until their majesties entered it. Notice being now given that their majesties coach was near, the lord and lady mayorefs, with the aldermen, advanced to the great door of the hall, and waited there to receive them. At their majesties entrance, the lord mayor kneeling, presented the city-sword, which being returned, he carried it before the king, the queen following with the lady mayorefs behind her. The musick had struck up, but was drowned in the acclamations of the company: in short, all was life and joy; even their giantships Gog and Magog seemed to be almost animated.

Their majesties were pleased, with wonderful condescension, to return the compliments that were paid to them, and, in express terms, declared their admiration at the splendor and magnificence that every where surrounded them, as had also the rest of the royal family. The committee then conducted the royal family to the council chamber, the commoners thereof going first, the aldermen next; after them came the duke of Cumberland, and the four princes; then the great officers, with white staves; then his majesty, the queen, the princess dowager, lady Augusta, princess Amelia, and followed by the queen's attendants, &c. Their majesties being entered the council-chamber; Sir William Moreton, the recorder, made the compliments of the city in a speech, the aldermen's ladies and daughters were presented, and had the honour to be saluted by his majesty, and to kiss the queen's hand,

and the number of city-knights was increased by the honour of knighthood being conferred on the two sheriffs, messieurs Nash and Cartwright, and the lord mayor's brother, heretofore Mr. Thomas Fludyer. After staying here for about half an hour, the royal family returned into the hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the hustings, where a table was provided for them. It is where you have seen the drawing of the lottery. This table was set off with a variety of emblematick ornaments beyond description elegant, and a superb canopy was placed over their majesties' heads at the upper end. It was almost nine before the dinner, (or rather supper) was served up to the royal family, who all sat at the same table, and no other person with them. One particular I cannot help acquainting you with, viz. that the ladies in waiting upon the queen had claimed a kind of right by custom to dine at the same table with her majesty: but this was over-ruled, and they dined at my lady mayorefs's tables; which, by the bye, were no less than three in number, and served in the most elegant manner, in the apartment called the King's-bench. Other ladies of distinction, not accommodated there, had an entertainment at the town-clerk's house. The lord mayor, aldermen, and their ladies, had a table spread for them in the lower hustings. A table for the privy-counsellors, ministers of state, and others of the nobility, was on the right-hand, as you ascend the upper hustings; another for the foreign ministers on the left. At the upper end of each of these two last mentioned tables was placed half

half a side of roast beef, in one of which was stuck a flag with the royal arms; and in the other a flag with those of the city. The *mazurines* (I have already explained the term to you) were not overlooked by those of their brethren; who had no small share in conducting the whole of this entertainment; for they had eight tables (as well as I can recollect) allotted to them in the body of the hall, at the end where my lord mayor's table was. The judges, serjeants, &c. dined in the old council-chamber. The attendants upon all the company were plentifully regaled in the court of common pleas. I should enclose you a topographical map, in order for your rightly understanding the various places of action; but let it suffice to tell you, that the ground was properly marked out, and the commissaries were much more than not deficient in providing the alimentary supplies for each party.

The seven aldermen of the committee, set on the dishes, and attended the royal table. The lord mayor stood behind the king (as we may say) in quality of chief butler, while the lady mayorefs waited on her majesty in the same capacity; but were, soon after the royal family were seated, desired by their majesties to go to dinner. The entertainment consisted of three courses, besides the desert. To say that it was elegant, sumptuous, and all that, is saying something and nothing: it is but justice to acquaint you, that the committee were wholly disinterested, and took care that every bottle of wine should have the name of the person who served it, pasted on the side; with an intent, as we may reasonably presume, to be a check upon

the venders, as also that every one might have the liberty of calling for this or that person's wine, which ever he liked best.

When the second course was bringing on to the royal table, the common cryer, standing before the royal table, demanded silence; and then proclaimed aloud, that his majesty drank to the health and prosperity of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, and the trade thereof — and added thereto, that her majesty also drank confirming the same, whereupon the band of musick immediately played the march in Judas Machabæus, accompanied by the side drum.

The common cryer then came to the lord mayor's table, at the lower end of the hall, and the musick ceasing, he again demanded silence, and proclaimed that the lord mayor, aldermen and common-council, drank health, long life, and a prosperous reign, to our most gracious sovereign king George the third, upon which the musick immediately played the latter part of Mr. Handell's coronation anthem, *God save the king, &c.* The musick again ceasing, the common cryer demanded silence a third time, and proclaimed that the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, drank health and long life, to our gracious queen Charlotte, upon which the band played again. The healths of the rest of the royal family were in order drank at my lord mayor's, and the other tables, but not in the same ceremonious publick manner.

I must not forget to tell you, that the grand service of plate at the king's table was entirely new, and made by Mr. Gilpin. The city

exchanged with him their old plate for his new, to do honour to this grand occasion.

Their majesties with the royal family retired directly after their repast, to the council chamber, where they had their tea. In the mean time every thing was removed; and the hustings, where they had dined, the floor of which had been covered with rich carpeting, was again covered afresh, and prepared for the ball, which was to ensue. On the return of their majesties, and as soon as they were seated under their canopy, the ball was opened by the duke of York, and lady mayorefs. Other minuets succeeded, by the younger branches of the royal family with ladies of distinction. It was now about 12 o'clock, when his majesty signified his intentions of going; and the hurry and confusion without doors, in bringing up the carriages, rendering it impossible for the royal family to observe the same order in returning as in coming to the city, the procession back was consequently irregular. Their majesties waited half an hour before their coach could be got up, and after their departure the princess dowager was several minutes in the temporary passage, (nor could she be prevailed on to return into the hall) waiting for her's. The rest of the royal family followed them as fast as their coaches could be brought up; the lord mayor, with the sword of state carried before him, the sheriffs and gentlemen of the committee, conducting them to the hall-gate. Their majesties did not reach St. James's till two. In going under the gateway one of the glassies of their coach was broke by the roof of a centry-box, but happily no mischief followed.

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His majesty and the queen were pleased to do singular honour to Sir Samuel Fludyer, lord mayor, at their departure, as well as to the lady mayorefs.

The rest of the company did not separate till after three, and the whole was concluded with the utmost regularity and decorum.

The queen's easy, elegant, and condescending behaviour made an impression on the whole company, and the joy of seeing our young and beloved sovereign so completely happy in his royal consort might easily be read in every countenance.

Upon the whole, it must be confessed that this entertainment at Guildhall, as well for the magnificence and profusion that attended it, as for the regularity and decorum with which it was conducted, did great honour to the metropolis. Champagne, Burgundy, and other valuable wines were to be had every where, and nothing was so scarce as water. Even the ladies in the galleries had an elegant collation provided for them, to go to as they pleased, in a separate apartment. His majesty himself was pleased to declare, that, to be elegantly entertained, he must come into the city. The foreign ministers in general expressed their wonder; and one of them said in French, that this entertainment was fit only for one king to give to another.

The houses were illuminated in all the streets, both in the city and Westminster, leading to St. James's; and some of them were adorned with curious transparent devices of the initial letters of their majesties names, and of lamps so disposed as to represent a crown, particularly Mr. Adams's, his majesty's optician; but all manner of dangerous

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or

or noisy fire-works were strictly forbidden.

You will hardly believe, that the crowd in some places was very near as great at the return of the royal family as at their coming. Mr. Pitt too was attended with the same acclamations all along quite to his own house.

Before I conclude, I cannot but in justice take notice of the excellent discipline observed by the city-militia, who were drawn out more for ornament than use on this occasion. I do not hear of any loss that they sustained, except that some of them were disabled by drinking too plentifully on account of their hard duty. The officers made a fine show, having exchanged their usual bobs, and full bottoms, for queues, ramilies, and majors. My neighbour, Mr. Hoskins the cheesemonger. I hardly knew again, his head was so metamorphosed.

By looking over the number of *losses*, (among which was a militia-man's musquet) in the Daily Advertiser of next day, I find all the mob did not come merely to see the show. Some accidents, you may suppose, must have happened.

A man was killed, by a large coping stone, which some persons on the roof of a house happened to push out, as they were leaning against it.

Underneath you have the bill of fare served up at the royal table.

I remain, &c.

Bill of Fare, as served up at the Royal Table in Guildhall, on Lord Mayor's Day, by Messrs. Horton and Birch.

KING and QUEEN.

Each four services and removes.

First service.

Consisting of tureens, fish, venison, &c. Nine dishes.

Second service.

A fine roast; ortolans, quails, knotts, ruffs, pea chicks, &c. Nine dishes.

Third service.

Consisting of vegetable and made dishes, green pease, green, morrelles, green truffles, cardoons, &c. Eleven dishes.

Fourth service.

Curious ornaments in pastry, jellies, blomonges, cakes, &c. Nine dishes.

Eight of the ROYAL FAMILY.

Four on the right hand of the king, and four on the left.

Each four services before them, as follows :

First service.

Consisting of venison, turtle, soups, fish of every sort; viz. dorys, mullets, turbot, blets, tench, soals, &c. Seven dishes.

Second service.

Ortolans, teals, quails, ruffs, snipes, partridges, pheasants, &c. Seven dishes.

Third service.

Vegetable and made dishes, green pease, artichokes, ducks, tongues, fat livers, &c. Nine dishes.

Fourth service.

Curious ornaments in cakes, both savoury and sweet, jellies and blomonges, in variety of shapes, figures, and colours. Nine dishes.

On the table between each service was placed near 100 cold ornaments, and a grand silver epergne, filled with various kinds of shell fish of different colours.

Hot and cold dishes 414. The desert not included.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, March 3, 1761, recommending a law for making the commission of the judges perpetual, during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any future demise of the crown, &c.

My lords and gentlemen,

UPON granting new commissions to the judges, the present state of their offices fell naturally under consideration.

In consequence of the act passed in the reign of my late glorious predecessor king William III. for settling the succession of the crown in my family, their commissions have been made during their good behaviour; but, notwithstanding that wise provision, their offices have determined upon the demise of the crown, or at the expiration of six months afterwards, in every instance of that nature, which has happened.

I look upon the independency and uprightness of the judges of the land, as essential to the impartial administration of justice; as one of the best securities to the rights and liberties of my loving subjects; and as most conducive to the honour of the crown; and I come now to recommend this interesting object to the consideration of parliament, in order that such farther provision may be made for securing the judges in the enjoyment of their offices, during their good behaviour, notwithstanding any such demise, as shall be most expedient.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I must desire of you, in particular,

that I may be enabled to grant, and establish, upon the judges salaries as I shall think proper, so as to be absolutely secured to them, during the continuance of their commissions.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have nothing to add, but my thanks for the great unanimity and application with which you have hitherto carried on the public business; and to desire you to proceed with the same good disposition, and with such dispatch, that this session may soon be brought to a happy conclusion.

To this speech the lords made the following address:

Most gracious sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The tender concern which your majesty is pleased to express for the rights and liberties of your people, and for the impartial administration of justice, fills our minds with the sincerest gratitude. We look upon your wise and just sentiments, concerning the independency and uprightness of the judges of the land, as the strongest proof of what your majesty has formerly declared to us, in words the most affectionate that ever came from the throne, that the civil and religious rights of your subjects are equally dear to you with the most valuable of your royal prerogatives. At the same time, no-

thing can be a nobler instance of your true greatness of mind, than to esteem these principles, as they truly are, the most conducive to the honour of the crown.

We will not fail to take into our consideration this important object of the continuance of the judges, notwithstanding any demise of the crown; and to do every thing, on our part, to make your majesty's public-spirited intentions effectual: happy in having an opportunity to do this by your majesty's free and voluntary recommendation; and forming the most ardent vows, that the event, wherein the effect of such a provision will be experienced, may, by the goodness of Providence to these kingdoms, be removed for a long course of years.

Permit us, on this occasion, to renew to your majesty the most unfeigned assurances of our inviolable duty and affection; and to express our thankful acknowledgments for your gracious approbation of our proceedings hitherto. Nothing can equal our zeal for your majesty's support; nor shall any thing be wanting, that depends upon us, to bring this session to a speedy and happy conclusion, answerable to your majesty's just expectations.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful, grateful, and unanimous address. I am very glad, that what I have laid before you, gives you so much satisfaction.

The commons resolved likewise, *nemine contradicente.*

That an humble address be presented to his majesty to return his majesty the most humble thanks of this house, for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To express the grateful sense,

which this house has of his majesty's attention to an object so interesting to his people as the impartial administration of justice, and the integrity and independency of the judges of the land: and to assure his majesty, that his faithful commons see, with joy and veneration, the warm regard and concern, which animate his royal breast, for the security, laws, liberties, and properties, of his subjects; and that this house will immediately proceed upon the important work, recommended by his majesty with such tender care of his people; and will enable his majesty to establish the salaries of the judges, in so permanent a manner, that the same may be enjoyed, during the continuance of their commissions.

To return his majesty the sincere acknowledgements of this house, for his gracious acceptance of the services of his faithful commons, and to assure his majesty, that they will proceed with unanimity and dispatch to finish the remaining business of this session of parliament.

On the 4th of March this address was presented, to which his majesty was pleased to give this most gracious answer:

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I thank you for this dutiful and unanimous address. The sense you express of my sincere intention to do what is for the good of my people, gives me the highest satisfaction."

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, March 19, 1761, on putting an end to the session.

My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session, without declaring my entire satisfaction in your proceedings during

during the course of it. The zeal you have shewn for the honour of my crown, as well as for my true interest, and that of your country, which are ever the same, is the clearest demonstration of that duty and affection to my person and government, of which you so unanimously assured me at your first meeting. Nothing could so much add to the pleasure which these considerations afford me, as that I am now able to acquaint you with the great progress made of late by the combined army in Germany, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. I formerly told you, that the nature of the war, in those parts, had kept the campaign there still depending; and it now appears, to the surprize of my enemies, that the superior ability, and indefatigable activity of my general, and the spirit and ardour of my officers and troops, have greatly profited of this perseverance, notwithstanding all the difficulties arising from the season.

By your assistance, I have taken the best care to recruit that army in an effectual manner; and have made such a disposition of my fleet for the next summer, as may most advantageously defend my kingdoms; protect the commerce of my subjects; maintain and extend our possessions and acquisitions; and annoy the enemy.

As in all my measures I have nothing in view but the security and felicity of my dominions, the support of my allies, and the restoring of the public tranquillity, I trust in the divine Providence to give a happy issue to our farther operations.

Gentlemen of the house of commons.

"I cannot sufficiently thank you for your unanimity and dispatch, in providing for the expences of my civil government, and the honour

and dignity of the crown; and I think myself as much obliged to you, for the prudent use, which, in framing that provision, you have made of my consent to leave my own hereditary revenues to such disposition of parliament as might best conduce to the utility and satisfaction of the public, as for what more immediately concerns myself.

In making my acknowledgements for the large and extensive supplies which you have granted me this session, I am at a loss whether most to applaud your cheerfulness in giving, or your wisdom in proportioning them to the extraordinary occasions of the public, notwithstanding those uncommon burthens, which I heartily regret. No care shall be wanting, on my part, to see them duly applied to the national ends for which you intended them.

My lords and gentlemen,

The expiration of this parliament now drawing very near, I will forthwith give the necessary orders for calling a new one: but I cannot take my leave of you, without returning my thanks for the many eminent proofs you have given of your fidelity and affection to my family and government, and of your zeal for this happy and excellent constitution.

During this parliament, the flame of war was kindled by the injurious encroachments and usurpations of our enemies; and therefore it became just and necessary on our part. In the prosecution of it you have given such support to my royal grandfather and myself, and such assistance to our allies, as have manifested your public-spirited concern for the honour of the nation, and the maintenance of its undoubted rights and possessions, and been attended with glorious successes, and great acqui-

acquisitions, in various parts of the world; particularly *the entire reduction of Canada, a conquest of the utmost importance to the security of our colonies in North America*, and to the extension of the commerce and navigation of my subjects.

May God Almighty grant continuance to these successes! The use which I propose to make of them is, to secure and promote the welfare of my kingdoms, and to carry on the war with vigour, in order to procure to them the blessings of peace, on safe and honourable conditions for me and my allies; to which I have been always ready to hearken.

Firm in these resolutions, I do, with entire confidence, rely on the good dispositions of my faithful subjects in the choice of their representatives; and I make no doubt but they will thereby demonstrate the sincerity of those assurances, which have been so cordially and universally given me, in the loyal, affectionate, and unanimous addresses of my people.

Then the lord chancellor, by his majesty's command, said,

My lords and gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the seventh day of April next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the seventh day of April next.

His majesty's most gracious speech on opening the present parliament, November 6, 1761.

My lords and gentlemen,

AT the opening of the first parliament summoned and elect-

ed under my authority, I with pleasure take notice of an event, which has made me compleatly happy, and given universal joy to my loving subjects. My marriage with a princess, eminently distinguished by every virtue and amiable endowment, whilst it affords me all possible domestick comfort, cannot but highly contribute to the happiness of my kingdoms; which has been, and always shall be, my first object in every action of my life.

It has been my earnest wish, that this first period of my reign might be marked with another felicity; the restoring of the blessings of peace to my people, and putting an end to the calamities of war, under which so great a part of Europe suffers. But though overtures were made to me, and my good brother and ally the king of Prussia, by the several belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification, for which purpose a congress was appointed; and propositions were made to me by France for a particular peace with that crown, which were followed by an actual negotiation; yet that congress hath not hitherto taken place, and that negotiation with France is entirely broken off.

The sincerity of my disposition to effectuate this good work, has been manifested in the progress of it; and I have the consolation to reflect, that the continuance of the war, and the farther effusion of christian blood, to which it was the desire of my heart to put a stop, cannot with justice be imputed to me.

Our military operations have been in no degree suspended or delayed; and it has pleased God to grant us farther important successes, by the conquests of the islands of Belleisle and Dominica; and by the reduction

reduction of Pondicherry, which hath in a manner annihilated the French power in the East Indies. In other parts, where the enemy's numbers were greatly superior, their principal designs and projects have been generally disappointed, by a conduct which does the highest honour to the distinguished capacity of my general prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and by the valour of my troops. The magnanimity and ability of the king of Prussia have eminently appeared, in resisting such numerous armies, and surmounting so great difficulties.

In this situation, I am glad to have an opportunity of receiving the truest information of the sense of my people, by a new choice of their representatives. I am fully persuaded you will agree with me in opinion, that the steady exertion of our most vigorous efforts, in every part where the enemy may still be attacked with advantage, is the only means that can be productive of such a peace, as may with reason be expected from our successes. It is therefore my fixt resolution, with your concurrence and support, to carry on the war in the most effectual manner for the interest and advantage of my kingdoms; and to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the good faith and honour of my crown, by adhering firmly to the engagements entered into with my allies. In this I will persevere, until my enemies, moved by their own losses and distresses, and touched with the miseries of so many nations, shall yield to the equitable conditions of an honourable peace; in which case, as well as in the pro-

secution of the war, I do assure you no consideration whatever shall make me depart from the true interests of these my kingdoms, and the honour and dignity of my crown.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I am heartily sorry, that the necessity of large supplies appears so clearly from what has already been mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as may enable me to prosecute the war with vigour, and as your own welfare and security in the present critical conjuncture require; that we may happily put the last hand to this great work. Whatsoever you give, shall be duly and faithfully applied.

I dare say your affectionate regard for me and the queen, makes you go before me in what I am next to mention; the making an adequate and honourable provision for her support, in case she should survive me. This is what not only her royal dignity, but her own merit calls for; and I earnestly recommend it to your consideration*.

My lords and gentlemen,

I have such a confidence in the zeal and good affections of this parliament, that I think it quite superfluous to use any exhortations to excite you to a right conduct. I will only add, that there never was a situation in which unanimity, firmness, and dispatch were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true interest of Great Britain,

* The grant to the late queen, in case she should survive his majesty, was 200,000 l. per annum, with Somerset-house, and the lodge in Richmond-park.

The humble address of the right honourable the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, presented to his majesty, Nov. 7, 1761.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

It is impossible to approach your royal presence at this time, without making our first offering to your majesty, of our most joyful congratulations on the auspicious occasion of your royal nuptials. We want words to describe how warmly we are affected with an event so highly interesting to your majesty, and to all your faithful subjects; or to express our gratitude to your majesty for giving us a queen, who, whilst she compleats your happiness, promises, by every virtue and amiable accomplishment, the greatest addition to that of your people. May Heaven grant the longest duration to this felicity, and may it be attended with a numerous progeny, to transmit the great examples of their illustrious parents, and perpetuate the blessings of your reign to future ages!

We thankfully acknowledge your majesty's goodness in communicating to us that overtures had been made by the several belligerent powers, in order to a general pacification; and by France, for a particular peace between your majesty and that crown, whereupon a negotiation had followed, which is since entirely broke off. No other proof could be wanting to us, that the continuance of the war, and the

effusion of christian blood, cannot, with any shadow of justice, be imputed to your majesty, besides the known generosity and benevolence of your innate disposition.

Your royal wisdom has appeared in nothing more, than in not suffering your military operations to be suspended or delayed: and we beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the present signal successes of your arms. Besides the important conquests with which they have been blessed, your enemies have, in other parts, been made once more to feel, that superior numbers cannot avail them against the superior capacity and conduct of your consummate general prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and the unshaken bravery of your officers and troops. We cannot see, without admiration, those repeated proofs of magnanimity and ability, which your great ally, the king of Prussia, though surrounded with so many difficulties, has given to the world.

Your majesty's sentiments cannot fail to have the greatest weight with us, because we are sure that they proceed upon wise principles, founded in the love of your people. It is therefore from conviction, that we declare our humble concurrence in your opinion, that it is necessary steadily to exert our most vigorous efforts in every part, where the enemy may still be attacked with advantage.

We beg your majesty to accept the strongest and most affectionate assurances, that we will, with the greatest zeal and ardour, and at the hazard of every thing that is dear to us, stand by and support your majesty in prosecuting the war in the most effectual manner, for the interest of your kingdoms, and in per-

performing, to the utmost of your power, your engagements to your allies; nothing being more evident than that this is the only method to procure such equitable and honourable conditions of peace, as may, with reason, be expected from our successes,

We should be greatly wanting to ourselves, as well as to your majesty, if we did not testify our particular thanks for your paternal goodness, in having so expressly declared, that both in carrying on the war, and in making peace, no consideration whatsoever shall make you depart from the true interests of these your kingdoms, and the honour of your crown.

This resolution, so truly worthy of a British Monarch, and so engaging to all your loyal subjects, calls for adequate returns on our part. Penetrated with the liveliest sense of your unbounded tenderness and concern for our welfare, we do, from the bottom of our hearts, assure your majesty, that we will, with the utmost duty and zeal, correspond to that confidence which your majesty reposes in us, being fully persuaded of the necessity of unanimity, firmness, and dispatch, in the present critical situation; and animated thereto by the gracious admonition of the best of kings.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords,

I Thank you for this very dutiful and loyal address. The joy which you express upon my marriage, and your affectionate regard for the queen, give me the highest satisfaction. I make no doubt but your ready concurrence in my sentiments, and the becoming zeal which you have so unanimously declared for carrying on the

war with vigour, will have a good effect both upon our friends and enemies, and strengthen my hands, to pursue such measures as may be most conducive to the true interests of my kingdoms.

The address of the house of commons. presented Nov. 16.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the most humble and hearty thanks of this house for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, at the same time, to offer to your majesty our warmest congratulations on the joyful and auspicious event of your royal nuptials, with a princess descended from an illustrious protestant line, distinguished by the most eminent graces and endowments, and worthy to be the royal partner of your throne, by possessing every virtue that can adorn it.

We beg leave also to express our just sense of that affectionate regard which your majesty has shewn for your people, by consulting, on this most important and interesting occasion, as on every other, their happiness, and that of their posterity. And we assure your majesty that, with hearts full of gratitude, for this signal instance of your royal attention to the welfare of your subjects, and thoroughly sensible of the exalted merit of your illustrious consort, your faithful commons will not fail to make such honourable and ample provision, as may enable her to support her royal dignity with proper lustre, in case she should survive your majesty;

jesty; for the long continuance of whose life we shall never cease to offer up to the divine providence our most ardent vows.

Allow us, Sir, to return our sincere and humble thanks to your majesty, for your tender concern for the prosperity of your people, in wishing to restore to them the blessings of peace; and to declare that we cannot too much admire that humanity, so becoming your royal breast, which amidst the successes of your own kingdoms, feels for the calamities of other nations.

We are fully persuaded, that those beneficent dispositions which induced your majesty to consent to the appointment of a congress, for a general pacification, and to enter into a negotiation with France for a particular peace, could not have failed of the desired effect, if the enemy, influenced by the same motives, had shewn the same good intentions, and would have complied with such conditions as were requisite for the accomplishment of that salutary work.

We do most gratefully acknowledge your majesty's vigilance and firmness in not suffering the hopes or expectations of peace to produce the least suspense or relaxation in the exertion of your arms. And we congratulate your majesty on those happy successes, which, under the good providence of God, we must ascribe to the wisdom and vigour of your majesty's measures, to which we owe the reduction of Dominica, the conquest of Belleisle, atchieved with so much reputation to the British arms, and the destruction of the enemy's power in the East Indies, by the acquisition of Pondicherry, their last remaining settlement of any strength in those countries.

The wise and able conduct of his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whereby he hath successively defeated the projects of the enemy, and hath prevented their making that progress, which, from their superior numbers, they expected, together with that gracious approbation which your majesty hath been pleased to express of the valour of your troops, cannot but give the highest satisfaction to your faithful commons; and they see, with just admiration, the repeated proofs, in every campaign, of that unshaken resolution, and of those astonishing efforts, which alone could have enabled your majesty's great ally, the king of Prussia, to resist the numerous forces of his enemies.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, of our intire concurrence and support in the most effectual prosecution of the war, for the interest and advantage of these kingdoms; and in maintaining, to the utmost of our power, the good faith and honour of your majesty's crown, and the engagements entered into with your allies; and that we are truly sensible, that the constant care and attention of your majesty to pursue the most vigorous measures in every part where any successful impression can still be made upon the enemy, are the only means to obtain that desirable object, an honourable and a lasting peace.

We receive, with the deepest gratitude, that most endearing expression of your majesty's unbounded goodness and affection towards this your native country, in the solemn declaration which your majesty has been pleased to make, that, as well in the prosecution of the war, as in
the

the conclusion of the peace, no consideration whatever shall induce you to depart from the true interests of these your kingdoms; and from the honour and dignity of your crown.

Your majesty may be assured, that your faithful commons will cheerfully grant such supplies as the nature and extent of the several services shall be found to require; firmly relying on your majesty's wisdom and justice, that they will be applied with the strictest economy, and in such a manner as may most effectually answer the great ends for which they shall be granted.

We do with great truth assure your majesty, that it is our most earnest desire, that this first parliament convened by your royal authority, may, by their conduct, give your majesty a happy proof of the zeal, the loyalty, and the affection of your people.

Sensible of the difficult crisis in which we are assembled, we are determined to concur, with the greatest firmness and unanimity, in whatever may contribute to the welfare, may tend to defeat the views and expectations of our enemies, and may convince the world, that there are no difficulties which your majesty's wisdom and perseverance, with the assistance of your parliament, cannot surmount.

His majesty's answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The early proofs of your most cordial attachment to me and my family, upon the occasion of my marriage, and the particular regard and attention which you express for the

queen, in a manner that so nearly concerns her, cannot but give me most sensible satisfaction. The assurances of your steady and vigorous support, must add the greatest weight to my endeavours for the public good; and will be the surest means of bringing the war in which we are engaged, to such a conclusion as is the constant object of my wishes; and will most effectually provide for the honour, happiness, and security of my kingdoms.

The speech of his excellency George Dunk, earl of Halifax, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, to both houses of parliament, at Dublin, October 22, 1761.

My lords and gentlemen,

I Have the honour of his majesty's commands, to meet his first parliament in Ireland: I obey them with intire satisfaction, from an assurance that your deliberations will be influenced by the same principles of loyalty and affection to your sovereign, and of zeal for the prosperity of your country, which have so long distinguished the parliaments of this kingdom.

The loss of our late most gracious sovereign, at a time when not only the security of his own dominions, but the welfare of Europe, seemed so essentially to depend on the continuance of his life, must have affected you in the most sensible manner.

Your grief however has already been alleviated, and your loss repaired by the succession of his majesty, not only to the throne (his legal inheritance) but to the duty, affection, and confidence of his subjects, as unbounded as the greatest

of his predecessors have ever possessed in the most fortunate periods of their reign.

This parliament happily commences with the accession of a king bred under the influence and formed by the example of a prince, who uniformly tempered prerogative with law; and whose glory it was, in the exercise of his power, to protect the rights and liberties of his people.

You can be no strangers to his majesty's most gracious declaration, that the preservation of the constitution in church and state, and the enforcing a due obedience to the laws (not more necessary to his own authority than to the liberties of his people) shall be the first and constant object of his care. And I have it particularly in command to declare to you, that his subjects of this kingdom are fully and in every respect comprehended in these assurances.

His majesty's wise choice of a royal consort, eminent for her personal virtues and endowments, and descended from an house so illustrious for its attachment to the protestant cause, displays in the clearest light his paternal care, not only to preserve to us, but transmit unimpaired to our posterity, the blessings of his reign, liberty, and pure religion.

When I consider the security of our present, and the prospect of our future happiness; and when I see you animated, as I am persuaded you are, with every sentiment which loyalty and gratitude can inspire; I assure myself of a session of parliament, that will be distinguished by its uninterrupted harmony, and by its effective zeal for the support

of the honour and dignity of the crown. Such dispositions steadily adhered to cannot fail, under his majesty's paternal influence, to preserve you an happy, and to establish you an opulent and a flourishing people.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to lay before you the several accounts and estimates: from which you will be enabled to judge of the provisions necessary to be made for the support of his majesty's government, and for your own security. The means of making these provisions (which, I hope, will be expeditiously adjusted) I doubt not will, on your part, be such as shall be most suitable to the circumstances of this country; on mine, you may depend upon the utmost frugality.

You will take into your consideration the several incidental charges of the military establishment, as it now stands, of which exact estimates cannot be formed; and also that a large sum will be wanted for the effectual repair of the barracks; a work which cannot be delayed.

I must observe to you, that notwithstanding the authority given by the vote of credit of the last parliament, the sum of two hundred thousand pounds only has been raised; a circumstance of economy which cannot fail to give you satisfaction.

My lords and gentlemen,

The improvement of your natural advantages ought to be the object of your most serious attention. Agriculture, the surest support of every state, deserves at all times your highest regard, to the end that, through your wisdom, the skill and industry of the inhabitants

tants of this country may fully correspond with the bounty of providence in their favour.

To encourage, regulate, and improve, which will of course extend, your manufactures and commerce, will, I am sure, be your continual care. Your linen trade has long been the object of public encouragement; but much still remains to carry to its full extent a manufacture, for which there is so large a demand; which is so various in its branches; and which, with due attention, might be rendered as considerable a source of wealth to the whole, as it is now to part of this kingdom.

There is no object more worthy our attention, than our Protestant charter schools. Notwithstanding the peaceable demeanour of the Papists in this kingdom, it must always be your duty, and your interest, to divert from error, by every effectual, though gentle method, the deluded followers of a blind religion. And these institutions merit your support and protection, not only as schools of religion, but as seminaries of useful arts and virtuous industry.

Let me now, in the most earnest manner, recommend to you, that, after so many honourable events abroad, and so many joyful events at home, neither jealousies nor distrust, neither public heats, nor private animosities, may disturb that tranquillity which is desirable at all times, and at this season is peculiarly necessary to your welfare.

As to what regards myself, you shall always find me not only ready, but solicitous, to contribute whatever my authority, my credit, or my experience can furnish for these salutary purposes. And I can with

truth assure you, that I shall in no degree fulfil the intentions, nor merit the approbation, of my royal master, but by studying the peace and welfare of the kingdom which his majesty hath committed to my care.

I am sensible the situation, in which I am placed, is as arduous as it is important: but I bring with me the clearest intentions for your service. To maintain the honour, and to promote the service of the crown, are duties from which I will never depart: to forward the prosperity, and to preserve the constitution of this country, are objects of which I will never lose sight. And there is nothing I more sincerely wish, than that the interests of both kingdoms may be as thoroughly understood, as they are inseparably connected. There is no point I shall more diligently labour. And I must now assure you, at the opening of my administration (what the progress of it will, I hope, demonstrate) that I have no end or ambition, but to be able to represent, in the warmest manner, to his majesty, the zeal and unanimity of his subjects in this kingdom, and to carry with me, on my return into the royal presence, the good opinion, the affection, the hearts of the people of Ireland.

A short view of the cause and conduct of the war, and a negotiation for a peace, as represented by the French in their Historical Memorial, published by authority.

THE present war between France and England, had at first America only for its object; but a considerable part of Europe has been since involved in it.

The

The limits of Acadia and Canada, which by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle were left to the discussion of commissaries to be named by the two potentates, were made a pretence by England for commencing hostilities, and for taking two French ships, the Alcide and the Lys, at the very time when the duke de Mirepoix, the French ambassador, in the midst of peace, and under the sanction of the law of nations, was treating at London to prevent a rupture.

This act of violence was an indignity to France, which her honour obliged her to repel by force.

If England had intended only to establish the possessions of the two crowns in North America upon a firm footing, she would, as France has done, have endeavoured to prevent the powers of the continent from taking part in a war that was wholly foreign to them; on the contrary, she endeavoured to renew the famous league which was formed against Lewis XIV. upon the accession of Philip V. to the throne of Spain, and to persuade all the courts of Europe that they were as much interested in the limits of Acadia, as in the succession of the Spanish monarchy.

In consequence of the first hostilities, which happened in 1755, the king of France pacified his neighbours, restrained his allies, and gave all the powers to understand that his sole view was to restrain the English within due limits, and that they ought to regard the differences about America with the most impartial neutrality.

England took advantage of this pacific conduct, she knew that the empress queen of Hungary might

disappoint it, and she made no doubt of bringing that princess into all her views; but the empress rejected her proposals from the same principles of equity as those from which France acted, and chose rather to run the risk of an unjust war, which was the natural and foreseen consequence of the treaty between England and Prussia.

France and the empress queen entered into an alliance purely defensive, on the 1st of May, 1756, which was prior to the king of Prussia's invasion of Saxony, and they hoped this alliance would have prevented a war on the continent of Europe, but they were disappointed; for England having now armed the king of Prussia, he immediately indulged his passion for war, which inability only had restrained before, by the invasion of Saxony, and the attack of Bohemia.

From this time two distinct wars subsisted; one between France and England, which, in the beginning, had nothing in common with the war in Germany; and the other between Prussia and the empress queen, in which England was interested as an ally of Prussia, and France as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, and as ally of the court of Vienna by the defensive treaty of the first of May.

France, in all the engagements she was constrained to make with the confederate powers, was careful not to blend the differences of America with those of Europe; and as she was desirous to restore public tranquillity, she judged it improper to blend interests so distant and complicated, by treating

of them jointly in a negotiation for a general peace.

France went yet farther, and with a view to prevent a direct land war in Europe, she proposed the neutrality of Hanover, in the year 1757; but his late majesty refused the proposition, and sent his son, the duke of Cumberland, into his German dominions, who, at the head of an army composed entirely of Germans, was ordered to oppose the march of the forces which France, in pursuance of her engagements, should send to her allies, who were attacked in their dominions.

This army finished the campaign of 1757, with the capitulation of Closter-Seven, to which the duke of Cumberland consented; but the English, notwithstanding, broke this capitulation within a few months, upon a pretence that the army which capitulated belonged to the elector; but that the army which broke the capitulation, though it was the same army, was from that time to be considered as belonging to the king of England*; thus the army commanded by prince Ferdinand is become an English army: the elector of Hanover, the duke of Brunswick, and the landgrave of Hesse, their forces and their countries have been blended together in the cause of England, so that the hostilities in Westphalia, and Lower Saxony, have had, and still have the same object as the hostilities in America, Asia, and Africa, viz. The disputes concerning the limits of Acadia and Canada.

France being from this time

obliged to support a war both by sea and land against England, has afforded no farther succour of troops to her allies to carry on the war, but has only undertaken to preserve for the empress queen the places on the Lower Rhine, which were conquered from the king of Prussia in her name. The war in Westphalia, therefore, is not carried on for the interest of the allies of France, but is purely English, and is carried on only because the army of England in that part defends the possessions of England, and her allies.

Thus, the war of France with England is, in its origin, distinct from the war of the empress with Prussia; yet, there is now a connection between the two wars, arising from the common engagement between France and Austria, not to make a separate peace with the common enemy, but by mutual consent. This engagement was absolutely necessary for the security both of Austria and France, for it would be dangerous to France for the king of Prussia to join his forces with those of prince Ferdinand against her, and to the empress for these forces to join against her, and the princes of the empire in alliance with France.

The year 1758 produced no event which might give room for a negotiation of peace, yet France made use of the mediation of Denmark, to inform England of her perseverance in the pacific disposition which she had before discovered; but the answer of England was haughty and negative, and de-

* See the History of the War, Vol. I. chapter 4, 6, also State Papers, page 182.

stroyed all hopes of a negotiation.

In 1759, the courts of London and Berlin transmitted a declaration from the Hague, to the ministers of France, Vienna, and Russia, importing, that, to put a stop to the calamities of war, they were ready to send plenipotentiaries to treat of peace wherever it should be judged most convenient*, with those whom the belligerent powers should authorize on their side.

This declaration made no mention either of Sweden, or the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, two powers who were principally interested in the war, and France was obliged to wait an answer from Petersburg, in order to transmit in common a counter-declaration, which the distance between the countries necessarily delayed longer than France could have wished. At length it was transmitted to the following effect:

“ That Spain having offered her mediation, with respect to the war between France and England, and that war having nothing in common with the war between Russia, Austria, and her allies, and the king of Prussia, France is ready to treat with England so far as she herself is concerned through the good offices of Spain.

“ That with respect to the war, which directly concerns Prussia, it is declared, by France, Austria, and Russia, that they are disposed to concur in appointing a congress; but as they cannot enter into any engagement relative to peace, without their allies, it will

“ be necessary that England and Prussia should invite to the congress all the powers at war with Prussia, particularly the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland.”

To this counter-declaration, England and Prussia never made any reply. As in this declaration, France separated her war with England, wherever carried on, from the war in Saxony and Silesia, and as Spain had offered her good offices, she hoped a separate peace might be negotiated at London; she therefore directed the count de Affry, her ambassador at the Hague, to confer with Gen. Yorke, England's envoy extraordinary, on the subject: they did accordingly confer, but their conferences proved, that England was averse to an accommodation.

France, however, was not yet discouraged, but, in 1761, declared her pacific inclinations to her allies, and finding them willing to concur in any measures for peace, all the confederate powers agreed to transmit a declaration to London, of the following purport:

“ That France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Poland, had unanimously agreed to invite England and Prussia to a negotiation for peace, and accordingly proposed a congress at Augsborg, or any other place in Germany, that England and Prussia might deem more convenient; and declared they had already made choice of plenipotentiaries, in expectation that England and Prussia would do the same.”

But as great delay and perplexity were foreseen at a congress, where

* See this declaration, Vol. II. p. 267.

the interests of America were to be treated at the same time with those of Russia, Austria, Sweden, Saxony, and Prussia; France pressed for a separation of the two wars, by a separate memorial, accompanied by a letter from the duke de Choiseul to Mr. Pitt.

In the letter, the duke only mentions the general pacific dispositions of France and her allies. In the memorial, France proposes to agree with England, that, with respect to the particular war between them, the two crowns shall remain in possession of what they have conquered from each other; and that the situation in which they shall stand on the 1st of September 1761, in the East Indies; on the 1st of July 1761, in the West Indies and Africa; and on the 1st of May following in Europe, shall be the position that shall serve as a basis to the treaty which may be negotiated between the two powers. *But that nevertheless, as England may think these periods or epochas too near or too distant, France will enter into a negotiation when the intention of England shall be known.*

These pieces were dated March 26, and England had then conquered from France, Cape Breton, all Canada, Gaudaloupe, Marigalante, Goree, and Senegal: what had been done in Asia was not known, and the expedition against Belleisle had not taken place.

France had conquered Minorca, had repaired some part of Dunkirk, and in Germany was in possession of Hanau, the landgraviate of Hesse, and the town of Gottingen in the electorate of Hanover; but was not likely to keep possession either of Hesse or Gottingen till the 1st of May.

Wesel and Gueldres could not

be comprised in the offer of *uti possidetis*, because they, with the dependent countries, belonged to the empress queen.

All Europe was astonished at the sacrifices which France was disposed to make to England; France was reproached by her friends, and no one doubted but that England would prefer the quiet possession of her conquests, and the repose of her allies in Germany, to the continuation of the war.

In an answer from Mr. Pitt, to the duke de Choiseul's letter, and in a memorial dated April 8, 1761, on the part of England, in answer to that of France, the terms proposed by the letter and memorial are agreed to, except that nothing is expressly said with respect to the epochas, only that no epocha can be fixed for the day of signing the treaty, and that in Mr. Pitt's letter there is an unnecessary declaration, that England will not desert Prussia. It is also proposed in the memorial, that a French minister be sent to London.

In an answer from the duke de Choiseul to Mr. Pitt, dated April 19, he says, France has appointed the count de Choiseul her ambassador at Augsburg, and that he is to repair thither in July; that France will also fulfil her engagements with her allies; and that it being thought expedient to prevent delay and misunderstanding, by fully explaining the intentions of the powers previous to the congress, France has explained her intentions by a memorial, accompanying this letter.

In the memorial, dated also April 19, France declares, that though in a former memorial she mentions the wars as distinct, yet she did not

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mean that the peace of Germany could take place, without adjusting the difference between France and England, and expresses her confidence, that her allies will make neither peace nor treaty without her consent; observing, that she meant only to separate the *discussion* of the two wars. She observes, also, that the basis of her proposition for the *statu quo* is necessarily connected with the epochas proposed, because if the epochas are distant, such events may happen as may make it impossible to acquiesce in the *uti possidetis*. France, therefore, recalls the whole proposition, if England rejects the epochas annexed to it. France also hopes England will send a minister to her court.

Mr Pitt, in his answer to the duke, dated the 28th of April, acquaints him that England had nominated the earl of Egremont, lord viscount Stormont, and Sir Joseph York, her ambassadors at the congress; and that they were to repair to Augsburg in July.

In the memorial accompanying

this letter, and of the same date, France is acquainted that Mr. Stanley will be sent to her when M. Bussy comes to England; and it is observed, that the basis of the proposition, *uti possidetis*, made by France, is not necessarily connected with the epochas, or periods *proposed*, because France, in the same memorial in which the proposition is made, offers to negotiate about those very periods in these words: "Nevertheless, as England may think that the *proposed* periods are too near, or too distant, France will enter into a negotiation on that point when the intentions of England shall be known*." The memorial, therefore, contains an offer to treat about these epochas, and other matters relative to a peace.

After some necessary forms had been settled, M. Bussy set out for England, and Mr. Stanley for France, and both arrived in due time.

The allies of France, though uneasy at this measure, did not obstruct it.

* Of this memorial the author of the historical Account says, that it contains arguments with respect to the epochas, which are far from being just, because, says he, though France did offer to negotiate, with respect to the epochas, yet it is certain, that the proposition of *uti possidetis* was connected with these epochas, whether the courts agreed they should be distant or near; and that if they could not agree concerning the epochas, the proposition of *uti possidetis* dropped with the negotiation; but it is easy to see that this is a disingenuous quibble: it is true, that if the epochas could not be agreed upon, the proposition *uti possidetis* dropped; but it is not true, that the agreement of England to the epochas, *now proposed* by France, was made the basis of that proposition, for if that had been the case, the *alteration* or *confirmation* of these epochas would not have been referred to a negotiation; the argument, stripped of French chicanery, and exhibited in plain English, is this:

The basis of the proposition *uti possidetis*, is certain epochas to be agreed upon by the two powers in a future negotiation.

September, July, and May, are epochas mentioned by France, and submitted to a future negotiation.

Therefore the epochas September, July, and May, are the basis of the propositions *uti possidetis*.

M. Bussy's

M. Buffy's instructions were in substance as follows :

1st. To demand whether the periods annexed to the proposition of *statu quo*, are accepted; if not, what others were proposed.

2d. To declare that the war of France with England was distinct from that of Austria with Prussia; consequently that, except Wesel and Gueldres, which belonged to the empress, France was at liberty to evacuate Gottingen, Hesse, and the county of Hanau, but that this evacuation was to depend on two conditions. 1st. That England should give security that the army of prince Ferdinand should be disbanded, and not serve against the allies. 2d. That England should agree to some restitution which should be judged reasonable as an equivalent for such evacuation.

Mr. Stanley, at his first conference after his arrival in France, declared, in the name of his court, that England would support her allies with efficacy and good faith. The French minister answered him in a manner equally concise, that France would also fulfil her engagements with her allies; but that as the peace between the empress queen and Prussia was to be negotiated at Augsburg, the differences between those powers was not the subject on which the French and English ministers had been reciprocally dispatched.

The subsequent conferences passed in discussing the proposed epochas, but the English minister, both at London and Paris, eluded giving a positive answer.

And England resolved on the enterprize against Belleisle, after the memorial of France, dated March, in which the epochas were

mentioned; and the expectation of success from that expedition retarded a categorical answer relating to them.

Belleisle, at length, was taken, and then Mr. Pitt gave M. Buffy a memorial, in which he fixes the epochas two months later than those proposed by France, viz. the first of July, September, and November following, and agrees that all subsequent conquests shall be immediately restored; but observes that as all epochas, which have no reference to the signing of something obligatory, are vain and illusive, England agrees to these only upon condition: 1st. That whatever shall be adjusted between the two crowns of England and France, relative to their particular war, shall be made obligatory and conclusive, independent of the negotiations at Augsburg, for terminating the disputes of Germany.

2dly. That a definitive treaty be signed before the first of next August: what relates to prizes at sea, to Belleisle, and to compensations, is referred to future negotiations.

The first of these conditions is contrary to the memorial of France, dated the 16th of March, which begins with this expression: "The most christian king is desirous, that the particular peace of France with England, should be united with the general peace of Europe."

The second was very difficult, as the war extended over the four quarters of the globe, and as it was not known to France till the end of June.

To this memorial of England, France returned no specific answer, but verbally acquiesced as far as possible to the second condition, and,

with regard to the first, France required the consent of Austria to conclude a separate peace with England:

Austria, to oblige France, consented, upon condition that, in the separate accommodation, nothing should be stipulated contrary to her interests.

France then ordered a memorial to be prepared, including specific propositions for compensations, tho' England should first have explained herself on that head, as France made the first proposition of *uti possidetis*. The epochas were not yet settled.

The propositions or schemes of a treaty exhibited by France, were in substance as follows, dated July 15.

I. France cedes and guarantees all Canada to England for ever, upon four conditions: 1st. That the religion of Rome may be publicly professed and exercised there. 2dly. That the French may retire to French colonies with their effects, and have means of transportation procured by the English as cheap as possible. 3dly. That the limits of Canada and Louisiana be finally settled; and 4thly. That the French shall have the liberty to fish and dry cod on the banks of Newfoundland, and as a necessary shelter to their vessels, shall have Cape Breton as an entire sovereignty; a value to be fixed on this restitution, and France not to erect any fortification.

II. France shall restore Minorca as when taken.

III. England shall restore Guadaloupe and Marigalante.

IV. Two of the neuter islands, Dominica and St. Vincent, to remain as by treaty of 1660. St.

Lucia and Tobago referred to a negotiation, whether to remain neuter, or to be possessed by England, saving always the right of a third power.

V. The treaty concluded between Godeheu and Saunders shall be a basis for the establishment of peace in Asia.

VI. England shall either restore Goree or Senegal, which she pleases; one being necessary to France for negroes, and it being no advantage to England to have both.

VII. Belleisle shall be restored.

VIII. In consideration thereof France will evacuate Hesse and Hanaui; the evacuation to be preceded by a suspension of arms between England and France, in all parts of the world, to take place on the day when the preliminaries are ratified.

IX. But, after this suspension, neither shall England assist Prussia, nor France Austria, with any part of their forces: France, however, cannot evacuate the countries which have been conquered, and are still governed in the name of the empress queen, without her consent.

X. If any farther conquest shall be any where made before the execution of the treaty, it shall be restored without recompence.

XI. The captures made at sea by England before the declaration of war, except king's ships, to be restored, or recompence made for them, they having been taken contrary to the law of nations.

XII. France will guarantee the Protestant succession, if desired.

XIII. Prisoners on both sides sent home without ransom.

This sketch of a treaty was accompanied with a private memorial, in which France proposes, that
England

England shall terminate her differences with Spain, and invite her to guaranty the new treaty, and expresses her fears that these differences will otherwise occasion a fresh war both in Europe and America, by which France will be affected.

France having obtained the consent of the empress queen, for a separate peace, and to stipulate that she would, after such peace, yield her no further succours, M. Bussy, in a note to Mr. Pitt, acquainted him, that this consent has been obtained under two conditions :

1st. That the empress should keep possession of the countries belonging to the king of Prussia.

2dly. That England would afford him no succour.

France thought it just and advantageous, both to herself and England, thus wholly and absolutely to withdraw from the war in Germany, and to secure the intended peace against a new war, which the complaints of Spain might kindle, and in which France would be obliged to take part, by proposing to adjust the differences between England and Spain, and invite Spain as guarantee ; especially as Spain had before offered to act as mediator between the two crowns.

On the 23d of July all these pieces were laid before Mr. Pitt, who, in conference, at the same time, discovered a personal opposition to peace ; refused to agree to any of the articles of the memorial of propositions ; entered very little into the motives of his opposition ; expatiated with some warmth on the memorial relating to Spain ; rejected the note which concerned the allies in Germany with disdain, and concluded with saying, that he would take the directions of the king his master.

In consequence of this, having returned the memorials concerning Spain and Germany, to M. Bussy, he wrote him the following letter, dated July 24 :

‘ SIR,

‘ Having explained myself in
‘ our conference yesterday, with
‘ respect to certain engagements of
‘ France with Spain, relative to
‘ the disputes of the latter crown
‘ with Great Britain, of which
‘ your court never informed us, but
‘ at the very instant of making, as
‘ she has done, her first propositions
‘ for the separate peace of the two
‘ crowns ; and as you have desired,
‘ for the sake of greater punctua-
‘ lity, to take a note of what passed
‘ between us upon so weighty a
‘ subject, I here repeat, Sir, by his
‘ majesty’s order, the same decla-
‘ ration, word for word, which I
‘ made to you yesterday, and again
‘ anticipate you with respect to the
‘ most sincere sentiments of friend-
‘ ship, and real regard on the part
‘ of his majesty toward the Catho-
‘ lic king, in every particular con-
‘ sistent with reason and justice.
‘ It is my duty to declare farther
‘ to you in plain terms, in the
‘ name of his majesty, that he will
‘ not suffer the disputes with Spain
‘ to be blended, in any manner
‘ whatever, in the negotiation of
‘ peace between the two crowns ;
‘ to which I must add, that it will
‘ be considered as an affront to his
‘ majesty’s dignity, and as a thing
‘ incompatible with the sincerity
‘ of the negotiation, to make far-
‘ ther mention of such a circum-
‘ stance.

‘ Moreover, it is expected that
‘ France will not, at any time, pre-
‘ sume a right of intermeddling in
‘ such disputes between Great Bri-
‘ tain and Spain.

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‘ These considerations, so just and indispensable, have determined his majesty to order me to return you the memorial, which occasions this, as wholly inadmissible.

‘ I likewise return you, Sir, as totally inadmissible, the memorial relative to the king of Prussia, as implying an attempt upon the honour of Great Britain, and the fidelity with which his majesty will always fulfil his engagements with his allies.—I have the honour to be, &c. Signed, PITT.’

The stile of this letter, and the manner of returning the memorials, do not bear the marks of a conciliating temper; and the following answer to the memorial of propositions, are analogous to the letter. The answer is dated the 29th of July, and is in substance as follows:

1. England will never recede from her claim of the total and unconditional cession of all Canada, and its appurtenances; nor ever relax with regard to the full cession of Cape Breton and all other islands in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, with the right of fishing inseparable from the possession of those coasts, and the canals or freights that lead to them:

2. It can never be allowed, that whatever does not belong to Canada, shall appertain to Louisiana; nor that the boundaries of Louisiana shall extend to Virginia, or the British possessions on the Ohio; it not being proper that the intermediate countries, which form the true barrier, should be directly or indirectly ceded to France, even admitting them to belong to Louisiana.

3. Both Senegal and Goree shall be ceded to England.

4. Dunkirk shall be reduced to the condition in which it ought to have been put after the treaty of Utrecht; without this, no peace can be concluded, and upon this condition only England will consider of the restitution of the privilege granted to France by that treaty, under certain restrictions, to fish and dry fish on part of the banks of Newfoundland.

5. England will consent to an equal partition of the four neuter islands.

6. The island of Minorca shall be restored.

7. And all that France has conquered from the allies of England in Germany, as well the territories belonging to Prussia, as to the electorate of Hanover.

8. England will surrender Belleisle, Guadaloupe, and Marigalante.

9. The treaty between Saunders and Godeheu cannot be admitted as the basis for the establishment of a peace in Asia, because the state of affairs there is now much changed by the final reduction of all the French settlements. The final settlement of affairs there must be left to the East-India companies of the two nations, consistent with the general intentions of their sovereigns.

10. The demand of restitution of captures before the war cannot be admitted, for it is not founded on any particular convention, nor yet resulting from the law of nations; for the right of hostilities does not result from a formal declaration of war, but from the hostilities which the aggressor first offered.

11. The solemn treaties of Radstadt.

Radt and the Barrier, and the express condition of the cession of the Low Countries, will not allow France to keep possession of Ostend and Nieuport, they must therefore be immediately evacuated; no restitution on the part of England can take place till this is done, nor can any convention be set on foot for settling affairs in the East Indies.

12. The cessation of arms shall take place on the ratification of the preliminaries or definitive treaty.

13. England having from the first overtures declared, that in case of a separate peace with France, she would, as an auxiliary, continue to assist Prussia with efficacy and good faith, to accomplish a general pacification in Germany; Great Britain and France shall both be free to support their allies in the contest for Silesia.

14. The prisoners shall be released in the usual manner, saving the terms that may subsist by some cartel or convention.

Such is the sketch of a treaty on the part of England.

The first article deprives France of the liberty of fishing for cod, and this is restored but in part, and under certain restrictions, not explained by the 4th, which requires the demolition of Dunkirk.

The second looks as if England intended not only to keep possession of all Canada, but to make herself mistress of the neutral countries between Canada and Louisiana, to be nearer at hand to invade Louisiana when she should think proper.

The third totally deprives France of all settlement in Africa for the negro trade.

The ninth annihilates the French East-India company.

The 7th and 13th seem to be

inconsistent; by the 7th, England proposes that France shall evacuate Germany; by the 13th, it is agreed, that the two crowns shall support their allies there.

These answers, and all others that have been made by England, during the negotiation, plainly shew that she is averse to all reconciliation, and the articles which declare the advantages she would secure, are clear, decisive, and even dictatorial; those which concern France are obscure, and subject to various constructions.

Yet France, unwilling to break the negotiation, ordered a reply to be made in the form of an ultimatum, to the following effect:

1. France consents to cede Canada in the most extensive manner, but insists on the conditions, as to the religion and removal of her subjects; she will maintain her immemorial right in fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and drying fish on the banks of Newfoundland, as agreed by the treaty of Utrecht; but this would be vain without shelter for the vessels; France therefore proposes the restitution of Cape Breton, or the isle of St. John, or such other port without fortification in the gulph, or within reach of it, as may answer that purpose.

2. France has not affirmed that all that does not belong to Canada belongs to Louisiana, but demands that all the intermediate nations be considered as neutral, independent on the sovereignty of both crowns, and a barrier between them; if the English minister had attended to M. Buffy's instructions, he would have seen that, in this particular, France agreed with England.

3. As to Goree and Senegal; if Senegal cannot be safely enjoyed with-

without Goree, England will make no great sacrifice in restoring Senegal, if at the same time she keeps Goree; but as Mr. Stanley acquainted the duke de Choiseul, that some expedient might be found with respect to this article, France leaves it to a negotiation.

4. By the treaty of Utrecht, the cession of Newfoundland by France to England, and not the demolition of Dunkirk, is the compensation for liberty to dry fish on the banks of Newfoundland, yet France is willing to negotiate on the state of Dunkirk, so soon as a convenient port shall be agreed upon, within, or within reach of the gulph of St. Lawrence, to be ceded to France as a shelter for her fishing vessels.

5. France consents to the partition of the Antilles, saving always the right of a third power.

6. England offers Belleisle for Minorca, consequently supposes them equivalent, but France does not think them equivalent; therefore England may retain Belleisle, and France Minorca.

7. France will evacuate all her conquests in Germany, since the breach of the treaty of Closter Seven, which are connected with the British war, and may be separated from the war between Austria and Prussia, in consideration, that England shall restore Guadaloupe and Marigalante, but cannot surrender any place held in the right of the empress queen, without her consent; and this, therefore, ought to be referred to the congress at Augs-
burg.

8. France will accept Guadaloupe and Marigalante on the above conditions.

9. France agrees to England's proposition, concerning the East

Indies, though France has fulfilled the conditions of the treaty of Godelieu and Saunders, and England has not.

10. France insists on restitution, or amends, for the captures before war was declared.

11. The empress queen enjoys full sovereignty in Ostend and Nieuport; France only lent her forces to secure them for her ally. England has no right to impose laws on Austria and France, contrary to their wills, who do not violate the treaties of Austria with Holland; France, however, never intended to keep these places after a peace.

12. France agrees to the cessation of arms, as proposed.

13. As England has declared, that after she has made a separate peace with France, she will still vigorously and faithfully assist her ally: so France also declares, that she will also, in the like case, vigorously and faithfully assist her allies. But if England will agree not to support the king of Prussia, France will agree not to support his enemies. The proposition of leaving France at liberty to send forces into Silesia, is unfavourable to the empress queen, therefore inadmissible.

14. France agrees to the articles for restoring prisoners.

This memorial was accompanied with an answer by M. Bussy to Mr. Pitt's letter, in which he says, that what related to Spain in the private memorial, was well meant, that it contained neither menace, nor offer of mediation. That the king, his master, refers himself to Spain, for the manner in which it was received and remitted, but charges him to declare, that so long as Spain shall approve of it, he will inter-

interfere with the interests of that crown, notwithstanding any repulse from the power that opposes his good offices. That as to the note, relating to the conditions, on which Austria consented to a separate peace between England and France, Bussy is ordered by his king to declare, that he will rather sacrifice all the power that God has given him than conclude any thing with his enemies, that may hurt his friends, and impeach the integrity in which he glories. He expresses also, the astonishment of his court, at the stile of Mr. Pitt's letter, and the tenor of his propositions; that, however, for the sake of peace, France is willing to forget the imperative stile, so unfit for negotiation, and to do every thing reasonable and just, to bring the negotiation to a happy issue.

As the memorial concerning Spain was resent by the British ministry, Spain ordered her ambassador here to explain it to the following effect:

That it was intended with great integrity, merely to make the peace firm and lasting; that if the king of Spain had any other view, he would have given full scope to his greatness, and have spoken for himself, as became his dignity; and that he is astonished to hear that England sees the memorial in a light different from that in which it was intended, and hopes she will concur, in every friendly view, for establishing a general and lasting tranquillity.

M. Bussy received orders to agree upon the limits of Canada and Louisiana, according to the English map, though unfavourable to France; to consent to the cession required by England, with respect

to Africa, provided the exportation of negroes might, by some safe and easy expedient, be confirmed to France, and to sacrifice Dunkirk to the right of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence. But he was directed to present a memorial, urging many reasons for the restitution of the captures made before the war; to represent, in its full force, the benefit that would arise, both to France and England, from the total desertion of the war in Germany*; and if England should refuse the conditions, now offered as an ultimatum, to wait for farther instructions.

The ultimatum arrived in London, August 8. M. Bussy soon after wrote to Mr. Pitt, and in his answer, dated August 15, says, that, as to the stile of the ultimatum and letter, the king his master adheres both to the form and substance of them; he laments that peace appears by the proposals and conduct of France to be far distant, and retorts some charges of elusion and delay.

M. Bussy and Mr. Pitt, however, had a conference on the two ultimatums jointly, and on the 30th of August an answer to the French ultimatum was delivered, in which the French propositions are agreed to, except in the following particulars:

1. The limits of Louisiana, as drawn in a note from M. Bussy to Mr. Pitt, dated 18th of August, cannot be admitted, because they, in one part, include vast countries, which Vaudreuil yielded to England, under the description of Canada, and, in another, extensive countries, and numerous nations, who have been always reputed to be under the protection of England.

* This does not look as if the war in Germany was a losing game to England, and advantageous to France.

2. The French that remove from Canada, shall remove within a year.

3. England will grant to France the isle of St. Pierre, with its port, as a shelter for her fishing boats, provided the French do not fish on any part of the coast belonging to England; that they erect no fortification, nor keep troops there; that the vessels of no other nation shall be suffered to partake of the conveniency; that an English commissary shall reside there.

4. England insists on the restitution and evacuation of all the conquests made by France over her allies, particularly of Wesel, and the territories of the king of Prussia.

5. England is inflexible in her resolution to succour Prussia as an auxiliary, and agrees, that France shall succour her allies in their particular contest for Silesia.

6. England refuses restitution of captures before the war.

7. England insists on the evacuation of Ostend and Nieuport.

Mr. Stanley, in conference with the duke de Choiseul, on the subject of these differences, appeared to be confined to the letter of the answers, therefore no difficulty could be obviated, or obscurity cleared up. France, for this reason, sent a new memorial to England, as a final answer, the 9th of September.

The difference between the propositions contained in this memorial, and the requisition of England in her answer to the French ultimatum, are these:

That the French, who remove from Canada, may have eighteen months instead of twelve.

That with respect to the limits of Louisiana, the savage nations, which lie between the lakes and the Mississippi, and within the line traced

out, shall be neuter, under the protection of France; those without the line, shall be neuter, under the protection of England; the English traders shall not go beyond the line, but the Indians shall use their accustomed liberty.

France requires the guaranty of Anamabo and Akra, as a condition upon which she will guaranty Senegal and Goree.

France will demolish Dunkirk, except the trading port, which will not receive a frigate, and the cunette, which is necessary to the health of the inhabitants.

France will maintain a guard of 50 men on St. Pierre, to enforce the police.

France cannot evacuate countries, which appertain to her ally, the empress queen.

France abides by the 9th article of her memorial of propositions, and the 7th and 13th of her ultimatum, in reply to all articles of England's answer, which are distinguished above by figures 4 and 5, but will nevertheless treat of any fresh propositions which England may make, if not contrary to engagements.

France insists on restitution of captures before the war.

France, upon signing the preliminary, will give a declaration under her hand, that she never intended to bring Ostend and Nieuport under her dominion.

Upon the whole France offered:
1st, To guaranty Canada to England, in the utmost extent she required.

2dly, To demolish Dunkirk, provided the right of fishing and drying fish on the banks of Newfoundland should be confirmed to her.

3dly, To restore Minorca for Guadaloupe and Marigalanté.

4thly, To evacuate Hesse, Hana, and Gottingen, provided one settlement in Africa should be guarantied to her.

5thly, To leave the settlement of affairs in the East Indies to be treated by the Companies. And,

6thly, To leave England in possession of Belleisle.

However, upon receipt of the last memorial of France, England, without any reply, recalled Mr. Stanley.

Thus the negotiation was broken off, which France imputes to England's positive aversion to peace, whom she charges with being less influenced by her real interests, and the preservation of mankind, than inflated with her successes, and greedy of the farther advantages she has in view. The historical memorial concludes with the following paragraph:

“ It is with regret that the king finds himself obliged to continue an opposition by force to the progress of the ambitious designs of his enemies, and under an impossibility of procuring his people that repose which his majesty wished, for their welfare. The king trusts, that Providence will disappoint those vast projects, which England scarce endeavours to disguise, and which threaten the security of every potentate. His majesty, invariable in his pacific dispositions, will be always ready to concur in every expedient which may be judged proper to re-establish the public tranquillity, and will make no difficulty of sacrificing, even his own interests, to the glory and consolation of restoring peace to his kingdom and to Europe.”

Signed, *Le Duc de Choiseul*.

The French endeavouring, thro' the whole of this negotiation, to prevail with us to agree, that both should withdraw their troops from Germany, and promise that neither side should give assistance to their allies, in men, money, or any thing else, was extremely artful, as the king of France could privately assist Austria with money, but the king of England could not assist Prussia with money without applying to his parliament; and if England had withdrawn all assistance, and the king of Prussia had thereby been overpowered, those that had assisted him, at our desire, might, perhaps, have been included in the ban of the empire.

Paris, Nov. 24. To quiet the minds of the people, and at the same time to justify M. Vaudreuil, it was thought proper to publish the following letter, which that gentleman wrote to the duke de Choiseul, dated Oct. 30, 1761.

“ *My Lord,*

I was astonished to see, by the *historical account of the memorial of the negotiations between France and England*, what I am charged with by the English, with regard to the limits of Canada. As it is entirely false and groundless, I shall give your grace a true account of what passed between Mr. Amherst and me on that head.

When I capitulated, I traced out no limits whatever, and in all the messages that passed between the English general and me, I made use of the word Canada only. Eight or ten days after the surrender of the country, he sent an officer to me for maps to inform him of the extent of the colony. I returned for answer, that I had none, my maps having been taken away with my baggage

baggage at Quebec, in breach of the capitulation of that place; and the officer then shewing me a map, which he had in his hand, I told him the limits marked in it were not just, and verbally mentioned others, extending Louisiana on one side, to the carrying-place of the Miamis, which is the height of the lands, whose rivers run into the Ouabache; and on the other to the head of the river of the Illinois.

What I have the honour to tell you, my lord, is strictly true: I am not afraid that the English can produce any proof of the contrary; for nothing passed in writing on this head, nor was any line drawn on any map. I take the first opportunity to acquaint you with this, to prevent any further imposition.

Memorial presented to the States General, in regard to the Felicite frigate, by the count d'Affry, ambassador of France. (See pag. 68.)

High and mighty lords,

YOUR high mightinesses have been informed of what passed on the 24th ult. with regard to the French frigate Felicite, which being pursued and attacked by three English ships of war, was forced to shelter herself by running on shore off s'Gravafande.

It was before the eyes of a multitude of inhabitants of this country, whom curiosity carried to s'Gravafande, that the captain of the English frigate, the Richmond, behaved on this occasion, in an unheard of manner. The captain of the French frigate being called to, to strike, made answer, that he would surrender on no terms, as he counted upon the safeguard of the neutrality observed by your

high mightinesses in the present war. Regardless of this declaration, and in contempt of the most sacred laws, the captain of the Richmond took possession of the frigate, after cannonading her in such a manner that several of the balls came up a great way in the Downs. He hoisted English colours on board the Felicite, took away every thing that could be removed, destroyed the masts and rigging which his cannon had spared; and finding he could no longer continue his outrages with impunity, determined to set fire to the frigate, which was done accordingly.

Upon notice of this to the king my master of these things, his majesty commanded me to ask your high mightinesses to procure him restitution of the Felicite frigate with her cargo, and indemnification for the loss which his majesty and the owners have sustained by this unjust violence of the English.

His majesty is not only persuaded, that your high mightinesses, sensible of what you owe to yourselves, and to the honour of the republic, will require, from the court of London, reparation not less authentic than just, for the insult offered to your sovereignty, and to your neutrality, and for the violation of your territory on this occasion: but his majesty farther expects, from the equity and friendship of your high mightinesses, that you will take efficacious measures in England to procure him due satisfaction.

I must not omit informing your high mightinesses, that the king my master is extremely sensible, not only of the orders given to prevent, if it were yet time, the insult offered them, and the pillaging and setting fire to the French frigate;

but

but also of the behaviour of the subjects of the republic on that occasion, and the assistance his people received from them.

The king, my master, hath the more ground to expect that the republic will take the most serious steps in this affair, as they have great reason to be pleased with that singular protection which the trade and navigation of their subjects enjoy in France. Your high mightinesses have a fresh proof of the king my master's favour towards you, in his ordering the ship Eendragt, with her cargo, to be restored, with damages and costs.

Hague, Feb. 16, 1761. Compte D'AFFRY.

The declaration of the French king to the court of Sweden, delivered by his ambassador at Stockholm, on the fourth of February, which seems to have laid the foundation of the negotiations that have since been carried on for assembling a congress; and is in other respects a paper of some importance.

THE most christian king, moved by the calamities of war, which are every where sufficiently known, thinks it his indispensable duty to inform his allies, and particularly the king and crown of Sweden, that his humanity, as well as his regard to that nation in particular over which he reigns, makes him desirous that all his allies would concur with him in restoring peace to Europe.

As to the adjusting of the differences which concern France and Great Britain only, his majesty will abundantly shew his moderation on that head, when Great

Britain discovers any disposition to listen to reasonable terms.

For which reason his majesty is principally desirous to lay before his very faithful allies, his sentiments of the German war; both as a guarantee of the peace of Westphalia, jointly with the crown of Sweden, and relative to the treaties and engagements he hath entered into with the empress queen, the empress of Russia, and the king of Sweden.

In the course of this war, his most christian majesty and the crown of Sweden, have done their utmost to perform the obligations of their guaranty, both with regard to the support of the three religions established in the empire, and to the necessary measures for opposing, with a sufficient force, the invasions of the Prussians, and weakening the king of Prussia, so much, as to leave no room to apprehend his future enterprizes.

Nothing now remains to complete the full discharge of those obligations, but to procure indemnification to his majesty the king of Poland, and the empress queen. On this head, his majesty applies, with the utmost frankness, to the king and crown of Sweden, and to his other allies, in order to settle those indemnifications on a solid footing, and to consult together on the nature of them, and the possibility of their being obtained. And on this occasion his majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to consider how far the indemnifications demanded may be consistent with the interest of the guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, as that treaty doth not oblige them to sacrifice the essential interests of their own dominions, to procure such ample indemnification as the injured powers

powers may think themselves entitled to claim.

However sacred the engagements his majesty hath entered into may be, still they are subject to the natural laws of possibility. As soon as the security sought appears to be an object not near, the allied powers ought to communicate to one another their inmost thoughts, in order to their taking, in concert, without breach of their engagements, a resolution to put an end, by a treaty of peace, to the calamities of war; and to prefer the welfare of their subjects to the glory and advantages they may derive from continuing the war, especially as experience hath too often shewn, that the most just and the best concerted schemes have in an instant been defeated by the caprice of fortune.

In the present situation of the alliance the king is of opinion, that common humanity, and a regard to the general welfare, require his allies to concert with him a plan of pacification, to which all the members of the alliance may give their consent; and to labour to strengthen, if possible, the bands of alliance between France, the king and crown of Sweden, the empress queen, and the empress of Russia.

His majesty does not think it possible for the events of the ensuing campaign to change the situation of the alliance. An accumulation of distress to unhappy subjects, an additional depopulation of countries, the impoverishment of the finances of several powers, and the greatest doubt, whether, after all these disasters and calamities, a peace can be made in Germany, more advantageous to the powers in the alliance, than at present: all

these things induce the king to declare, that he is constrained to lessen his subsidies, and that the prosecution of the war hath considerably diminished the sources of his finances; so that his majesty cannot promise, in case the war should continue, an exact compliance with the letter of his engagements.

The sum of the whole is, That in return for the confidence which his majesty expresses towards the crown of Sweden, that crown would immediately declare its sentiments on this head; and that the king of Sweden, animated by a zeal equal to his majesty's for the welfare of Europe, would consent to sacrifice his personal interests, as his most christian majesty is determined to do; being otherwise firmly resolved, in case the enemies of the alliance should refuse to enter into his pacific views, to employ, jointly with his faithful allies, his whole force to compel them to it: and he earnestly intreats his allies to redouble their efforts, to put themselves in a situation suitable to their natural strength, and the great object in view."

Two days after the delivery of this memorial, the king of Sweden gave for answer, That it was his intention to join with the most christian king and his other allies, in proper measures for bringing to a happy conclusion the salutary work of peace.

The following are the most remarkable passages in a second memorial presented by the French ambassador at Stockholm, on the seventh of March.

HIS most christian majesty remains most firmly resolved to listen to no proposals for putting
an

an end to the war in Germany, without the knowledge and participation of his allies. The high allies ought to lay it down as their first and invariable principle, to go hand in hand in their political operations, that the union between them, and particularly between France and Sweden, may subsist in time of peace, as it has done during the course of a bloody war, from which we have derived very little advantage.

In the present situation of things one essential point, as well to Sweden as to France, and the other allied courts, is to continue to have the same way of thinking; it is particularly so to the two former powers, in quality of guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, as being the first motive that induced them to employ their forces in Germany.

As the empress queen, and the empress of all the Russias, have already explained themselves on the fatal consequences that may result from a farther prosecution of the war, and the little probability that the events of the ensuing campaign will be more decisive than those of the former campaigns; and as the two empresses have even proceeded so far as to declare, that they were ready to join in measures for restoring the tranquillity of Europe, and would give up, for the welfare of their subjects, a part of the indemnification they had a right to claim: all this gives room to hope that the well-known humanity and magnanimity of those two princesses will induce them to put a speedy end to the sufferings of their subjects.

In consequence of which the most christian king promises himself, that the king of Sweden's

magnanimity will engage him, after the example of the two empresses, to give up something for the peace of Europe, and the happiness of the human race. His most christian majesty therefore only desires, that the king and crown of Sweden will, in conjunction with him, declare that they will set up no claim in Germany, but what relates to the satisfaction of their allies, as a consequence of their guaranty of the peace of Westphalia.

In this case, his most christian majesty, in order to give the king and crown of Sweden a substantial proof of his friendship, and sincere desire to procure for them, as far as possible, some indemnification for the losses they have suffered, will, immediately on the conclusion of a peace, enter into a new subsidy treaty with them, which shall be of such a nature, as may, from year to year, while it lasts, make them amends for their losses by the present war.

The French ambassador asks, in the sequel of this memorial, whether it is not the opinion of the king of Sweden, as it is his most christian majesty's, that a suspension of arms should be immediately agreed to; and whether, to obviate many obstacles and inconveniencies, which are unavoidable in a congress, they might not hold two congresses; that is to say, the allied courts might give their ministers, residing in France, the necessary full powers to treat of peace; and the adverse potentates might also send full powers to their ministers at London; so that a negotiation for a general peace might be carried on with the king of England, and the ministers of his allies, directly by his most christian majesty, and the ministers of his allies. The ambassador enlarges

enlarges upon the advantages of this manner of treating, which would be the easiest; and concludes with asking the king and crown of Sweden, in consideration of the season's being so far advanced, when every moment is precious, to give a speedy answer to every article of his memorial.

The following declaration, in the name, and on the part of her majesty the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was made and signed at Paris, the 26th of March 1761, by her minister at that court, the count of Starbemberg, and was delivered at London, the 31st of March, by prince Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from the empress of all the Russias.

Declaration of her majesty the empress apostolick queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE dispositions for peace, very agreeable to the sentiments of all the parties engaged in the war, which the kings of England and Prussia shewed last year, having met with difficulties, which have prevented their success, the courts of Vienna, Peterburgh, France, Stockholm, and Warsaw, are unanimously agreed to invite those of London and Berlin to resume a negotiation, so salutary for the happiness of the world, and which must interest the humanity of all the powers at war.

In this view, and in order to their being able to proceed to the re-establishing of peace, they propose the assembling of a congress, to which they think it may be proper to admit only the plenipotentiaries of the principal belligerent parties, with those of their allies. If the kings of England and Prussia adopt this method, her majesty

the empress queen, the empress of Russia, the most christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, propose the city of Augsburgh for the place of the congress, observing, that their majesties point out Augsburgh no otherwise, than as a town within distance of all the parties concerned, which, from its situation, appears to suit with the convenience of all the states; and that they will not reject the choice of any other city in Germany, if their Britannick and Prussian majesties may deem it more convenient.

The empress queen, the empress of Russia, the most christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, declare moreover, that they have chosen the plenipotentiaries, who will be entrusted with the care of their interests at the congress, in hopes that the king of England, the king of Prussia, and the allies, will, on their part, speedily make choice of their respective ministers, that the negotiation may not be deferred.

The simplicity of this declaration, which, for the general welfare, the courts of Vienna, Peterburgh, France, Stockholm, and Warsaw, have determined to make to the courts of London and Berlin, gives them hopes, that their Britannick and Prussian majesties will be pleased, by a speedy answer, to make their sentiments known, upon an object so essential to the repose and happiness of Europe.

Done at Paris, the 26th of March, 1761, by order, and in the name, of her imperial, royal, and apostolick majesty.

COUNT STARBERG.

N. B. A like declaration with this, in the name, and on the part of their majesties the empress of all the Russias, the most Christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, has been made and signed on the same day as this; to wit, that of the empress of Russia, by prince D. P. Galitzin; that of the most Christian king, by the duke de Choiseul; that of the king of Sweden, by baron de Scheffer; and that of the king of Poland elector of Saxony, by M. de Fontenay; and they were all delivered at London at the same time, that is to say, on the 31st of March, by prince Galitzin.

The following counter-declaration was signed at London, the 3d of April, 1761, and was delivered on the same day to prince Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from the empress of all the Russias, to be transmitted by him to Paris.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE dispositions of their Britannic and Prussian majesties, for the re-establishment of the general tranquillity of Europe, having been steady and sincere, could not have undergone any alteration, through the space of time, which has elapsed since their declaration of the 25th of November, 1759.

Their majesties, therefore, with satisfaction, accept the offer of the assembling of a congress at Augsbourg, contained in the five declarations made at Paris, the 26th of March last, and delivered at London the 31st of the same month, in the name, and on the part of their

majesties, the empress queen, the empress of all the Russias, the most christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony.

The courts of London and Berlin equally acquiesce in the clause of this declaration, which relates to the rule that is proposed to be laid down, in regard to the admission of the plenipotentiaries, who shall have a right to be received at this congress.

For the rest, as their zeal for the advancement of the salutary work of a general pacification, perfectly corresponds with that which appears to animate the courts of Vienna, Peterburgh, Versailles, Stockholm, and Warsaw, their Britannick and Prussian majesties will not delay to name instantly their plenipotentiaries, being disposed to concur, with one and the same pace, in every thing that may accelerate the opening of the congress which has been offered to them.

In the name, and by order, of the king. London, April 3, 1761.

BUTE.

N. B. The same counter-declaration as this, for the empress of Russia, the most christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, was made, and signed the same day as this: and they were all delivered at the same time, to prince Galitzin, to be transmitted by him to Paris.

Translation of the speech which M. de Boreel, the Dutch ambassador, made to the king, the 20th of June, 1761, when he had a private audience to deliver his credentials.

[T]

SIRE,

SIRE,

THEIR high mightinesses, my lords and masters, have so many motives to interest themselves in the fate of these kingdoms, that your majesty's accession to the crown gave them the highest pleasure; of which I am commanded to inform your majesty, and at the same time to assure you of their respectful and inviolable attachment to your royal person, and of the sincerity of their wishes for the duration and prosperity of a reign which you have so happily begun. The gracious assurance which your majesty hath already given of your friendship to the republic, excited the warmest gratitude. Nothing could have given greater consolation under the loss of the king your majesty's grandfather. The republic will always regret in him not only a faithful ally, but a true friend, whose affection never varied, and who added to the qualities of a great prince, that integrity which would have done honour to a private man. What a high satisfaction it is for their high mightinesses to find in your majesty's person all those qualities, which, whilst they so gloriously distinguished your illustrious ancestors, made their people happy, and strongly attached the republic to them. What great reason have their high mightinesses to promise themselves the most intimate union between two nations; who are bound by so many common interests to concur mutually in each other's advantage, and to despise the suggestions of a mistaken jealousy? As their high mightinesses are fully sensible of the value of this union, they most ardently desire to maintain and strengthen it. Being charged by them to give

your majesty assurances of this, and filled with the same sentiments myself, I shall do my utmost to answer the choice they have condescended to make of me, and to merit the continuance of that favour with which your majesty honoured me before you ascended the throne. I flatter myself that the gratitude with which it inspired me will appear, from the whole of my conduct, to be equal to my profound respect for your majesty's person, and your eminent qualities.

The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Yorke, having been appointed, by his majesty, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses the States General, and being admitted to the assembly of their high mightinesses, his excellency made on that occasion the following speech.

High and mighty lords,
BEING commissioned to deliver to your high mightinesses the letter of the king my master, by which his majesty hath been pleased to honour me with the character of his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to you; he at the same time expressly commands me to renew to your high mightinesses, in his name, the assurances of his particular esteem, and invariable friendship for you.

The king, since his accession to the crown, having received marks of your high mightinesses attention to his person, commands me to return you his thanks, and to renew to you, this day, by an extraordinary embassy, the most solemn assurances of the sincerity of those

senti-

sentiments with which I have already had the honour to acquaint you.

His majesty does not content himself with giving your high mightinesses bare assurances of his friendship; in the midst of the successes with which it hath pleased Providence to bless his arms, he forgetteth not the general welfare of Europe, and much less the interests of his good friends and allies.

He commands me to assure your high mightinesses, that he will always give the greatest attention to every thing that relates to the essential interests, the security and welfare of the republic.

I am very happy, high and mighty lords, to be made choice of by his majesty in a manner so honourable for me, to be the interpreter of his sentiments; which, ever since the beginning of his reign, have discovered him to be a monarch who inherits the virtues of his ancestors; giving, like them, his principal attention to the support of true religion, and public liberty.

The king still cherishes, in the bosom of your republic, the illustrious offspring of the house of Orange, intrusted to his tutelage, and to yours: an object which forms an additional tie between him and the republic.

I presume to flatter myself, high and mighty lords, that after a nine years residence here, the sincerity of my desire for a disinterested and indissoluble union between the two states is sufficiently known to your high mightinesses.

The events which have followed one another, in such quick succession for some years, sufficiently prove, how desirable this union is: I shall execute, with the most ardent

zeal, the commands of my august master, to contribute towards it; happy if my labours can procure me the good will of your high mightinesses.

Answer returned to the foregoing speech of Sir Joseph Yorke, by Baron Wassenaar de Catwick, president of the week, in the name of the States General.

SIR,

THEIR high mightinesses are extremely affected by the assurances of friendship and good will, which your excellency has just renewed to them in the name of his Britannic majesty, in the character of his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Their high mightinesses are particularly penetrated with gratitude, on account of his majesty's having declared that he will, on all occasions, have at heart the interests, the safety, and the welfare of this republic.

These assurances cannot but engage their high mightinesses to a respectful and inviolable attachment to his royal person, and to offer up their most sincere prayers for the length and prosperity of his reign.

Their high mightinesses have a most lively sense of the necessity of maintaining the union which has so happily subsisted for such a number of years between Great Britain and their republic. Their utmost endeavours will be constantly exerted to strengthen the ties of this union.

They are persuaded that the prince of Orange, who is so dear to all the inhabitants of these provinces, will most readily give his assistance towards this end, when he shall enter upon the functions of his posts.

In the mean time, it is a great satisfaction to their high mightinesses

to see the friendship and attention to his majesty concur with those of his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, for their hereditary stadtholder.

Let me add, Sir, that their high mightinesses can assure your excellency, that the king your master could not have chosen any person for this extraordinary embassy, who could have been more agreeable to them, as they have had the satisfaction for so many years of seeing you reside with them, on the part of his majesty, with such distinguished approbation.

They will continue to give you proofs of their esteem and regard upon all occasions.

Declaration of the most Christian king, delivered to the diet of the empire by his minister the baron de Mackau.

THE king, my master, having been required, at the beginning of this war, by several princes of the empire, to take upon himself, in conjunction with the king of Sweden, the execution of the guaranty of the treaties of Westphalia, notified to the states assembled at Ratisbon, in the month of April, 1757, what were his motives, and what conduct he proposed to hold when he took that charge upon him, of the weight of which he was very sensible.

The preservation of the three religions established in Germany, the support of the Germanic laws and constitution, and the restoring peace on a solid and equitable footing, were the objects to obtain which his majesty was willing to make the greatest efforts and very considerable sacrifices.

His majesty, in concert with his

Swedish majesty, hath since employed every method to attain to this salutary end; but he deplored the calamities under which Germany groaned; and if he was under a necessity of taking up arms for its defence, he thinks it no less proper to lay them down when he has performed all that could be required in justice from a zeal so disinterested.

It was with this salutary view that his majesty, jointly with the king of Sweden and the other powers his allies, proposed to the courts of London and Berlin to pave the way, by common consent, to a peace, by opening a congress, for which the city of Augsbourg was thought most convenient: and as their Britannic and Prussian majesties agree to a proposal so conformable to humanity and his majesty's pacific views, he thinks himself obliged to notify it to the states of the German empire, agreeably to what was done when he found himself under a necessity of executing the guaranty.

He at the same time declares, that during the course of the negotiation he will not lose sight of the motives which determined him to take part in the war. The princes and states of the empire may depend on the formal assurances which his majesty hath already given, and which he now repeats; and he desires that the emperor and the empire would concur with him in restoring the public tranquillity.

Ratisbon, June 22, 1761.

Since this declaration was delivered, the Germanic body consider themselves as invited to the congress; which they ascribe to the court of Versailles. The same day a declaration of the very same import was delivered to the diet by the Swedish minister.

Decla-

Declarations of marshal Broglie to the inhabitants of Brunswic and Hanover, on his late irruption into that country.

WHEREAS a great number of civil officers from the regency, and principal inhabitants of Brunswic and Hanover, have abandoned the usual place of their abode upon the entrance of his majesty's forces, not through fear of being ill treated or pillaged, since it is known to all Germany the exact discipline which they observe, but through an evil design, and in order to avoid the obedience they owe to our commands; and it being our duty to remedy such pernicious conduct as is wholly repugnant to the laws of war, we have thought proper to publish this declaration, that no person may plead ignorance thereof, but attribute to themselves the penalties they shall incur in default of a due obedience.

I. Be it ordered to the officers of the regency, and in general to all the inhabitants of Hanover and Brunswic, that they remain in their towns, villages, houses, and other places of abode, keeping their effects and cattle with them; or if any of them should be already departed, to return to their habitations within eight days of the present publication.

II. Be it known to all officers aforesaid, who shall disobey this order, that their houses shall be pillaged and levelled to the ground; and if they are hereafter taken, they shall be punished in their persons according to the exigency of the case.

III. As to the other inhabitants who shall leave their habitations, or that stray their horses and cattle, as is usual to do in the woods to prevent their being made use of in his

most Christian majesty's army, they shall be corporally punished as soon as taken; and the penalty of a certain sum shall be laid upon the district where they belong, in proportion to the number of beasts they shall so remove, which penalty shall daily increase till they are returned.

IV. And that the inhabitants shall have no pretence to refuse to provide such a number of carriages as shall be demanded of them by the proper officers of his most Christian Majesty, be it ordered, that for the future, each district shall have in readiness fifteen carriages, to be drawn by four able horses, or oxen; which number shall be fixed upon every hundred houses throughout the country; and all persons disobeying shall be severely punished.

V. It is well known that the inhabitants of this country are ordered by the regency to apprise the enemy of our approach, and for that purpose, conceal themselves in woods and passes, place themselves upon eminences, and make an alarm with bells when they see us arrive; abuse and pillage sutlers and carriages that they find without defence, and in general hold a correspondence with the enemy, serving them as spies and guides to our prejudice. The duty of the employ with which his most Christian majesty has been pleased to honour us, requires, that to prevent and punish such enormous conduct, we use the utmost rigour and severity of the laws of war; it is therefore ordered to the regency of Hanover and Brunswic, to give notice to their respective districts and divisions, that every person on whom a letter is found directed to the enemy, any ways relative to the operations

rations of the army, or whoever shall by any other means give such intelligence to the enemy, shall be immediately hanged; or whoever is found to assault or ill treat any person in the French army, shall suffer the same punishment: and that every village where the bell is rang to apprise the enemy of our approach, or wherever the French troops shall be attacked, without one hour's previous notice given to their commander, shall be totally burnt; and the chief officer from the regency of such village or district shall be severely punished, besides a sufficient sum which shall be levied upon the estates of Hanover and Brunswic, to indemnify the troops of his most Christian majesty for their damage therein.

VI. The officers of the regency shall cause these orders to be affixed and published in the most public places of the country, and be diligent in causing all persons under their directions to provide the necessary contributions, forage, and carriages, repair the roads, and in general to be obedient to the demands of his most Christian majesty's officers; in default of which, to have their houses pillaged and levelled to the ground.

For the due execution of these orders, the officers of the regency may be assisted with his most Christian majesty's troops, and by a perfect compliance therewith, they may depend upon our protection.

Done at the head quarters,

Sept. 8, 1761.

Signed, Le Marechal Duc de Broglie.

HEADS of the family convention of the house of Bourbon.

Versailles, December 24. The treaty of friendship and union, which the king concluded with the

king of Spain on the 15th of Aug. 1761, under the denominations of a family convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 8th of September following, is to be printed agreeable to the intention of their majesties: mean while it hath been thought proper to publish the following faithful abstract of it.

The preamble sets forth the motives for concluding the treaty, and the objects of it. The motives are, the ties of blood between the two kings, and the sentiments they entertain for each other. The object of it is to give stability and permanency to those duties, which naturally flow from affinity and friendship, and to establish a solemn and lasting monument of that reciprocal interest, which ought to be the basis of the desires of the two monarchs, and of the prosperity of their royal families.

The treaty itself contains twenty-eight articles.

1. Both kings will, for the future, look upon every power as their enemy, that becomes the enemy of either.

2. Their majesties reciprocally guaranty all their dominions in whatever part of the world they be situated; but they expressly stipulate that this guaranty shall extend only to those dominions, respectively, of which the two crowns shall be in possession, the moment they are at peace with all the world.

3. The two kings extend their guaranty to the king of the Two Sicilies and the infant duke of Parma, on condition that these two princes guaranty the dominions of their most Christian and Catholic majesties.

4. Though this mutual inviolable guaranty is to be supported with all the forces of the two kings, their majesties

majesties have thought proper to fix the succours, which are to be first furnished.

5. 6. 7. These articles determine the quality and quantity of these first succours, which the power requiring engages to furnish the power requiring. These succours consist of ships and frigates of war, and of land forces both horse and foot. Their number is determined, and the posts and stations to which they are to repair.

8. The war in which France shall be involved in consequence of her engagements by the treaty of Westphalia, or other alliances with the princes and states of Germany and the North, are excepted from the cases in which Spain is bound to furnish succours to France, unless some maritime power take part in those wars, or France be attacked by land in their own country.

9. The potentate requiring may send one or more commissaries, to see whether the potentate required hath assembled the stipulated succours within the limited time.

10. 11. The potentate required shall be at liberty to make only one representation on the use to be made of the succours furnished to the potentate requiring: this, however, is to be understood only of cases where an enterprize is to be carried into immediate execution; and not of ordinary cases, where the power that is to furnish the succours is obliged only to hold them in readiness in that part of his dominions which the power requiring shall appoint.

12. 13. The demand of succours shall be held a sufficient proof, on one hand, of the necessity of receiving them; and on the other, of the obligation to give them. The furnishing of them shall not, there-

fore, be evaded under any pretext; and without entering into any discussion, the stipulated number of ships and land forces shall, three months after requisition, be considered as belonging to the potentate requiring.

14. 15. The charges of the said ships and troops shall be defrayed by the power to which they are sent: and the power who sends them, shall hold ready other ships to replace those which may be lost by accidents of the seas or of war; and also the necessary recruits and preparations for the land forces.

16. The succours above stipulated shall be considered as the least that either of the two monarchs shall be at liberty to furnish to the other: but as it is their intention that a war declared against either, shall be regarded as personal by the other; they agree, that when they happen to be both engaged in war against the same enemy or enemies, they will wage it jointly with their whole forces; and that in such cases they will enter into a particular convention, suited to circumstances, and settle, as well the respective and reciprocal efforts to be made, as their political and military plans of operations, which shall be executed by common consent and with perfect agreement.

17. 18. The two powers reciprocally and formally engage, not to listen to, nor to make, any proposals of peace to their common enemies, but by mutual consent; and, in time of peace, as well as in time of war, to consider the interests of the allied crown as their own; to compensate their respective losses and advantages, and to act as if the two monarchies formed only one and the same power.

19. 20. The king of Spain con-
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tracts for the king of the Two Sicilies, the engagements of this treaty, and promises to cause it to be ratified by that prince; provided that the proportion of the succours to be furnished by his Sicilian majesty, shall be settled in proportion to his power. The three monarchs engaged to support, on all occasions, the dignity and rights of their house, and those of all the princes descended from it.

21. 22. No other power but those of the august house of Bourbon shall be inserted or admitted to accede to the present treaty. Their respective subjects and dominions shall participate in the connection and advantages settled between the sovereigns, and shall not do or undertake any thing contrary to the good understanding subsisting between them.

23. The Droit d'Aubaine shall be abolished in favour of the subjects of their Catholic and Sicilian majesties, who shall enjoy in France the same privileges as the natives. The French shall likewise be treated in Spain and the Two Sicilies, as the natural born subjects of these two monarchies.

24. The subjects of the three sovereigns shall enjoy, in their respective dominions in Europe, the same privileges and exemptions as the natives.

25. Notice shall be given to the powers, with whom the three contracting monarchs have already concluded, or shall hereafter conclude, treaties of commerce, that the treatment of the French in Spain and the Two Sicilies, of the Spaniards in France and the Two Sicilies, and of the Sicilians in France and

Spain, shall not be cited nor serve as a precedent; it being the intention of their most Christian, Catholic, and Sicilian majesties, that no other nation shall participate in the advantages of their respective subjects.

26. The contracting parties shall reciprocally disclose to each other their alliances and negotiations, especially when they have reference to their common interests; and their ministers at all the courts of Europe shall live in the greatest harmony and mutual confidence.

27. This article contains only a stipulation concerning the ceremonial to be observed between the ministers of France and Spain, with regard to precedence at foreign courts.

28. This contains a promise to ratify the treaty.

Such is in substance, the treaty in question. No separate or secret article is added to it. The stipulations of it cannot prejudice any other power. The object of the reciprocal guaranty is only those dominions of which the contracting powers shall be in possession at the epoch of a general peace. In short, all the conditions and clauses of this treaty, in which England is neither named, nor even designed, have not the least connection with the origin, the object, or the events of the present war.

The king of Spain, to give a public testimony of the satisfaction he received from the conclusion of this family convention, has created the duke de Choiseul, who laboured with so much zeal to accomplish this great work, a grandee of Spain, and a knight of the golden fleece.

From the London Gazette.

Translation of a note delivered to the earl of Egremont, by the count de Fuentes, December 25, 1761.

THE count de Fuentes, the Catholic king's ambassador, to his Britannic majesty, has just received a courier from his court, by whom he is informed, that my lord Bristol, his Britannic majesty's ambassador at the court of Madrid, has said to his excellency Mr. Wall, minister of state, that he had orders to demand a positive and categorical answer to this question, viz. 'If Spain thinks of allying herself with France against England?'—And to declare, at the same time, that he should take a refusal to his demand, for an aggression and declaration of war, and that he should, in consequence, be obliged to retire from the court of Spain. The above minister of state answered him, that such a step could only be suggested by the spirit of haughtiness, and of discord, which, for the misfortune of mankind, still reigns but too much in the British government; that it was in that very moment that the war was declared; and the king's dignity violently attacked, and that he might retire how, or when he should think proper.

The count de Fuentes is, in consequence, ordered to leave the court and the dominions of England, and to declare to the British king, to the English nation, and to the whole universe, that the horrors into which the Spanish and English nations are going to plunge themselves, must be attributed only to the pride, and to the unmeasurable ambition of him who has held the reins of the government, and who appears still to hold them, although by another hand: that, if his Catholic majesty excused himself from answering on

the treaty in question between his Catholic majesty and his most Christian majesty, which is believed to have been signed the 15th of August, and wherein, it is pretended, there are conditions relative to England, he had very good reasons; first, the king's dignity required him to manifest his just resentment of the little management, or to speak more properly, of the insulting manner with which all the affairs of Spain have been treated during Mr. Pitt's administration, who, finding himself convinced of the justice which supported the king in his pretensions, his ordinary and last answer was, that he would not relax in any thing till the Tower of London was taken sword in hand.

Besides, his majesty was much shocked to hear the haughty and imperious tone with which the contents of the treaty were demanded of him; if the respect due to royal majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty: the ministers of Spain might have said frankly to those of England, what the count de Fuentes, by the king's express order declares publicly, viz. That the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon, wherein there is nothing that has the least relation to the present war: that there is in it an article for the mutual guaranty of the dominions of the two sovereigns; but it is specified therein, that that guaranty is not to be understood but of the dominions which shall remain to France after the present war shall be ended: that, although his Catholic majesty might have had reason to think himself offended by the irregular manner in which the memorial was returned to M. Bussy, minister of France, which he had presented

sented for terminating the differences of Spain and England, at the same time with the war between this last and France; he has, however, dissembled, and, from an effect of his love of peace, caused a memorial to be delivered to my lord Bristol, wherein it is evidently demonstrated, that the step of France, which put the minister Pitt into so bad humour, did not at all offend either the laws of neutrality, or the sincerity of the two sovereigns: that further, from a fresh proof of his pacific spirit, the king of Spain wrote to the king of France his cousin, that if the union of interest in any manner retarded the peace with England, he consented to separate himself from it, not to put any obstacle to so great a happiness: but it was soon seen that this was only a pretence on the part of the English minister; for that of France continuing his negotiation without making any mention of Spain, and proposing conditions very advantageous and honourable for England, the minister Pitt, to the great astonishment of the universe, rejected them with disdain, and shewed at the same time his ill-will against Spain, to the scandal of the same British council; and unfortunately he has succeeded but too far in his pernicious design.

This declaration made, the count de Fuentes desires his excellency my lord Egremont, to present his most humble respects to his Britannic majesty, and to obtain for him passports, and all other facilities, for him, his family, and all his retinue, to go out of the dominions of Great Britain without any trouble, and to go by the short passage of the sea, which separates them from the continent.

Translation of the answer delivered to the count de Fuentes, by the earl of Egremont, Dec. 31, 1761.

THE earl of Egremont, his Britannic majesty's secretary of state, having received from his excellency the count de Fuentes, ambassador of the Catholic king at the court of London, a paper, in which, besides the notification of his recall, and the demand of the necessary passports to go out of the king's dominions, he has thought proper to enter into what has just passed between the two courts, with a view to make that of London appear as the source of all the misfortunes which may ensue from the rupture which has happened: in order that nobody may be misled by the declaration which his excellency has been pleased to make to the king, to the English nation, and the whole universe; notwithstanding the insinuation, as void of foundation as of decency, of the spirit of haughtiness and of discord, which his excellency pretends, reigns in the British government, to the misfortune of mankind; and notwithstanding the irregularity and indecency of appealing to the English nation, as if it could be separated from its king, for whom the most determined sentiments of love, of duty, and of confidence, are engraved in the hearts of all his subjects; the said earl of Egremont, by his majesty's order, laying aside, in this answer, all spirit of declamation and of harshness, avoiding every offensive word, which might hurt the dignity of sovereigns, without stooping to invectives against private persons, will confine himself to facts with the most scrupulous exactness: and it is from this representation of facts that

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he appeals to all Europe, and to the whole universe, for the purity of the king's intentions, and for the sincerity of the wishes his majesty has not ceased to make, as well as for the moderation he has always shewed, though in vain, for the maintenance of friendship and good understanding between the British and Spanish nations.

The king having received undoubted informations, that the court of Madrid had secretly contracted engagements with that of Versailles, which the ministers of France laboured to represent, in all the courts of Europe, as offensive to Great Britain, and combining these appearances with the step which the court of Spain had a little time before taken towards his majesty, in avowing its consent, (though that avowal had been followed by apologies) to the memorial presented the 23d of July, by the Sieur de Buffy, minister plenipotentiary of the most Christian king, to the king's secretary of state; and his majesty having, afterwards, received intelligence, scarce admitting a doubt, of troops marching, and of military preparations making in all the ports of Spain, judged that his dignity, as well as his prudence, required him to order his ambassador, at Madrid, by a dispatch dated the 28th of October, to demand, in terms the most measured however, and the most amicable, a communication of the treaty recently concluded between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, or at least of the articles which might relate to the interests of Great Britain, and, in order to avoid every thing which could be thought to imply the least slight of the dignity, or even the delicacy of

his Catholic majesty, the earl of Bristol was authorised to content himself with assurances, in case the Catholic king offered to give any, that the said engagements did not contain any thing that was contrary to the friendship which subsisted between the two crowns, or that was prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, supposing that any difficulty was made in shewing the treaty. The king could not give a less equivocal proof of his dependence on the good faith of the Catholic king, than in shewing him an unbounded confidence, in so important an affair, and which so essentially interested his own dignity, the good of his kingdoms, and the happiness of his people.

How great then was the king's surprize, when, instead of receiving the just satisfaction which he had a right to expect, he learnt from his ambassador, that, having addressed himself to the minister of Spain for that purpose, he could only draw from him a refusal to give a satisfactory answer to his majesty's just requisitions, which he had accompanied with terms that breathed nothing but haughtiness, animosity, and menace; and which seemed so strongly to verify the suspicions of the unamicable disposition of the court of Spain, that nothing less than his majesty's moderation, and his resolution taken to make all the efforts possible to avoid the misfortunes inseparable from a rupture, could determine him to make a last trial; by giving orders to his ambassador to address himself to the minister of Spain, to desire him to inform him of the intentions of the court of Madrid towards that of Great Britain in this conjuncture, if they had taken engagements, or
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formed the design to join the king's enemies in the present war, or to depart, in any manner, from the neutrality they had hitherto observed; and to make that minister sensible, that if they persisted in refusing all satisfaction on demands so just, so necessary, and so interesting, the king could not but consider such a refusal as the most authentic avowal, that Spain had taken her part, and that there only remained for his majesty to take the measures which his royal prudence should dictate for the honour and dignity of his crown, and for the prosperity and protection of his people: and to re-call his ambassador.

Unhappily for the public tranquillity, for the interest of the two nations, and for the good of mankind, this last step was as fruitless as the preceding ones; the Spanish minister keeping no farther measures, answered drily, "That it was in that very moment that the war was declared, and the king's dignity attacked, and that the earl of Bristol might retire how, and when he should think proper."

And in order to set in its true light the declaration, "That, if the respect due to his Catholic majesty had been regarded, explanations might have been had without any difficulty, and that the ministers of Spain might have said frankly, as Mons. de Fuentes, by the king's express order, declares publicly, that the said treaty is only a convention between the family of Bourbon; in which there is nothing which has the least relation to the present war; and that the guarantee which is therein specified, is not to be understood but of the dominions, which

"shall remain to France after the war:" It is declared, that, very far from thinking of being wanting to the respect, acknowledged to be due to crowned heads, the instructions given to the earl of Bristol, have always been to make the requisitions, on the subject of the engagements between the courts of Madrid and Versailles, with all the decency, and all the attention possible: and the demand of a categorical answer was not made till after repeated, and most stinging refusals to give the least satisfaction, and at the last extremity. Therefore if the court of Spain ever had the design to give this so necessary satisfaction, they had not the least reason that ought to have engaged them to defer it to the moment, when it could no longer be of use. But, fortunately, the terms in which the declaration is conceived, spare us the regret of not having received it sooner; for it appears at the first sight, that the answer is not at all conformable to the demand: we wanted to be informed, *If the court of Spain intended to join the French, our enemies, to make war on Great Britain, or to depart from their neutrality*; whereas the answer concerns one treaty only, which is said to be of the 15th of August, carefully avoiding to say the least word that could explain, in any manner, the intentions of Spain towards Great Britain, or the further engagements they may have contracted on the present crisis.

After a deduction, as exact as faithful, of what has passed between the two courts, it is left to the impartial publick to decide, which of the two has always been inclined to peace, and which was determined on war.

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As to the rest, the earl of Egremont has the honour to acquaint his excellency the count de Fuentes, by the king's order, that the necessary passports for him shall be expedited, and that they will not fail to procure him all possible facilities for his passage to that port which he shall think most convenient.

Copy of the king of Spain's orders to the governors of the sea port towns of that kingdom, for the detention of the English ships. Translated from the original Spanish.

Buen Retiro, Dec. 10, 1761.

HIS majesty is pretty sure that the king of England has already, or will, in a few days, declare war, or cause hostilities to be commenced against his majesty's subjects: on this supposition, and until we are informed what conduct the English will observe in their rupture with Spain, which their injustice has occasioned, it is his majesty's will, that the ships of that nation that shall be found in any of the ports of his dominions shall be detained, declaring, at the same time, that this is only done to keep them as a deposit, and which is to be effected with the precaution that all concerned shall think proper to take for the preservation of the ships and cargoes, till his majesty finds that the king of England begins the war, agreeable to the regulations established among civilized nations, when they will be set at liberty: to put in execution this his majesty's orders, and that nothing may be wanting to obtain the true object thereof, it is necessary

that your lordship will make seizure of all the English ships either men of war or merchantmen, that should be found in the ports of your jurisdiction, taking off their rudders, and securing their papers, to prevent their putting out to sea: care shall be taken that no ill treatment is offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their cargoes, taking what measures should be requisite to the satisfaction of their respective owners for their preservation.

It is likewise his majesty's pleasure that an embargo should be laid in all the ports of Spain (till new orders) on all ships or vessels of any nation whatsoever, beginning with the Spanish ships, in order to hinder any intelligence that might be given to the enemy of this rupture, and to provide against the danger that, by such information, the Spanish men of war, or merchantmen, now at sea, would run of being seized by the enemy.

This order has no other exception, but that no obstruction or hindrance shall be put to the departure from this port of any vessel that Don Juan de Arraiga, or the ministers of the marine department, shall think proper to send out. The king trusts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders.

His Majesty's declaration of war against the king of Spain.

GEORGE R.

THE constant object of our attention, since our accession to the throne, has been, if possible, to put an end to the calamities of war, and to settle the public

public tranquillity upon a solid and lasting foundation. To prevent those calamities from being extended still farther; and because the most perfect harmony between Great Britain and Spain is at all times the mutual interest of both nations; it has been our earnest desire to maintain the strictest amity with the king of Spain, and to accommodate the disputes between us and that crown in the most amicable manner. This object we have steadily pursued, notwithstanding the many partialities shewn by the Spaniards to our enemies the French, during the course of the present war, inconsistent with their neutrality: and most essential proofs have been given of the friendship and regard of the court of Great Britain for the king of Spain and his family. After a conduct so friendly, and so full of good faith, on our part, it was matter of great surprize to us, to find a memorial, delivered on the twenty-third day of July last, by Monsieur Bussy, minister plenipotentiary of France, to one of our principal secretaries of state, expressly relating to the disputes between us and the crown of Spain; and declaring that, if those objects should bring on a war, the French king would be obliged to take part therein. Our surprize was increased, when afterwards this unprecedented and offensive step, made by a power in open war with us, was avowed by the Spanish minister to our ambassador at Madrid, to have been taken with the full approbation and consent of the king of Spain. But, as this avowal was accompanied with the most becoming apologies on the part of the king of Spain, and with assurances, that such memorial never would have

been delivered, if it had been foreseen that we should have looked upon it in an offensive light, and that the king of Spain was at liberty, and ready, to adjust all his differences with Great Britain, without the intervention, or knowledge, of France; and soon after, we had the satisfaction to be informed by our ambassador at Madrid, that the Spanish minister, taking notice of the reports industriously spread of an approaching rupture, had acquainted him, that the king of Spain had at no time been more intent on cultivating a good correspondence with us; and as the Spanish ambassador at our court made repeated declarations to the same effect, we thought ourselves bound, in justice and prudence, to forbear coming to extremities. But the same tender concern for the welfare of our subjects, which prevented our accelerating precipitately a war with Spain, if it could possibly be avoided, made it necessary for us to endeavour to know with certainty, what were the engagements and real intentions of the court of Spain. Therefore, as we had information, that engagements had been lately contracted between the courts of Madrid and Versailles; and it was soon after industriously spread throughout all Europe, by the ministers of France, that the purport of those engagements was hostile to Great Britain, and that Spain was on the point of entering into the war; we directed our ambassador to desire, in the most friendly terms, a communication of the treaties lately concluded between France and Spain; or of such articles thereof as immediately related to the interests of Great Britain, if any such there were; or, at least, an assurance that

that there were none incompatible with the friendship subsisting between us and the crown of Spain. Our astonishment and concern was great when we learnt, that so far from giving satisfaction upon so reasonable an application, the Spanish ministers had declined answering; with reasonings and insinuations of a very hostile tendency: and as at the same time we had intelligence, that great armaments were making in Spain, by sea and land, we thought it absolutely necessary to try, once more, if a rupture could be avoided; we therefore directed our ambassador to ask, in a firm, but friendly manner, whether the court of Madrid intended to join the French, our enemies, to act hostilely against Great Britain, or to depart from its neutrality; and if he found the Spanish ministers avoided to give a clear answer, to insinuate, in the most decent manner, that the refusing, or avoiding to answer a question so reasonable, could only arise from the king of Spain's having already engaged, or resolved to take part against us, and must be looked upon as an avowal of such hostile intention, and equivalent to a declaration of war; and that he had orders immediately to leave the court of Madrid. The peremptory refusal by the court of Spain, to give the least satisfaction, with regard to any of those reasonable demands on our part, and the solemn declaration at the same time made by the Spanish minister, that they considered the war as then actually declared, prove to a demonstration, that their resolution to act offensively, was so absolutely and irrevocably taken, that it could not be any longer dissembled, or denied.

The king of Spain, therefore, having been induced, without any provocation on our part, to consider the war as already commenced against us, which has in effect been declared at Madrid; we trust, that by the blessing of Almighty God on the justice of our cause, and by the assistance of our loving subjects, we shall be able to defeat the ambitious designs, which have formed this union between the two branches of the house of Bourbon; having now begun a new war, and portend the most dangerous consequences to all Europe. Therefore, we have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare, war against the said king of Spain; and we will, in pursuance of such declaration, vigorously prosecute the said war, wherein the honour of our crown, the welfare of our subjects, and the prosperity of our nation, which we are determined at all times with our utmost power to preserve and support, are so greatly concerned. And we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of our high admiral of Great Britain, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garrisons, and all other officers and soldiers, under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility, in the prosecution of this war, against the said king of Spain, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts; willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence, or communication, with the said king of Spain, or his subjects: and we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other

other persons, of what nations soever, not to transport, or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries, of the said king of Spain; declaring that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting, or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries, of the said king of Spain, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there may be remaining in our kingdoms divers of the subjects of the king of Spain, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the Spanish subjects, who shall demean themselves dutifully towards us, shall be safe in their persons and effects.

Given at our court at St. James's, the second day of January, 1762, in the second year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

The king of Spain's declaration of war, which was published at Madrid on the 18th of January.

THE KING.

ALthough I have already taken for a declaration of war by England against Spain, the inconsiderate step of lord Bristol, the Britannic king's ambassador at my court, when he demanded of Don Richard Wall, my minister of state, what engagements I had contracted with France, making this the condition of his demand, or rather adding this threat, That if he did not receive a categorical answer, he would leave my court, and take

the denial for an aggression: and although, before this provocation was received, my patience was tired out with suffering and beholding, on many occasions, that the English government minded no other law, but the aggrandizement of their nation by land, and universal despotism by sea; I was nevertheless desirous to see whether this menace would be carried into execution; or whether the court of England, sensible of the inefficacy of such methods towards my dignity, and that of my crown, would not employ others that should be more suitable to me, and make me overlook all those insults. But the haughtiness of the English was so far from containing itself within just bounds, that I have just learnt, that on the second instant a resolution was taken by the Britannic king in council, to declare war against Spain. Thus, seeing myself under the hard necessity of following this example, which I would never have given, because it is so horrible, and so contrary to humanity, I have ordered by a decree of the 15th instant, that war should likewise be immediately declared, on my part, against the king of England, his kingdoms, estates, and subjects; and that in consequence thereof, proper orders should be sent to all parts of my dominions, where it should be necessary, for their defence and that of my subjects, as well as for acting offensively against the enemy.

For this end, I order my council of war to take the requisite measures that this declaration of war may be published at my court, and in my kingdoms, with the formalities usual upon such occasions; and that in consequence all kind of hostilities

tilities may be exercised towards the English, that those of them who are not naturalized in Spain, may leave my kingdoms; that they may carry on no trade there; and that only those who are employed as artizans may be suffered to remain; that for the future my subjects may have no dealings with those of England, nor with the estates of that crown, for any of their productions or fisheries, particularly cod, or their manufactures or merchandize; so that the inhibition of this trade may be understood to be, and may be in fact, absolute and effective, and stamp a vicious quality, and a prohibition of sale on the aforesaid effects, productions, fisheries, cod, merchandizes, and manufactures of the dominions of England: that no vessels whatsoever, with the above-mentioned effects on board, may be admitted into my harbours, and that they may not be permitted to be brought in by land, being illicit and prohibited in my kingdoms, though they may have been brought or deposited in buildings, baggage, warehouses, shops, or houses of merchants, or other private persons, my subjects or vassals, or subjects or vassals of provinces and states, with whom I am in peace or alliance, or have a free trade, whom, nevertheless, I intend not to hurt, or to infringe the peace, the liberty, and privilege which they enjoy, by treaty, of carrying on the legal trade in my kingdoms with their ships, and the proper and peculiar productions of their lands, provinces and conquests, or the produce of their manufactories.

I also command that all merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish, or produce of the dominions of Eng-

land, shall, in the space of fifteen days from the date of this declaration, declare the same, and deliver an account thereof, either at my court, or elsewhere, to the officers who shall be appointed by the marquis de Squilace, superintendant-general of my revenues, that the whole may be forth-coming: and such of the said effects, of which a list shall not be so delivered in the space of fifteen days, shall be immediately confiscated; two months, and no more, being allowed for the consumption of those which shall be declared; after which time the merchants shall be obliged to carry the said effects to the custom-houses, and, where there is no custom-house, to the houses that serve instead thereof, that they may be publickly sold by an officer or officers nominated for that end, or, if none should be appointed, by the judges, who should give the produce of the sale to the proprietors; but none of the said merchandizes, prohibited in the manner just prescribed, shall return to their warehouses or shops.

I have given a separate commission, with all the necessary powers, to the marquis de Squilace, superintendant-general of my revenues, that in that quality he may see that this prohibited trade be not suffered, and that he may immediately issue such orders and instructions as he shall think necessary for this important end; taking cognizance, in the first instance, in person, and by his sub-delegates, of the disputes which shall arise on occasion of this contraband, with an appeal to the council of finances in the hall of justice; except however what relates to contraband military stores, arms, and other effects be-

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longing to war, particularized in treaties of peace, the cognizance of disputes on the articles belonging to the council of war, and the military tribunals.

And I command that all that is above be observed, executed, and accomplished, under the heavy penalties contained in the laws, pragmatiques, and royal cedules, issued on like occasions in times past; which are to extend also to all my subjects, and the inhabitants of my kingdoms and estates, without any exception, and notwithstanding any privileges; my will being, that this declaration of war shall come as soon as possible to the knowledge of my subjects, as well that they may guard their persons and effects from the insults of the English, as that they may labour to molest them by naval armaments, and by other methods authorized by the law of arms.

Given at Buen-Retiro, Jan. 16,
1762.

I THE KING.

*Papers relating to the surrender of
Pondicherry.*

*Translation of Mr. Lal'y's proposals
for the delivery of the garrison.*

THE taking of Chandernagore, contrary to the faith of treaties, and of that neutrality which has always subsisted between all European nations, and namely, between the two nations in this part of India, and that immediately after a signal service which the French nation had rendered the English, not only in taking no part against them with the nabob of Bengal, but in receiving them into their settlements, to give them time to

recover from their first losses (as appears by the letters of thanks from Mr. Pigot himself, and from the council of Madras to that of Pondicherry) added to the formal refusal of fulfilling the conditions of a cartel, agreed upon between our respective masters, though it was at first accepted by Mr. Pigot, and the commissaries were named on both sides to go to Sadrast, to settle amicably the difficulties which might occur in its execution, put it out of my power with respect to my court to make or propose to Mr. Coote any capitulation for the town of Pondicherry.

The king's troops, and those of the company, surrender themselves, for want of provisions, prisoners of war of his Britannic majesty, upon the terms of the cartel, which I reclaim equally for all the inhabitants of Pondicherry, as well as for the exercise of the Roman religion, the religious houses, hospitals, chaplains, surgeons, servants, &c. referring myself to the decision of our two courts for reparation proportioned to the violation of so solemn a treaty.

Accordingly Mr. Coote may take possession to-morrow morning at eight o'clock of the gate of Villenour; and after to-morrow at the same hour of the fort of St. Louis: and as he has the power in his own hands, he will dictate such ulterior dispositions to be made, as he shall judge proper.

I demand, merely from a principle of justice and humanity, that the mother and sisters of Raza Saib be permitted to seek an asylum where they please, or that they remain prisoners among the English, and be not delivered up into Mahomet Ally Cawn's hands, which are still

still red with the blood of the husband and father, that he has spilt, to the shame indeed of those who gave them up to him; but not less to the shame of the commander of the English army, who should not have allowed such a piece of barbarity to be committed in his camp.

As I am tied up by the cartel in the declaration which I make to Mr. Coote, I consent that the gentlemen of the council of Pondicherry, may make their own representations to him, with regard to what may more immediately concern their own private interests, as well as the interest of the inhabitants of the colony.

Done at Fort Louis of Pondicherry, the 15th of January, 1761.

Signed, LALLY.

To Colonel Coote, commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's forces before Pondicherry.

A true copy. Franc. Rowland, Sec.

Colonel Coote's answer to Mr. Lally's proposals.

THE particulars of the capture of Chandernagore having been long since transmitted to his Britannic majesty, by the officer to whom that place surrendered, colonel Coote cannot take cognizance of what passed on that occasion; nor can he admit the same as any way relative to the surrender of Pondicherry.

The disputes that have arisen concerning the cartel concluded between their Britannic and most Christian Majesties, being as yet undecided, colonel Coote has it not in his power to admit, that

the troops of his most Christian majesty, and those of the French East-India company, shall be deemed prisoners of war to his Britannic majesty upon the terms of that cartel; but requires that they surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be used as he shall think consistent with the interests of the king his master. And colonel Coote will shew all such indulgences as are agreeable to humanity.

Colonel Coote will send the grenadiers of his regiment, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock to-morrow morning, to take possession of the Villenour gate; and the next morning, between the same hours, he will also take possession of the gate of fort St. Louis.

The mother and sisters of Raza Saib shall be escorted to Madras, where proper care shall be taken for their safety; and they shall not, on any account, be delivered into the hands of nabob Mahomud Ally Cawn.

Given at the head quarters at the camp before Pondicherry, this 15th of January, 1761.

Signed, EYRE COOTE.

Articles proposed to Colonel Coote by the chief of the Jesuits; to which no answer was returned.

THE superior council of Pondicherry, authorised by the count de Lally, lieutenant general of the armies of his most Christian majesty, and his commissary in India, to treat for the said town and its inhabitants, present the following articles to colonel Coote, commander of his Britannic majesty's troops on the coast of Coremandel.

ARTICLE I.

Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants shall not in any wise be injured, their houses shall be preserved, and they shall retain all their effects and merchandize, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they shall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the said town, as new subjects of his Britannic majesty; and they shall be treated as the old subjects have been treated; accordingly, those who have hitherto had possessions or advantages, shall not be deprived of them.

Art. II. They shall be maintained in the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, in the same manner as has been practised under the French government. The churches and the houses of the ecclesiastics and religious persons shall be preserved, together with every thing thereunto belonging, whether they be situated without or within the town. The missionaries shall have liberty of passing from place to place, and shall find, under the English flag, the same protection as under the French flag.

Art. III. Not only the buildings and houses, belonging to private persons, whether laymen, ecclesiastics, or religious persons, shall be left in the condition they are, but also the buildings belonging to the company, as well as the fort, the warehouses, and the walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the date of these last, that is to say, every thing of this kind, belonging to the company, shall be decided by the two respective courts.

Art. IV. The papers of the registry and notary office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, shall be sent to France with-

out any obstacle, by such conveyances as they shall think fit who are now charged with them, and in whose possession they shall, in the mean time, remain.

Art. V. The treatment herein before stipulated by the first article, for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, shall be extended to all the members of the council, company's agents, officers settled in the said town, and all others, who have been, or now are, in service of the company; and so in like manner to the merchants, whether Armenians, or of any other nation, settled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

Art. VI. The Creoles, or natives of Mauritius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to forty-one, including five officers, as well those who are in health, as those who have been wounded, or are invalids, having served as volunteers, and not being soldiers, should have the liberty of returning to their home by the first good opportunity they may find.

Art. VII. Safeguards shall be granted to prevent disorder.

Art. VIII. All the foregoing articles shall be executed according to good faith.

A true copy.

FRANCIS ROWLAND, Secretary.

Translation of the supreme order, from the Mogul's court at Dyhly, to Sciddee Ibrahim, of Rajapore, received March 19, 1761.

A copy of the supreme order, to be respected by the world, under the seal of Safdar Jung Bababoer, wiser, received at Sahajanabad.

BE it with delight observed, by our subjects of the said place, and

and the world in general, that we have sent our enemies to the lower regions, by the mortal wounds of our skilful swords. They were surrounded at the camp of Singar, and prevented from being supplied with any kinds of provisions or water, which obliged them at last to kill and eat their cows, whom they used to worship as the Almighty God, as also to search their dung for the grain they had eaten on. Thus unhappily situated, they resolved to die rather than subject themselves longer to the miseries of famine, and accordingly on the 6th of Jamadelakhar (or January 1761) their whole camp was ordered to be in readiness to make their last effort, which our officers and army, of zealous hearts, received with intrepidity, and returned as quick as lightning, and terrible as thunder. In a moment of time they dispatched them to Johannum (hell); this separated the head of Vissvasraw [the commanding officer] from his body, and cast it on the earth: Bhavoo or Sadoho was first wounded, and then trampled to death by his own elephant; Mallarsie Holcar was cut down; Changosie and Damasie are taken prisoners, and their inferior officers and seapoys were slain in numbers, impossible herein to express.

Twenty-two thousand of the enemy, male as well as female, have been made Moors, and distributed the handsofomeft of the women as concubines to our officers, and the others as slaves to our army; but the riches they have taken cannot be afcertained, the following is only part: fifty thousand horses, four hundred thousand head of cattle, one crow and three quarters of rupees, eleven thousand camels, five hundred elephants, besides pearls,

precious stones, &c. all which are laid at his majesty's feet.

Ye shall send copies hereof to all our cities, and publish this joyful news to the whole world. Praise be to God, the ungrateful enemy is cut off from the pleasures of life, as the stars fall from heaven.

Capitulation for the citadel of Belleisle, made June 7, 1761.

Preliminary Article.

THE chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the King's army, and commandant of the citadel of Belleisle, proposes that the place shall surrender on the 12th of June, in case no succours arrive before that time; and that, in the mean while, no works should be carried on, on either side, nor any act of hostility, nor any communication between the English besieging, and the French besieged.

Refused.

ARTICLE I.

The entire garrison shall march through the breach with the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, lighted matches, and three pieces of cannon, with twelve rounds each. Each soldier shall have fifteen rounds in his cartouch-box. All the officers, serjeants, soldiers, and inhabitants, are to carry off their baggage. The women to go with their husbands.

Granted. In favour of the gallant defence which the citadel has made, under the orders of the chevalier de St. Croix.

II. Two covered waggons shall be provided, and the effects which they carry shall be deposited in two covered boats, which are not to be visited.

The covered waggons are refused; but care shall be taken to transport all the baggage to the continent by the shortest way.

III. Vessels shall be furnished for carrying the French troops by the shortest way into the nearest ports of France, by the first fair wind.

Granted.

IV. The French troops, that are to embark, are to be victualled in the same proportion with the troops of his Britannic majesty; and the same proportion of tonnage is to be allowed to the officers and soldiers which the English troops have.

Granted.

V. When the troops shall be embarked, a vessel is to be furnished for the chevalier de St. Croix, brigadier in the king's army, to M. de la Ville, the king's lieutenant, to M. de la Garique, colonel of foot, with brevet of commandant in the absence of the chevalier de St. Croix, and to the field officers, including those of the artillery, and engineers; as also for the three pieces of cannon, as well as for the soldiers of the *Cour Royale*, to be transported to Nantz, with their wives, servants, and the baggage which they have in the citadel, which is not to be visited. They are to be victualled in the same proportion with the English officers of the same rank.

Care shall be taken that all those who are mentioned in this article shall be transported, without loss of time, to Nantz, with their baggage and effects, as well as the three pieces of cannon, granted by the first article.

VI. After the expiration of the term mentioned in the first article, a gate of the citadel shall be delivered up to the troops of his Britannic majesty; at which there

shall be kept a French guard of equal number, until the king's troops shall march out to embark. Those guards shall be ordered to permit no English soldier to enter, nor any French soldiers to go out.

A gate shall be delivered to the troops of his Britannic majesty, the moment the capitulation is signed: and an equal number of French troops shall occupy the same gate.

VII. A vessel shall be furnished to the commissaries of war, and to the treasurer, in which they may carry their baggage, with their secretaries, clerks, and servants, without being molested or visited. They shall be conducted, as well as the other troops, to the nearest port of France. Granted.

VIII. Mess. de Taille, captain-general of the Garde Coste, camp major, two lieutenants of cannoners of the Garde Coste, and ninety bombardiers, cannoners, sergeants, and fusileers, Gardes Costes of Belleisle, paid by the king, shall have it in their choice to remain in the island, as well as all the other inhabitants, without being molested, either as to their persons or goods. And if they have a mind to sell their goods, furniture, boats, nets, and, in general, any effects which belong to them, within six months, and to pass over to the continent, they shall not be hindered; but, on the contrary, they shall have proper assistance, and the necessary passports.

They shall remain in the island under the protection of the king of Great-Britain, as the other inhabitants, or shall be transported to the continent, if they please, with the garrison.

IX. M. Sarignon, clerk of the treasury of the French troops, the armourer, the Bourgeois cannoners, the

the store-keepers, and all the workmen belonging to the engineers, may remain at Belleisle with their families, or go to the continent with the same privileges as abovementioned.

Granted to remain in the island, upon the same footing with the other inhabitants, or to be transported with the garrison to the continent, as they shall think proper.

X. The Roman Catholic religion shall be exercised in the island with the same freedom as under a French government. The churches shall be preserved, and the rectors and other priests continued; and, in case of death, they shall be replaced by the bishop of Vannes. They shall be maintained in their functions, privileges, immunities, and revenues.

All the inhabitants, without distinction, shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The other part of this article must necessarily depend on the pleasure of his Britannic majesty.

XI. The officers and soldiers, who are in the hospitals of the town and citadel, shall be treated in the same manner as the garrison; and, after their recovery, they shall be furnished with vessels to carry them to France. In the mean while they shall be supplied with subsistence and remedies till their departure, according to the state which the comptroller and surgeons shall give in. Granted.

XII. After the term mentioned in the preliminary article is expired, orders shall be given that the commissaries of artillery, engineers, and provisions, shall make an inventory of what shall be found in the king's magazines, out of which, bread, wine, and meat, shall be furnished

to subsist the French troops to the moment of their departure.

They shall be furnished with necessary subsistence till their departure, on the same footing with the troops of his Britannic majesty.

XIII. Major Gen. Crauford, as well as all the English officers and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April, 1761, inclusive, shall be set at liberty after the signing of the capitulation: and shall be disengaged from their parole. The French officers of different ranks, volunteers, serjeants and soldiers, who have been made prisoners since the 8th of April, shall also be set at liberty.

The English officers and soldiers, prisoners of war in the citadel, are to be free the moment the capitulation is signed. The French officers and soldiers, who are prisoners of war, shall be exchanged according to the cartel of Sluys.

All the above articles shall be executed faithfully on both sides, and such as may be doubtful shall be fairly interpreted. Granted.

After the signature, hostages shall be sent on both sides, for the security of the articles of capitulation.

Granted.

All the archives, registers, public papers, and writings, which have any relation to the government of the island, shall be faithfully given up to his Britannic majesty's commissary: two days shall be allowed for the evacuation of the citadel; and the transports necessary for the embarkation, shall be ready to receive the garrison and their effects. A French officer shall be ordered to deliver up the warlike stores and provisions; and, in general, every thing which belongs to his

most Christian majesty, to an English commissary appointed for that purpose. And an officer shall be ordered to shew us all the mines and fountains of the place.

S. HODGSON. A. KEPPEL.
Le Chevalier de St. CROIX.

The terms of peace to be granted to the Cherokee Indians.

ARTICLE I.

ALL English prisoners, negroes, horses, and cattle, in their possession, shall be delivered up immediately to colonel Grant.

II. Fort Loudoun and the cannon belonging thereto, now lying at Clote, shall be delivered up to any persons sent to take charge of them; and any forts shall be built hereafter in the Cherokee nation, when the same is thought necessary by the English.

III. The Cherokees shall not admit any Frenchmen into their nation; and if any should come, the Cherokees shall assist us, at least shall not pretend to interpose their protection, to prevent us, when we think proper to apprehend the Frenchmen.

IV. Any Indian, who murders any of his majesty's subjects, shall be immediately put to death by the Cherokees, as soon as the murder and murderer are known in the Cherokee nation, and that the head or scalp of the murderer be brought to the commander of the next English fort.

V. The Cherokees shall not hunt to the eastward of Twenty-six mile river, nor the English to the westward of it, to prevent any quarrels

or mischief that may be occasioned from the hunting parties meeting in the woods.

VI. To prevent as much as may be any disturbances that may arise between the Cherokees and the white people on the back settlements, no Cherokee Indian shall come down into this province, within the limits of Twenty-six mile river, on any pretence whatsoever, without some white person in company, or unless by the order or permission of this government; and that all white men, whether French or English, who have been amongst the Cherokees, and have aided and assisted them during the late war, shall be delivered up.

VII. The Cherokees shall not molest the creatures belonging to, nor trespass on the grounds necessary for, planting pasture for the use of the garrisons of forts, built, or to be built, in their nation.

VIII. The Catawbas and Chickesaws to be comprehended in this peace.

IX. That all the Cherokee prisoners we have taken shall be restored.

X. Our friendship shall be granted to them; a firm peace shall be made and finally ratified in Charles-town; trade shall be renewed, and plenty of goods sent up to be exchanged for their skins, to supply their wants.

XI. And as equal justice is the surest foundation of a lasting peace, it shall be agreed, that when an Englishman murders a Cherokee, the Cherokees shall not put him to death, but he shall be delivered to the officer of the fort, sent prisoner to Charles-town, and there tried according to our laws, and if found guilty to be executed in presence of some

some Cherokees, if they desire to be present; and when the Cherokees think they are injured by the English in their nation, the Cherokees are not to take revenge themselves, but shall make complaint to the commander of the next English fort, to be from thence transmitted to the English governor, who will right them therein, according to our laws; and when the Cherokees injure any English among them, on the complaint thereof, the Cherokees shall right the injured; thus the guilty will only be punished on both sides; thus friendship, peace, and trade will be preserved; but when they cease to observe this treaty, friendship, peace, and trade will also cease.

XII. That Attakullakulla communicate these stipulations to the nation on his return, and acquaint them, that in order to have these articles of peace finally ratified and confirmed, so that our old friendship may be renewed, and last as long as the sun shines and rivers run; some of the headmen from the upper, the valley, the middle and lower settlements shall come down to Charles-town, and confirm these stipulations, and then settle such matters, as concern the trade to be carried on with their nation.

Account of a late conspiracy against the king of Prussia, published by authority.

A SILESIAN gentleman, of the name of Wargotsch, who has an estate near Strehlen, came often to the Prussian camp, where he was well received by the king of Prussia, and by the officers. He inform'd himself, with great exactness,

of every thing that passed in the army; and particularly, of the dispositions made of the troops in their quarters of cantonment; and, as the country thereabout was well known to him, he formed a project of surprising his Prussian majesty, in the night of the 1st of December, which was to have been executed in this manner: a small body of resolute cavalry were to penetrate, in the night, into the suburbs of Strehlen, where his Prussian majesty lodged, to which they were immediately to set fire; and during the confusion that this must necessarily occasion, to endeavour to seize and carry off the king of Prussia, which Wargotsch thought was very practicable, as the quarters were, at that time, but slightly guarded.

The whole affair is reported to have been accidentally discover'd by one of Wargotsch's own servants, who had often been employed to carry letters to a Popish priest, in a neighbouring village. These letters were directed to an Austrian lieutenant, and the priest had the care of transmitting them. The servant observing, when his master gave him the last letter, he was uncommonly anxious about the safe delivery of it, and appeared to be in great agitation of mind, began to suspect that he was employed in a dangerous service; however, he took the letter, and promised to deliver it as usual; but instead of that, carried it directly to Strehlen, where he put it into the hands of M. de Cruce-mark, the adjutant general, who immediately sent out two small parties of dragoons, to seize Wargotsch and the priest, who were both made prisoners, but escaped afterwards. The trial of Wargotsch, who has been cited to appear, was actually carrying

carrying on before the tribunal called the Ober Ampt, in Bresslau.

To the king's most excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

BE pleased, most gracious sovereign, to accept the cordial and respectful congratulations of your majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, on the solemnization of your majesty's most auspicious nuptials.

Warmly interested from every motive of gratitude, as well as duty, in whatever can affect your royal mind, we enjoy the highest satisfaction in the completion of our wishes, by your majesty's happy union with a princess of the most exalted merit; a princess, who, by her descent from an illustrious lineage (respectable for their firm and constant zeal for the protestant religion, and dear to us for their particular attachment to your majesty's royal house), and above all, by her own most eminent virtues, and amiable endowments, was most worthy to engage your majesty's esteem and affection, and to share the honours of the British crown.

We adore the divine goodness, that, as in all your majesty's other conduct, so more particularly in a choice of the highest importance to your majesty and your kingdoms, hath so visibly guided and inspired your royal breast. A choice, which we thankfully acknowledge the strongest and most acceptable proof

of your majesty's paternal attention to improve the happiness and security of your people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity.

May the same providence long preserve your majesty, and your royal consort, to enjoy the fruits of this blessed marriage, in an uninterrupted course of conjugal felicity, and in a numerous offspring, resembling their illustrious parents, in every public, as well as private virtue. And may the imperial crown of these realms, be worn with undiminished lustre by their descendants till time shall be no more.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Thank you most heartily for your dutiful and affectionate address. This fresh mark of your attachment to my person, and particularly the warm sentiments of joy and satisfaction which you express on the happy choice I have made of a queen for my consort, are most pleasing to me. The city of London may always depend on my unceasing care for their welfare and prosperity.

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. to her majesty.

Most gracious queen,

WE, his majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly beg leave to express in your royal presence, the exceeding great joy we feel at your majesty's safe arrival, so ardently wished for, and so impatiently expected; and at the same time to congratulate your majesty's

most happy nuptials with a monarch, whose early wisdom, fortitude, and piety, add lustre to the diadem he wears, and render him the darling, as well as father, of his people.

We do, with that honest warmth and sincerity which characterize the British nation, humbly assure your majesty, that as the many virtues and amiable endowments, which your majesty possesses in so eminent a degree, cannot fail to bless our beloved sovereign with every domestic happiness; so will they ever endear your majesty to a people, not more distinguished for their love of liberty and their country, than for their inviolable loyalty and gratitude to those princes from whom they derive protection and prosperity.

Long may your majesty live to share the felicity you are formed to inspire. And may your majesty prove the happy mother of a race of princes, to transmit the glories of this distinguished reign to the latest of our posterity.

Her majesty's most gracious answer.

I Thank you for your kind congratulations, so full of duty to the king, and affection to me. My warmest wishes will ever attend this great city.

The humble address of the People called Quakers, presented October 30.

To George the Third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

May it please the King
TO accept our congratulations on the present happy oc-

casion, and our fervent wishes, that the royal nuptials may be blessed with felicity, as permanent and unmixed as the joy they produce is universal.

From the evident marks we have seen of thy attention to the happiness of thy people, guided by an uniform steadiness and prudence, we are persuaded, that in thy illustrious consort are united those amiable qualities, which will alike contribute to the domestic happiness of our sovereign, and endear her to his subjects.

Impressed with such sentiments, we already regard the Queen with duty and affection, and we trust it will be our constant endeavour to cultivate the like sentiments in those among whom we converse; promoting, by example, that dutiful submission to authority which renders government easy to the prince, and grateful to the people.

May it please the Most High, by whose wisdom kings reign, and princes decree justice, to confirm every virtuous purpose of thy heart, and to replenish it with stability and fortitude superior to every exigency: long may he vouchsafe to continue thee a blessing to these nations, and thy descendants, the guardians of liberty, civil and religious, to many generations.

Signed on the behalf of the said people in London, the 26th of the tenth month, 1761.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

T H I S address, so full of duty and affection, is very agreeable to me. You may depend on my protection.

A letter

*A letter from a right hon. person, to
—— in the city.*

Dear Sir,

FINDING to my great surprise, that the cause and manner of my resigning the seals, is grossly misrepresented in the city, as well as that the most gracious and *spontaneous* marks of his majesty's approbation of my services, which marks followed my resignation, have been infamously traduced as a bargain for my forsaking the public, I am under a necessity of declaring the truth of both these facts, in a manner which I am sure no gentleman will contradict. A difference of opinion, with regard to measures to be taken against Spain, of the highest importance to the honour of the crown, and to the most essential national interests (and this founded on what Spain had already done, not on what that court may further intend to do) was the cause of my resigning the seals. Lord Temple and I submitting in writing, and signed by us, our most humble sentiments to his majesty; which being over-ruled by the united opinion of all the rest of the king's servants, I resigned the seals on Monday the 5th of this month*, in order not to remain responsible for measures, which I was no longer allowed to guide. Most gracious public marks of his majesty's approbation of my services followed my resignation: they are unmerited and unsolicited, and I shall ever be proud to have received them from the best of sovereigns.

I will now only add, my dear Sir, that I have explained these matters only for the honour of truth, not in any view to court return of

confidence from any man, who with a credulity as weak as it is injurious, has thought fit hastily to withdraw his good opinion, from one who has served his country with fidelity and success: and who justly reveres the upright and candid judgment of it; little solicitous about the censures of the capricious and the ungenerous. Accept my sincerest acknowledgments for all your kind friendship, and believe me ever, with truth and esteem,

My dear Sir,

Your faithful friend, &c.

*The answer of the hon. gentleman, to
whom the above letter was addressed, is as follows:*

Dear Sir,

THE city of London, as long as they have any memory, cannot forget that you accepted the seals when this nation was in the most deplorable circumstances, to which any country can be reduced: that our armies were beaten, our navy inactive, our trade exposed to the enemy, our credit, as if we expected to become bankrupts, sunk to the lowest pitch; that there was nothing to be found but despondency at home, and contempt abroad. The city must also for ever remember, that when you resigned the seals, our armies and navies were victorious, our trade secure, and flourishing more than in a peace, our public credit restored, and people readier to lend than ministers to borrow: that there was nothing but exultation at home, confusion and despair among our enemies, amazement and veneration among

among all neutral nations: that the French were reduced so low as to sue for peace, which we, from humanity, were willing to grant; though their haughtiness was too great, and our successes too many, for any terms to be agreed on. Remembering this, the city cannot but lament that you have quitted the helm. But if knaves have taught fools to call your resignation (when you can no longer procure the same success, being prevented from pursuing the same measures) a desertion of the public, and to look upon you, for accepting a reward, which can scarce bear that name, in the light of a pensioner; the city of London hope they shall not be ranked by you among the one or the other. They are truly sensible, that, tho' you cease to guide the helm, you have not deserted the vessel; and that, pensioner as you are, your inclinations to promote the public good, are still only to be equalled by your ability: that you sincerely wish success to the new pilot, and will be ready, not only to warn him and the crew, of rocks and quicksands, but to assist in bringing the ship through the storm into a safe harbour.

These, Sir, I am persuaded, are the real sentiments of the city of London; I am sure you believe them to be such of,

Dear Sir, Your's, &c.

The above letters are most certainly genuine and original.

At a court of common council held the twenty-second of October, a motion was made for that court

to represent to their members, who serve for this city in parliament (by way of instruction) their sense on the present critical conjuncture. Also another motion, that the thanks of the court be given to the right hon. Mr. Pitt, for the many and important services rendered to his king and country; and, a third, that the committee, in their thanks to Mr. Pitt, do lament his resignation, &c. These motions were agreed to unanimously, except the last, which, upon a division, passed in the affirmative; nine aldermen and one hundred commoners, to two aldermen and thirteen commoners.

The representation of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common council assembled, to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and Bart. William Beckford, Esq. and the Honourable Thomas Harley, Esq. this city's representatives in parliament.

WE, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London in common council assembled, think it at this time our duty, as it is our natural and undoubted right, to lay before you, this city's representatives in the great council of the nation, soon to be assembled in parliament, what we desire and expect from you, in discharge of the trust and confidence we and our fellow-subjects have reposed in you.

That you entertain just sentiments of the importance of the conquests made this war by the British arms, at the expence of so much blood and treasure; and that you

you will, to the utmost of your power and abilities, oppose all attempts for giving up such places as may tend to lessen our present security, or by restoring the naval power of France, render us subject to fresh hostilities from that natural enemy; particularly that the sole and exclusive right of our acquisitions, in North America and the fisheries, be preserved to us.

As the present happy extinction of parties, the harmony and unanimity of all his majesty's subjects, their zeal and affection to their native king, and the great increase of commerce, are most convincing proofs to us of this nation's ability still to carry on, and vigorously prosecute the present just and necessary war; it is our desire that you concur in giving his majesty such supplies, as shall enable him to pursue all those measures, which may promote the true interests of his kingdoms, and place him above the menace of any power that may pretend to give laws, or prescribe limits, to the policy and interests of this nation: but as it is apparent, that our enemies flatter themselves with the hopes of exhausting our strength, by the immense expence in which we are at present engaged, we therefore require you, in the further prosecution of this war, to support such measures as may frustrate those expectations, yet to act with the utmost vigour in the reduction of their remaining colonies, so as to obtain a safe and honourable peace.

The thanks were as follows:

Copy of the thanks to the right honourable William Pitt, from the

court of common council, October 22, 1761.

“Resolved that the thanks of this court be given to the right hon. William Pitt, for the many great and eminent services rendered this nation during the time he so nobly filled the high and important office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and to perpetuate their grateful sense of his merits; who by the vigour of his mind, had not only roused the antient spirit of this nation, from the pusillanimous state to which it had been reduced; but, by his integrity and steadiness uniting us at home, and carried its reputation in arms and commerce to a height unknown before, by our trade accompanying our conquests in every part of the globe.

“Therefore the city of London, ever steadfast in their loyalty to their king, and attentive to the honour and prosperity of their country, cannot but lament the national loss of so able, so faithful a minister, at this critical conjuncture.”

At a court of common council held the 29th of October, the town-clerk reported his having waited on the right hon. William Pitt, with their resolutions of thanks; to which he had been pleased to return the following answer:

‘ Mr. Pitt requests of Sir James
‘ Hodges, that he will be so good
‘ to represent him in the most respectful manner to the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council assembled, and express his high
‘ sense of the signal honour they
‘ have been pleased to confer on
‘ him, by their condescending and
‘ favourable

'favourable resolution of the 22d of October; an honour which he receives with true reverence and gratitude, not without confusion at his own small deservings, while he views with exultation the universal public spirit dispersed through an united people; and the matchless intrepidity of the British sailors and soldiers, conducted by officers, justly famed through all the quarters of the world: to this concurrence of national virtue, graciously protected by the throne, all the national prosperities (under the favour of heaven) have been owing: and it will ever be remembered to the glory of the city of London, that through the whole course of this arduous war, the great seat of commerce has generously set the illustrious example of ready zeal for the dignity of the crown, and of unshaken firmness and magnanimity.'

Mr. Pitt received more addresses on this occasion from Dublin, York, Bath, and other places.

The king's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on the 19th of January, 1762, on occasion of his majesty having declared war against Spain.

My lords and gentlemen.

I HAVE so often assured you of my sincere disposition to put an end to the calamities of war, and to restore the public tranquillity, on solid and lasting foundations, that no impartial person, either at home or abroad, can suspect me of un-

necessarily kindling a new war in Europe. But, it is with concern, I acquaint you, that since your recess, I have found myself indispensably obliged to declare war against Spain. The causes are set forth in my public declaration on this occasion; and therefore I shall not detain you with the repetition of them. My own conduct, since my accession to the throne, as well as that of the late king, my royal grandfather, towards Spain, has been so full of good-will and friendship; so averse to the laying hold of several just grounds of complaint, which might have been alledged; and so attentive to the advantages of the Catholic king, and his family; that it was matter of the greatest surprize to me, to find that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that crown and France; and a treaty made to unite all the branches of the house of Bourbon, in the most ambitious and dangerous designs, against the commerce and independency of the rest of Europe; and particularly of my kingdoms.

Whatever colours may be endeavoured to be put upon these injurious proceedings of the court of Madrid, I have nothing to reproach myself with: and though I have left nothing untried, that could have prevented this rupture, I have thought it necessary to prepare against every event. I therefore rely on the divine blessing on the justice of my cause; the zealous, and powerful assistance of my faithful subjects; and the concurrence of my allies who must find themselves involved in the pernicious and extensive projects of my enemies.

I leave these considerations with you,

you, full of the justest confidence, that the honour of my crown, and the interest of my kingdoms, are safe in your hands.

Both houses having waited on the king, with addresses in answer to this speech, his majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answers.

To the house of lords.

My lords,

“ I return you my hearty thanks for this address. The affectionate assurances you give me of your support and assistance in the vigorous

prosecution of this necessary war, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail of producing the most salutary effects.”

To the house of commons.

Gentlemen,

“ I return you my hearty thanks for this seasonable and affectionate address: the assurances contained in it, give me the highest satisfaction, and your firmness and resolution to support me will, I trust, enable me to defeat the ambitious designs of our enemies, and most effectually contribute to that salutary end which we desire.”

C H A R A C T E R S.

THERE is nothing that man is found to take more pleasure in than variety; and of all the varieties he is capable of contemplating, those observable in his own species, especially the noblest part of it, the soul or mind, are the most entertaining, as they certainly are the most interesting. It was for this reason we resolved to begin that part of this work (calculated equally for amusement and instruction) which is not merely historical, with the most striking characters we could procure, not only of individuals, but of nations and other considerable bodies of men.

In pursuance of this plan, we gave in our last volume the character of a famous nation improved, if we may say so, by one styled a Philosopher, into brutes. In the present, we shall lay before our readers, as a suitable companion to it, that of a considerable number of men transformed by necessity into downright savages. We mean the Buccaneers of America, in that their original situation from whence they derived their name. Some amusement, and even utility, must, we presume, accrue from a comparison of such surprising effects of art and nature.

THE Spaniards had not been long in the possession of the West-Indies and the continent of America, when other nations, especially the English and French, began to follow them there. But tho' the Spaniards were unable to people such extensive countries themselves,

they were resolved that no others should do it for them; and therefore made a most cruel war on all those of any other nation, who attempted to settle in any of the Antilles or Carribbee Islands. The French however were at last lucky enough to acquire some footing in the island of St. Christopher's; but by the time they began to subside into a regular form of government, the Spaniards found means to dislodge them. Upon this the wretched fugitives, considering at how great a distance they were from their mother country, and how near to the island of Hispaniola or St. Domingo, the northern parts of which were then uninhabited, and full of swine and black cattle, they immediately resolved to take possession of that country, in conjunction with several other adventurers of their own and the English nation; especially as the Dutch, who now began to appear in these seas, promised to supply them plentifully with all kinds of necessaries they might procure, in exchange for the hides and tallow by hunting.

These new settlers obtained the name of buccaneers from their custom of buccanning their beef and pork in order to keep it for sale, or for their own consumption, the method of which will be presently described. But some of them soon grew tired of this new way of life, and took to planting, while many more chose to turn pirates, trusting to find, among those who remained on shore, a quick sale for all the plunder they

could make at sea. This new body of adventurers were called Freebooters, from their making free prey or booty of whatever came in their way.

The colony now began to thrive at a great rate, by the cheap and easy manner in which the Freebooters acquired the greatest riches, and the profusion with which they distributed them among their old companions the Buccaneers and Planters for the meere trifles. This brought numbers of Settlers from Old France in quality of indented servants, tho' they toiled rather like slaves during the three years for which they generally bound themselves.

Thus the colony consisted of four classes; Buccaneers, Freebooters, Planters, and Indented Servants, who generally remained with the Buccaneers, or Planters. And these four orders composed what they now began to call the body of Adventurers. These people lived together in a perfect harmony under a kind of democracy; every freeman had a despotic authority over his own family, and every captain was a sovereign in his own ship, though liable to be discarded at the discretion of the crew.

The Planters settled chiefly in the little island of Tortuga on the northern coast of Hispaniola; but it was not long before some of them going to the great island to hunt with the Buccaneers, the rest were surpris'd by the Spaniards, and all, even those who had surrendered at discretion in hopes of mercy, were put to the sword, or hanged.

The next care of the Spaniards was to rid the great island of the Buccaneers, and for this reason they assembled a body of 500 lance-men, who, by their seldom going

fewer than fifty in a company, obtained the name of *The Fifties* from their enemies, whose manners and customs we shall now enter upon.

The Buccaneers lived in little huts built on some spots of cleared ground just large enough to dry their skins on, and contain their buccanning houses. These spots they called *Boucans*, and the huts they dwelt in *Ajoupas*, a word which they borrowed from the Spaniards, and the Spaniards from the natives. Though these Ajoupas lay open on all sides, they were very agreeable to the hardy inhabitants, in a climate where wind and air are so very desirable things. As the Buccaneers had neither wife nor child, they associated by pairs, and mutually rendered each other all the services a master could reasonably expect from a servant, living together in so perfect a community, that the survivor always succeeded his deceased partner. This kind of union or fellowship they called *S'emateloter* [in sailing,] and each other *Matelot* [sailor,] whence is derived the custom of giving, at least in some parts of the French Antilles, the name *Mateolatage* [sailorage], to any kind of society formed by private persons for their mutual advantage. They behaved to each other with the greatest justice and openness of heart; it would have been a crime to keep any thing under lock and key, but on the other hand the least pilfering was unpardonable, and punished with expulsion from the community. And indeed there could be no great temptation to steal, when it was reckoned a point of honour never to refuse a neighbour what he wanted; and where there was so little property, it was impossible there should be many disputes. If any happened,

ed, the common friends of the parties at variance interposed, and soon put an end to the difference.

As to laws, the Buccaneers acknowledged none but an odd jumble of conventions made between themselves, which, however, they regarded as the sovereign rule. They silenced all objections, by coolly answering, that it was not the custom of the coast, and grounded their right of acting in this manner, on their baptism under the tropic, which freed them, in their opinion, from all obligations antecedent to that marine ceremony. The Governor of Tortuga, when that island was again settled, tho' appointed by the French court, had very little authority over them; they contented themselves with rendering him from time to time some slight homage. They had in a manner entirely shaken off the yoke of religion, and thought they did a great deal, in not wholly forgetting the God of their Fathers. We are surprised to meet with nations, among whom it is a difficult matter to discover any traces of a religious worship: and yet it is certain, that had the Buccaneers of St. Domingo been perpetuated on the same footing they subsisted at the time we are speaking of, the third or fourth generation of them would have as little religion as the Caffres and Hottentots of Africa, or the Topinambous and Cannibals of America.

They even laid aside their surnames, and assumed nick-names, or martial names, most of which have continued in their families to this day. Many, however, on their marrying, which seldom happened till they turned planters, took care to have their real surnames inserted in the marriage contract; and this practice gave occasion to a proverb,

still current in the French Antilles, *A man is not to be known till he takes a wife.*

Their dress consisted of a filthy greasy shirt, dyed with the blood of the animals they killed, a pair of trousers still more nasty, a thong of leather by way of belt, to which they hung a case containing some Dutch knives, and a kind of very short sabre called *Manchette*, a hat without any brim, except a little flap on the front to take hold of it by, and shoes of hogskin all of a piece. Their guns were four feet and a half in the barrel, and of a bore to carry balls of an ounce. Every man had his contract servants, more or fewer according to his abilities, besides a pack of twenty or thirty dogs, among which there was always a couple of beagles. Their chief employment at first was ox-hunting, and, if at any time they chased a wild hog, it was rather for pastime, or to make provision for a feast, than for any other advantage. But, in process of time, some of them betook themselves entirely to hunting of hogs, whose flesh they buccaned in the following manner:

First, they cut the flesh into long pieces, an inch and an half thick, and sprinkled them with salt, which they rubbed off after twenty-four hours. Then they dried these pieces in stoves over the fire made of the skin and bones of the beast, till they grew as hard as a board, and assumed a deep brown colour. Pork prepared in this manner will keep in casks a twelvemonth and longer, and when steeped but a little while in lukewarm water, becomes plump and rosy, and yields moreover a most grateful smell, either broiled or boiled, or otherwise dressed, enough to tempt the most languid appetite, and please the most delicate palate.

Those who hunt the wild boar, have of late been called simply Hunters.

In hunting, they set out at day-break, preceded by the beagles, and followed by their servants with the rest of the dogs; and as they made it a point never to balk their beagles, they were often led by them over the most frightful precipices, and through places which any other mortal would have deemed absolutely impassable. As soon as the beagles had roused the game, the rest of the dogs struck up and surrounded the beast, stopping it, and keeping a constant barking till the Buccaneer could get near enough to shoot it; in doing this he commonly aimed at the pit of the breast; when the beast fell, he ham-strung it, to prevent its rising again. But it has sometimes happened that the creature, not wounded enough to tumble to the ground, has run furiously at his pursuer, and ripped him open. But in general the Buccaneer seldom missed his aim, and when he did, was nimble enough to get up the tree behind which he had the precaution to place himself. What is more, some of them have been seen to overtake the beast in chace, and ham-string it without any further ceremony.

As soon as the prey was half skinned, the master cut out a large bone, and sucked the marrow for breakfast. The rest he left to his servants, one of whom always remained behind to finish the skinning, and bring the skin with a choice piece of meat for the huntsmens' dinner. They then continued the chace till they had killed as many beasts as there were heads in the company. The master was the last to return to the boucan, loaded like the rest, with a skin and a piece of meat. Here the Buccaneers found

their tables ready, for every one had his separate table, which was the first thing, any way fit for the purpose, that came in their way, a stone, the trunk of a tree, and the like. No table-cloth, no napkin, no bread or wine, graced their board; not even potatoes or bananas, unless they found them ready to their hands. When this did not happen, the fat and lean of the game, taken alternately, served to supply the place. A little pimento, and the squeeze of an orange, their only sauce; contentment, peace of mind, a good appetite, and abundance of mirth, made every thing agreeable. Thus they lived and spent their time, till they had completed the number of hides for which they had agreed with the merchants; which done, they carried them to Tortuga, or some port of the great island.

As the Buccaneers used much exercise, and fed only on flesh meat, they generally enjoyed a good state of health. They were indeed subject to fevers, but either such as lasted only a day, and left no sensible impression the day following, or little slow fevers, which did not hinder them from action, and were of course so little regarded, that it was usual with the patient, when asked how he did, to answer, "Very well, nothing ails me but the fever." It was impossible, however, they should not suffer considerably by such fatigues under a climate, to the heat of which few of them had been early enough inured. Hence the most considerate among them, after they had got money enough for that purpose, turned Planters. The rest soon spent the fruits of their labour in taverns and tippling houses; and many had so habituated themselves to this kind of life,

life, as to become incapable of any other. Nay, there have been instances of young men, who having early embarked through necessity in this painful and dangerous profession, persisted in it afterwards, merely through a principle of libertinism, rather than return to France, and take possession of the most plentiful fortunes.

Such were the Buccaneers of St. Domingo, and such their situation, when the Spaniards undertook to extirpate them. And at first they met with great success; for as the Buccaneers hunted separately, every one attended by his servants, they were easily surprised. Hence the Spaniards killed numbers, and took many more, whom they condemned to a most cruel slavery. But whenever the Buccaneers had time to put themselves into a state of defence, they fought like lions, to avoid falling into the hands of a nation, from whom they were sure to receive no quarter; and by this means they often escaped; nay, there are many instances of fingle men fighting their way through numbers. These dangers however, and the success of the Spaniards in discovering their boucans, where they used to surprise and cut the throats of them and their servants in their sleep, engaged them to cohabit in greater numbers, and even to act offensively, in hopes that by so doing, they might at last induce the Spaniards to let them live in peace. But the fury with which they behaved whenever they met any Spaniards, served only to make their enemies more intent on their destruction; and assistance coming to both parties, the whole island was turned into a slaughter-house, and so much blood spilt on both sides, that many places, on account of the carnage of

which they had been the theatres, were intitled, *of the massacre*; such as *the bill of the massacre, the plain of the massacre, the valley of the massacre*; which names they retain to this day.

At length the Spaniards grew tired of this way of proceeding, and had recourse to their old method of surprize, which against enemies of more courage than vigilance was like to succeed better. This put the Buccaneers under a necessity of never hunting but in large parties, and fixing their boucans in the little islands on the coast, where they retired every evening. This expedient succeeded, and the boucans, by being more fixed, soon acquired the air and consistency of little towns.

When the Buccaneers had once fixed themselves, as related, each boucan ordered scouts every morning to the highest part of the island, in order to reconnoitre the coast, and see if any Spanish parties were abroad. If no enemy appeared, they appointed a place and hour of rendezvous in the evening, and were never absent if not killed or prisoners. When therefore any one of the company was missing, it was not lawful for the rest to hunt again till they had got intelligence of him if taken, or avenged his death if killed.

Things continued in this situation for a long time, till the Spaniards made a general hunt over the whole island, and by destroying their game, put the Buccaneers under a necessity of betaking themselves to another course of life. Some of them turned planters, and thereby increased some of the French settlements on the coast, and formed others. The rest, not relishing so confined and regular a life, entered

among the Freebooters, who thereby became a very powerful body.

The following particulars relating to the Indians of the Peninsula within the Ganges, and likewise to the country itself, must throw a great light on all the military transactions in that remote part of the world. They are extracted from Mr. Cambridge's history of the late war there, and, notwithstanding their importance, have never before, that we can find, been taken notice of by any other writer. The manner, in which the Indians feed their horses, seems to deserve particular attention.

IT is generally supposed, that the peninsula within the Ganges is under the immediate government of the Mogul, and that his mandates from Delli are obeyed in the most remote parts of the coast; but a great part of that vast peninsula never acknowledged any subjection to the throne of Delli, till the reign of Aureng-Zebe: and the revenues from those Indian kings, and Moorish governors, who were conquered or employed by him, have, since his death, been intercepted by the vice-roys, which his weaker successors have appointed for the government of the peninsula; so that at this time neither can the tribute from the several potentates reach the court of Delli, nor the vigour of the government extend from the capital to those remote countries. And ever since the province of Indostan was ruined by Nadir Shah, the weakness of the Mogul, and the policy and confirmed independency of the vice-roys, have confined the influence of the government to its inland department.

The nominal sovereign possesses a third only, and that the least valuable part of his empire. Bengal, the smallest but most fertile province, is governed by a vice-roy. The other division, called Deckan, extending from Balasore, or Jagonaut, to Cape Comarin, is also delegated by the Mogul to another vice-roy, of exceeding great power, having within his jurisdiction seven large territories, to which he has the undisputed right of nominating seven nabobs, or governors of provinces. In all parts of India there are still large districts, which have preserved, with the Gentoo religion, the old form of government under Indian kings called Rajas. Such as Maiflore, whose capital is Seringapatam, and Tanjore, whose capital is Tanjore. There are also among the woods and mountainous parts of the country several petty princes, or heads of clans, distinguished by the name of Polygars. These are all tributary to the nabob, and those to the vice-roys, whose capital is Aurengabad. The Carnatic is that part of the Deckan, which comprehends the principal settlements of the Europeans, Madras and Pondicherry, and also Arcot. To establish the government of Arcot, and to oppose the hostile intentions of M. Dupliex, the English East-India company engaged in this war in support of Mahomet Allee Cawn.

The chain of mountains which runs through the peninsula from north to south, is the cause of an extraordinary phenomenon in natural history. The countries which are separated by these mountains, though under the same latitude, have their seasons and climate entirely different; for while it is winter on one side of the hills, it is summer

summer on the other. On the coast of Malabar a S. W. wind begins to blow from the sea at the end of June, with continued rain, and continues four months, during which time the weather is calm and serene on the coast of Coromandel; and toward the end of October, the rainy season, which they term the change of the monsoon, begins on the coast of Coromandel; at which time, the tempestuous winds beating continually against a coast on which there are no good ports, make it so dangerous for the shipping to remain there for the three ensuing months, that it is scarce ever attempted. This is the cause of the periodical return of our ships to Bombay, where there is a secure harbour, and convenient docks.

Without some explanations, it will be difficult to conceive how a handful of Europeans should appear so respectable in the field, when opposed to a multitude of Asiatics.

It is also difficult to conceive how such vast multitudes as the Asiatic armies frequently consist of, especially with so large a proportion of horse, can be subsisted, as every horseman has two servants, one to take care of his horse, the other to procure him forage, and all these are not only accompanied with their wives and children, but there always follows the camp a moveable town of shops, where every thing is to be sold as in their cities, some hundreds of elephants for state only, and a train of women (with their numberless retinue) belonging to the prince and the great officers.

To provide for all these, the whole country is put in motion, and the strictest orders are given for all provisions to be brought into the camp. By this means all the cities far and near are exhausted,

but the camp, for the most part, is plentifully supplied.

The forage is procured in the following manner: Every horseman is allowed a man for the purpose, who is constantly employed in cutting turf, and washing the roots of it; and this is a more hearty food for a horse than grass. A shower of rain produces another crop in a few days time; and, in case of continuing dry weather, they move their camp to fresh ground.

They also feed their horses in the rice fields; and where meat is plentiful, they boil the offal to rags, and mixing it with butter and some sorts of grain, make balls of it, which they thrust down the horses throats. In a scarcity of provisions, they give them opium, which has the same effect both on the horses and men, for at once it damps their appetites, and enables them to endure fatigue. The horses of the country are naturally so exceedingly vicious, that they are not to be broke in the manage, and cannot be brought to act with the same regularity in the field, as a squadron of European cavalry. The Persian horses, being more gentle and docile, are greatly esteemed, and often valued at a thousand guineas. Those of India sell for sixty or a hundred.

Many of the Indians abstain from all kinds of animal food, and live chiefly, if not wholly, upon rice; and they have so great a veneration for cows, that they are all prohibited by their religion, from killing any of that species; therefore there generally is a sufficient supply of beef for the Mahometan soldiery, and the small proportion of Europeans.

Their rivers, when they are not fordable, in the rainy season become torrents, being swelled to such a

degree, that they are not to be passed but obliquely, the landing place being frequently a mile below the place of embarkation, and heavy vessels, built of timber, could not be brought up against the stream to serve again.

They therefore make large boats of a kind of basket work, which they cover with skins. As there must be always great plenty of hides in so numerous an army, they are easily made. They are very light and manageable, and yet they will carry above fifty horse, and are capable of transporting the heaviest artillery.

The Asiatics have an invincible dread of fire-arms, the true cause of which lies in the inexperience of their leading men, who never understood the advantages of discipline, and who have kept their infantry upon too low a footing. Their cavalry, though not backward to engage with sabres, are extremely unwilling to bring their horses within the reach of guns; so that they do not decline an engagement so much through fear for their lives, as for their fortunes, which are all laid out in the horse they ride on.

Such of the natives as have been disciplined and encouraged by Europeans, and formed into a regular infantry, under officers of their own, and generally known by the name of Seapoys, have familiarized themselves to fire-arms, and behaved well behind walls; and when we give them serjeants to lead them on, they make no contemptible figure in the field.

Nothing is so ruinous to their military affairs as their false notions of artillery; they are terrified with that of the enemy, and foolishly put a confidence in their own; placing

their chief dependence on the largest pieces, which they neither know how to manage nor move. They give them pompous and sounding names, as the Italians do their guns, and have some pieces which carry a ball of seventy pounds. When we march round them with our light field pieces, and make it necessary to move those enormous weights, their bullocks, which are at best very untractable, if a shot comes among them, are quite ungovernable, and at the same time are so ill harnessed, that it occasions no small delay to free the rest from any one that shall happen to be unruly or slain.

In war with the Asiatics alone, we have a much greater advantage in their being so very tenacious of their old manners, than in their want of bravery. Not only the prince himself, but every raja, who has command of all the forces he can bring into the field, be they more or less, always appears among them mounted on an elephant, and is at once the general and ensign, or standard of that corps, who keep their eyes constantly on him; and if they lose sight of him for a moment, conclude that all is lost. Thus we find, Aurenge-zebe gained two battles by the treachery of those who desired his two victorious brothers to get down from their elephants, mount their horses and pursue the vanquished; their troops missing them, immediately dispersed. The same practice, continued to this day, affords our engineers a fair opportunity of deciding the fate of a whole detachment, by one well-directed discharge of a six-pounder; and those enormous beasts now seem to be brought into the field for no other end than to be a mark for our artillery.

Another

Another great obstacle to their success in war, is their superstition, particularly their observance of lucky and unlucky days.

Being fond of all kinds of beasts of prey, they keep great numbers of them, and often visit them before they give battle; and if they find them heavy and dull, they think it a bad omen, and a reason sufficient to postpone their intended design of an action; and on the other hand, the accidental fury of the animal is regarded as a happy omen. They have also a custom of matching two wild beasts, commonly elephants; and having given their own name to the one, and that of the enemy to the other, they bring them together to fight in presence of their army: but in this custom they are not altogether to be condemned for superstitious folly, since they have the policy to make it a very unequal match, and to give their own name to the strongest.

But what is the greatest obstacle of all, to their becoming a military people, is, that those who have once had such success in the field, as to obtain the name of Fortunate, being thereby considered as invincible, and in consequence unmolested for a time, are willing to save the needless expence of an army. For this reason there are few veterans, and most of their armies consist of an assemblage of various people hastily brought together from different parts; so that there can be no such thing as discipline, without which, numbers are but an impediment, and bravery ineffectual.

Notwithstanding they have so severely suffered by being surprised in the night by the Europeans; they can never be brought to establish either order or vigilance in

their camp; and when they have acted with us as allies, the most earnest remonstrances could never prevail with them to be sufficiently upon their guard, when in the neighbourhood of the French, or to quit their ground in the morning, to co-operate with us, in surprising the enemy.

At the close of the evening, every man eats an inconceivable quantity of rice, and many take after it some kind of soporific drugs; so that about mid-night, the whole army is in a dead sleep. The consequence of these habits is obvious; and yet it would appear a strange proposition to an eastern monarch, to endeavour to persuade him, that the security of his throne depended upon the regulations of the meals of a common soldier; much less would he be prevailed on to restrain him in the use of that opium, which is to warm his blood for action, and animate his soul with heroism. It must fill the mind of an European soldier at once with compassion and contempt, to see a heap of these poor creatures, solely animated by a momentary intoxication, crowded into a breach, and both in their garb and impotent fury resembling a mob of frantic women.

And there is certainly an appearance of effeminacy in the Eastern dress, which has at all times greatly contributed to lessen their military character with the European nations, who, from their own habits and prejudices, will naturally receive a strange impression, upon seeing a body of horse in silk or cotton robes.

There is, however, no character they are so fond of as that of a warrior; and as they have no other notion of government, they have been,

been, from time immemorial, continually at war with one another.

A general account of the Canadians, from Charlevoix.

EVERY man is possessed of the necessaries of life; but there is little paid to the king; the inhabitant is not acquainted with taxes; bread is cheap; fish and flesh are not dear; but wine, stuffs, and all French commodities, are very expensive. Gentlemen, and those officers who have nothing but their pay, and are besides encumbered with families, have the greatest reason to complain. The women have a great deal of spirit and good-nature, are extremely agreeable, and excellent breeders; and these good qualities are, for the most part, all the fortunes they bring their husbands; but God has blessed the marriages in this country in the same manner he formerly blessed the patriarchs. In order to support such numerous families, they ought likewise to lead the lives of patriarchs; but the time for this is past. There are a greater number of noblesse in New France than in all the other colonies put together.

The king maintains here eight and twenty companies of marines, and three *etats majors*. Many families have been ennobled here; and there still remain several officers of the regiment of Corignan-Salieres, who have peopled this country with gentlemen who are not in extraordinary good circumstances, and would be still less so were not commerce allowed them, and the right of hunting and fishing, which is common to every one.

After all, it is a little their own fault, if they are ever exposed to want. The land is good almost every where, and agriculture does not in the least derogate from their quality. How many gentlemen throughout all our provinces would envy the lot of the simple inhabitants of Canada, did they but know it! And can those who languish here in a shameful indigence be excused for refusing to embrace a profession, which the corruption of manners and the most salutary maxims has alone degraded from its ancient dignity? There is not in the world a more wholesome climate than this: No particular distemper is epidemical here; the fields and woods are full of simples of a wonderful efficacy; and the trees distil balms of an excellent quality. These advantages ought at least to engage those, whose birth Providence has cast in this country, to remain in it; but inconstancy, aversion to a regular and assiduous labour, and a spirit of independence, have ever carried a great many young people out of it, and prevented the colony from being peopled.

These are the defects with which the French Canadians are, with the greatest justice, reproached. The same may likewise be said of the Indians. One would imagine that the air they breathe in this immense continent contributes to it; but the example and frequent intercourse with its natural inhabitants are more than sufficient to constitute this character. Our Creoles are likewise accused of great avidity in amassing; and, indeed, they do things with this view, which could hardly be believed, if they were not seen. The journeys they undertake,

take, the fatigues they undergo, the dangers to which they expose themselves, and the efforts they make, surpass all imagination. There are, however, a few less interested, who dissipate, with greater facility, what has cost them so much pains to acquire, or who testify less regret at having lost it. Thus there is some room to imagine, that they commonly undertake such painful and dangerous journies out of a taste they have contracted for them. They love to breathe a free air; they are early accustomed to a wandering life; it has charms for them, which make them forget past dangers and fatigues; and they place their glory in encountering them often. They have a great deal of wit, especially the fair sex, in whom it is brilliant and easy. They are, besides, constant and resolute, fertile in resources, courageous, and capable of managing the greatest affairs.

I know not whether I ought to reckon amongst the defects of our Canadians, the good opinion they entertain of themselves. It is at least certain, that it inspires them with a confidence, which leads them to undertake and execute what would appear impossible to many others. It must, however, be confessed they have excellent qualities. There is not a province in the kingdom where the people have a finer complexion, a more advantageous stature, or a body better proportioned. The strength of their constitution is not always answerable; and if the Canadians live to any age, they soon look old and decrepid. This is not entirely their own fault; it is likewise that of their parents, who are not sufficiently watchful over their children, to pre-

vent their ruining their health at a time of life, when if it suffers it is seldom or never recovered. Their agility and address are unequalled; the most expert Indians themselves are not better marksmen, or manage canoes, in the most dangerous rapids, with greater skill.

Many are of opinion, that they are unfit for the sciences, which require any great degree of application, and a continued study. I am not able to say whether this prejudice is well grounded, for as yet we have seen no Canadian who has endeavoured to remove it, which is, perhaps, owing to the dissipation in which they are brought up. But nobody can deny them an excellent genius for mechanicks; they have hardly any occasion for the assistance of a master, in order to excel in this science; and some are every day to be met with, who have succeeded in all trades, without having ever served an apprenticeship.

Some people tax them with ingratitude, nevertheless they seem to me to have a good disposition; but their natural inconstancy often prevents their attending to the duties required by gratitude. It is alledged, they make bad servants, which is owing to their great haughtiness of spirit, and to their loving liberty too much to subject themselves willingly to servitude. They are, however, good masters; which is the reverse of what is said of those from whom the greatest part of them are descended. They would have been perfect in character, if to their own virtues they had added those of their ancestors. Their inconstancy in friendship has sometimes been complained of; but this complaint can hardly be general, and in those who have given occasion for it, it proceeds

ceeds from their not being accustomed to constraint, even in their own affairs. If they are not easily disciplined, this likewise proceeds from the same principle, or from their having a discipline peculiar to themselves, which they believe is better adapted for carrying on the war against the Indians, in which they are not entirely to blame. Moreover they appear to me to be unable to govern a certain impetuosity, which renders them fitter for sudden surprizes, or hasty expeditions, than the regular and continued operations of a campaign. It has likewise been observed, that amongst a great number of brave men, who distinguished themselves in the last wars, there were very few found capable of bearing a superior. This is, perhaps, owing to their not having sufficiently learned to obey. It is however true, that when they are well conducted, there is nothing which they will not accomplish, whether by sea or land; but in order to this, they must entertain a great opinion of their commander. The late M. d'Iberville, who had all the good qualities of his countrymen, without any of their defects, could have led them to the end of the world.

There is one thing, with respect to which they are not easily to be excused, and that is the little natural affection most of them shew to their parents, who for their part display a tenderness for them, which is not extremely well managed. The Indians fall into the same defect, and it produces amongst them the same consequences. But what, above all things, ought to make the Canadians be held in much esteem, is the great fund they have of piety and religion, and that nothing is

wanting to their education upon this article. It is likewise true, that when they are out of their own country, they hardly retain any of their defects. As with all this they are extremely brave and active, they might be of great service in war, in the marine, and in the arts; and I am of opinion, that it would redound greatly to the advantage of the state, were they to be much more numerous than they are at present. Men constitute the principal riches of the sovereign; and Canada, should it be of no other use to France, would still be, were it well peopled, one of the most important of all our colonies.

The Epistle from the yearly meeting, held in London, by adjournment, from the 11th day of the fifth month, 1761, to the 18th of the same, inclusive.

To the quarterly and montbly meetings of friends and brethren, in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

Dear friends and brethren!

UNDER a sense of that ancient love and life, whereby we were gathered to be a people, we tenderly salute you; earnestly desiring that grace, mercy and peace through the knowledge of God the Father, and his beloved son, may abound amongst you.

We have renewed cause, humbly to acknowledge the gracious condescension of the God of all our mercies, manifested to us in this our assembly, whereby our souls have been comforted in his presence, our hope in his salvation renewed, and the bond of true fellowship again con-

confirmed, under a fresh sense that it is his good pleasure we should be continued a people, to the praise of his great and ever worthy name. In a degree of this uniting virtue and holy influence, we have been enabled to transact the affairs which have come before us, in much brotherly kindness and condescension, and strengthened to pursue the great object of the churches care, the promotion of spiritual health and vigour in every member of the body, that it may be presented holy and acceptable to him who hath called us to glory and virtue.

The amount of friends' sufferings in England and Wales, brought in this year, being chiefly for tithes, and those called church rates, is three thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds and upwards; those from Ireland, one thousand six hundred and seventy-nine pounds and upwards. Against these and other demands, inconsistent with the gospel dispensation, the testimony of truth seems to spread, to the opening of the understanding of many, heretofore ignorant of our religious principles.

The accounts received this year from the quarterly meetings in England, and the epistles from Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, New York, Pensylvania and New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Tortola, have afforded us some comfortable observations, that harmony and concord subsist, in a good degree, throughout the churches; that a lively concern is maintained in many places, for the support of discipline, and for the promotion of truth and righteousness.

It likewise appears from these accounts, that divers are convinced of

that truth in which we have most surely believed, and have joined themselves to our religious community since last year. We therefore earnestly entreat friends every where, to walk in the light, and manifest by a circumspect conversation in godly fear, that our testimony to the power and sufficiency of the divine Spirit, is founded on the everlasting gospel. Thus, no occasion of stumbling will be administered to the weak, but many, beholding among us the fruits of righteousness, may have cause with us to glorify our Father who is in heaven.

When it pleased the Lord to visit our predecessors in the truth, they were as sheep without a shepherd, without a place of feeding, or a fold of rest: scattered, as many are to this day, on the barren mountains of forms and traditions, yet inwardly hungering after substance, which they saw not how to obtain, it pleased the author of these secret strong desires, in his own time, to open to their understandings the nature of his kingdom, the spirituality of that worship which was acceptable to him, and the blessed advantages of his gospel when received, not in word only, but in power.

As their minds were thus enlightened, an awful sense of the Lord Almighty, the all-seeing Father of spirits, prevailed therein, and led them from a dependence on outward performances, to a silent, solemn adoration in simplicity of heart, humbly waiting for that help, without which none can worship with acceptance.

In this frame of mind they were made sensible of the accomplishment of his promise, that "those who wait upon him, should renew their strength" hereby they were enabled

enabled to endure a sight of afflictions, to which they were exposed for the sake of their christian testimony : For, against them it may be truly said, no occasion was found, but “ concerning the law of their God.”

And, dear friends, as it hath pleased divine goodness, clearly to manifest amongst us the way of life and salvation, and to instruct us where and how to wait for him, prize, we beseech you, these precious privileges ; keep, all your meetings in the name of the Lord, and let your minds be established in an humble waiting upon him with reverence and fear ; so shall strength be added to your strength, and being more closely united to him, you will experience the indwelling of his blessed Spirit : And as an increase of access to the fountain of mercies is experienced, our advices to the constant attendance of meetings for religious worship, both on the first and other days of the week, will become less necessary. Our resort to them will be with diligence, and a careful observance of the hour appointed ; our demeanour in them will manifest an humble and single trust in that power, which is “ a cover from the storms, “ a shelter from the tempest, and as “ rivers of water in dry places.” So shall we be enabled, as watchful, circumspect servants, to stand fast in our several stations, being preachers of righteousness to the world ; and, as good stewards in the household of God, instruct, reprove, and restrain those under our care, with wisdom, long-suffering, meekness, yet authority.

The neglect of this most important concern, of waiting upon the Lord for the renewal of strength to

discharge every duty, hath been one great cause of declension, amongst many of us as a people, from that lively zeal and uniform piety, which are now, and ever have been, the fruits of the Holy Spirit : The sense whereof having deeply affected our minds, hath induced us to enlarge upon this subject.

And here we find it our concern to revive a truth which is worthy of general remembrance ; That no affectation of singularity was the cause of a demeanour, both civil and religious, in our fore-fathers (or in the faithful of this day, different in many respects from the conduct of those among whom we dwell) they beholding the vanity, unprofitableness, and insincerity of the salutations, customs, and fashions of the world ; observing the examples of our blessed Saviour and his followers, with the frequent testimonies recorded in holy writ, to the necessity of a self-denying life and conversation, together with the law and the testimony revealed in their hearts, retained in view the injunction of the Apostle, *Not to be conformed to this world, but to be transformed, by the renewing of the mind, that we may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God.* May an uprightness of heart, as in the sight of God, ever attend this simplicity of appearance ; that none, by a conduct inconsistent therewith, may furnish occasion for the testimony to be evil spoken of or despised.

We conclude with an earnest recommendation of the Apostle's advice to the primitive believers ; *Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatso-*

ever

ever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report (if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen.

Signed in and on behalf of the yearly meeting,

By WILLIAM FRY,

Clerk to the meeting this year.

The following copy of an original letter from Queen Elizabeth, to Heaton, Bishop of Ely, is taken from the Register of Ely.

Proud Prelate,

I Understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but, I would have you to know, that I who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement, by——, I will immediately unfrock you.

Your's, as you demean yourself,

ELIZABETH.

Heaton, it, seems, had promised the queen to exchange some part of the land belonging to the see for an equivalent, and did so, but it was in consequence of the above letter.

An account of the magnificent table kept in the reign of King Charles I. before his troubles.

THERE was daily in his court 86 tables well furnished each meal, whereof the king's table had 28 dishes, the queen's 24; four other tables 16 dishes each; three other 10 dishes each; 12 other had 7 dishes each; 17 other tables had each of them five dishes; three other had four each; thirty-two other

tables had each three dishes; and thirteen other had each two dishes; in all, about 500 dishes each meal, with beer, wine, and all other things necessary. All which was provided most by the several purveyors, who by commission, legally and regularly authorised, did receive those provisions at a moderate price, such as had been formerly agreed upon in the several counties of England, which price (by reason of the value of money much altered) was become low, yet a very considerable burden to the kingdom in general, but thereby was greatly supported the dignity royal in the eyes of strangers as well as subjects. The English nobility and gentry, according to the king's example, were excited to keep a proportionable hospitality in their several country mansions, the husbandman encouraged to breed cattle, all tradesmen to a chearful industry; and there was then a free circulation of monies throughout the whole body of the kingdom. There was spent yearly in the king's house of gross meat 1500 oxen, 7000 sheep, 1200 veals, 300 porkers, 400 sturks, or young beefs, 6800 lambs, 300 flitches of bacon, and 26 boars; also 140 dozen of geese, 250 dozen of capons, 470 dozen of hens, 750 dozen of pullets, 1470 dozen of chickens: for bread, 3600 bushels of wheat; and for drink, 600 tun of wine, and 1700 tun of beer; moreover, of butter, 40,640 pounds, together with fish, and fowl, venison, fruit and spices proportionably. This prodigious plenty in the king's court, caused foreigners to put a higher value upon the king, and caused the natives, who were there freely welcome, to increase their affection to the king, it being found as necessary for

for the king of England this way to endear the English, who ever delighted in feasting : as for the Italian princes by fights and shews to endear their subjects, who as much delighted therein.

Therefore, by special order of the king's house, some of his majesty's servants, men of quality, went daily to Westminster-Hall in term-time, between eleven and twelve of the clock, to invite gentlemen to eat of the king's acates, or viands, and in parliament time to invite the parliament-men thereto.

But the circumstances of times being much altered, and the nobility, judges, and parliament-men, having mostly town-houses, the necessity for keeping the above grand table ceases, and the striking off the supernumerary officers appears to be an act of the highest wisdom as well as frugality.

The last will of that great master of political arithmetic, Sir William Petty, Knight, founder of the noble family of Shelburne ; containing a very curious account of his life, and affording a stronger character of him, perhaps, than could be expected from any other pen.

IN the name of God, Amen. I Sir William Petty, Knt. born at Rumsey in Hantshire *, do, revoking all other and former wills, make this my last will and testament, premising the ensuing preface to the same, whereby to express my condition, design, intentions, and desires, concerning the persons and things contained in and relating to my said will, for the better expounding any thing, which may hereafter seem doubtful therein,

and also for justifying, on behalf of my children, the manner and means of getting and acquiring the estate, which I hereby bequeath unto them; exhorting them to improve the same by no worse negotiations. In the first place, I declare and affirm, that at the full age of fifteen years I had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, the whole body of common arithmetic, the practical geometry and astronomy, conducing to navigation, dialling, &c. with the knowledge of several mathematical trades, all which, and having been at the university of Oxon, preferred me to the king's navy ; where, at the age of twenty years, I had gotten up about three-score pounds, with as much mathematics as any of my age was known to have had. With this provision, anno 1643, when the civil wars betwixt the King and Parliament grew hot, I went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigorously followed my studies, especially that of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris, I returned to Rumsey, where I was born, bringing back with me my brother Anthony, whom I had bred, with about 10 l. more than I had carried out of England. With this 70 l. and my endeavours, in less than four years more, I obtained my degree of M. D. in Oxford, and forthwith thereupon to be admitted into the college of physicians, London, and into several clubs of the virtuous ; after all which expences defrayed, I had left 28 l. and in the next two years, being made fellow of Brazen Nose, and anatomy professor in Oxford, and also reader at Gresham College, I advanced my said stock to about 400 l.

* He was son to Mr. Anthony Petty, of Rumney in Hampshire, clothier.

and with 100 l. more advanced and given me to go for Ireland, unto full 500 l. Upon the 10th of September 1652, I landed at Waterford in Ireland, physician to the army, who had suppressed the rebellion begun in 1641, and to the general of the same, and the head-quarters, at the rate of 20 s. per diem, at which I continued till June 1659, gaining by my practice 400 l. a year above the said salary. About September 1654, I perceiving that the admeasurement of the lands, forfeited by the aforementioned rebellion, and intended to regulate the satisfaction of the soldiers, who had suppressed the same, was most unsufficiently and absurdly managed; I obtained a contract, dated 11th December 1654, for making the same admeasurement, and, by God's blessing, so performed the same, as that I gained about 9000 l. thereby; which, with the 500 l. abovementioned, my salary of 20 s. per diem, the benefit of my practice, together with 60 l. given me for directing an after-survey of the adventurers land, and 800 l. more for two years salary, as clerk of the council, raised me an estate of about 13,000 l. in ready and real money, at a time

when, without art, interest, or authority, men bought as much land^s for 10 s. in real money, as in this year 1685 yields 10 s. per annrent, above his majesty's quit-rents. Now, I bestowed part of the said 13,000 l. in soldiers debentures, part in purchasing the earl of Arundel's house and garden in Lothbury, London, and part I keep in cash, to answer emergencies: hereupon I purchased lands in Ireland, with soldiers debentures, bought at above the market rates, great part whereof I lost by the court of Innocents, anno 1663*; and built the said garden, called Token-house-yard, in Lothbury, which was for the most part destroyed by the dreadful fire, anno 1666. Afterwards, anno 1667, I married Elizabeth, the relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, Bart. I set up iron-works, and pilchard-fishing in Kerry, and opened the lead mines and timber trade in Kerry; by all which, and some advantageous bargains; and with living under my income, I have at the making this my will the real and personal estate following, viz. a large house and four tenements in Rumsby, with four acres of meadow upon the causeway, and about four

* In 1663, he raised his reputation by the invention of the double-bottomed ship, against the judgment of almost all mankind; for in July, when at first the ship ventured from Dublin to Holyhead, she stayed there many days before her return, which made her adversaries insult, and discourse the several necessities why she must be cast away: but her return in triumph, with those visible advantages above other vessels, checked the derision of some, and encalmed the violence of others, the first point being clearly gained, that she could bear the sea. She turned into that narrow harbour against wind and tide, among the rocks and ships, with such dexterity as many ancient seamen confessed they had never seen the like. It appeared much to excel all other forms of ships in sailing, carriage, and security: but at length, in its return from a voyage, was destroyed by a common fate, and such a dreadful tempest, as overwhelmed a great fleet the same night; so that the ancient fabrick of ships had no reason to triumph over the new model; when of seventy sail, that were in the same storm, there was not one escaped to bring the news. A model of this ship is still kept up in the repository of Gresham College, which he presented them, made with his own hands.

acres of arable in the fields, called Marks and Woollsworth, in all about 30 l. per annum. Houses in Token-house-yard, near Lothbury, London, with a lease in Piccadilly, and the Seven Stars and the Blazing Star in Birching-lane, London, worth about 500 l. per ann. besides mortgages upon certain houses in Hog-lane, near Shoreditch in London, and in Erith in Kent, worth about 20 l. per ann. I have three fourth parts of the ship Charles, whereof Derych Pain is master, which I value at 80 l. per ann. As also the copper-plates for the maps of Ireland with the king's privilege, which I rate at 100 l. per ann. in all 730 l. per ann. I have in Ireland, without the county of Kerry, in lands, remainders, and reversions, about 3100 l. per ann. I have of neat profits out of the lands and woods of Kerry, 1100 l. per ann. besides iron-works, fishing, and lead mines, and marble quarries, worth 600 l. per ann. in all 4800 l. I have as my wife's jointure, during her life, about 850 l. per ann. and for fourteen years after her death about 200 l. per ann. I have, by 3300 l. money at interest, 320 l. per ann. in all about 6700 l. per annum.

The personal estate is as follows, viz. In chest 6600 l. in the hands of Adam Loftus, 1296 l. of Mr. John Cogs, goldsmith of London, 1251 l. in silver, plate, and jewels, about 3000 l. in furniture, goods, pictures, coach horses, books, and watches, 1157 l. per estimate in all 12,000 l. I value my three chests of original maps and field-books, the copies of the Downe-survey, with the barony maps, and the chest of distribution books, with two chests of loose papers relating to the survey, the two great barony books, and the book

of the history of the survey, all together at 2000 l. I have due out of Kerry, for arrears of my rent, and iron, before the 24th of June 1685, the sum of 1912 l. for the next half year's rent out of my lands in Ireland, my wife's jointure, and England, on or before the 24th of June next, 2000 l. Moreover, by arrears due 30th of April 1685, out of all my estate, by estimate, and interest of money, 1800 l. By other good debts, due upon bonds and bills at this time, per estimate, 900 l. By debts, which I call bad, 4000 l. worth perhaps 800 l. By debts, which I call doubtful, 50,000 l. worth perhaps 25,000 l. in all 34,412 l. and the total of the whole personal estate, 46,412 l. So as my present income for the year 1685 may be 6700 l. the profits of the personal estate may be 4641 l. and the demonstrable improvement of my Irish estate may be 3659 l. per ann. to make in all 15,000 l. per ann. in and by all manner of effects, abating for bad debts about 28,000 l. whereupon I say in gross, that my real estate or income may be 6700 l. per annum, my personal estate about 45,000 l. my bad and desperate debts 30,000 l. and the improvements may be 4000 l. per annum, in all 15,000 l. per ann. *ut supra*. Now, my opinion and desire is (if I could effect it, and if I were clear from the law, custom, and all other impediment) to add to my wife's jointure three fourths of what it is now computed at, viz. 637 l. per ann. to make the whole 1587 l. per ann. which addition of 637 l. and 850 l. being deducted out of the aforementioned 6700 l. leaves 5113 l. for my two sons; whereof I would my eldest son should have two thirds, or 3408 l. and the younger 1705 l. and that after their mother's death, the aforesaid addition of 637 l. should

should be added in like proportion, making for the eldest 3832l. and for the youngest 1916l. And I would that the improvement of the estate should be equally divided between my two sons; and that the personal estate (first taking out 10,000 l. for my only daughter) that the rest should be equally divided between my wife and three children; by which method my wife would have 1587 l. per ann. and 9000 l. in personal effects; my daughter would have 10,000 l. of the Craem, and 9000 l. more with less certainty; my eldest son would have 3800 l. per ann. and half the expected improvement, with 9000 l. in hopeful effects, over and above his wife's portion; and my youngest son would have the same within 1900 l. per ann. I would advise my wife, in this case, to spend her whole 1587 l. per ann. that is to say, on her own entertainment, charity, and munificence, without care of increasing her children's fortunes; and I would she should give away one third of the abovementioned 9000 l. at her death, even from her children, upon any worthy object, and dispose of the other two thirds to such of her children and grandchildren as pleased her best, without regard to any other rule or proportion. In case of either of my three children's death under age, I advise as follows, viz. if my eldest, Charles, die without issue, I would that Henry should have three fourths of what he leaves, and my daughter Anne the rest. If Henry die, I would that what he leaves may be equally divided between Charles and Anne; and if Anne die, that her share be equally divided between Charles and Henry.

Memorandum, That I think fit to

rate the 30,000 l. desperate debts at 1000 l. only, and to give it my daughter, to make her abovementioned 10,000 l. and 9000 l. to be full 20,000 l. which is much short of what I have given her younger brother; and the elder brother may have 3800 l. per ann. 9000 l. in money, worth 900 l. more, 2000 l. by improvements, and 1300 l. by marriage, to make up the whole to 8000 l. per ann. which is very well for the eldest son, as 20,000 l. for the daughter. — He then leaves his wife executrix and guardian during her widowhood, and in case of her marriage, her brother James Waller and Thomas Dance; recommending to them and his children to use the same servants and instruments for management of the estate, as were in his life-time, at certain salaries to continue during their lives, or until his youngest child should be twenty-one years, which would be the 22d of October 1696, after which his children might put the management of their respective concerns into what hand they pleased. And then proceeds — I would not have my funeral charges to exceed 300 l. over and above what sum I allow, and give 150 l. to set up a monument in the church of Rumsey, near where my grandfather, father, and mother were buried, in memory of them, and of all my brothers and sisters. I also give 5 l. for a stone to be set up in Lothbury church, London, in memory of my brother Anthony, there buried about the 18th of October 1649: I also give 50 l. for a small monument, to be set up in St. Bride's church, Dublin, in memory of my son John, and my near kinsman John Petty; supposing my wife will add thereunto for her excellent

cellent son Sir William Fenton, Bart. who was buried there 18th March 1670-1; and if I myself be buried in any of the said three places, I would have 100 l. only added to the above-named sums, or that the said 100 l. shall be bestowed on a monument for me in any other place, where I shall die. As for legacies for the poor, I am at a stand: as for beggars by trade and election I give them nothing; as for impotents by the hand of God, the publick ought to maintain them; as for those who have been bred to no calling nor estate, they should be put upon their kindred; as for those who can get no work, the magistrate should cause them to be employed, which may be well done in Ireland, where is fifteen acres of improveable land for every head; prisoners for crimes, by the king; for debt, by their prosecutors; as for those who compassionate the sufferings of any object, let them relieve themselves by relieving such sufferers, that is, give them alms *pro re nata*, and for God's sake relieve those several species abovementioned; where the abovementioned obligers fail in their duties; wherefore I am contented that I have assisted all my poor relations, and put many into a way of getting their own bread, and have laboured in publick works, and by inventions have sought out real objects of charity; and do hereby conjure all, who partake of my estate, from time to time to do the same at their peril. Nevertheless, to answer custom, and to take the surer side, I give 20 l. to the most wanting of the parish wherein I die. As for the education of my children, I would that my daughter might marry in Ireland, desiring that such a sum

as I have left her, might not be carried out of Ireland. I wish that my eldest son may get a gentleman's estate in England, which, by what I have gotten already, intend to purchase, and by what I presume he may have with a wife, may amount to between 2 and 3000 l. per ann. and by some office he may get there, together with an ordinary superlucration, may reasonably be expected; so as I design my youngest son's trade and employment to be the prudent management of our Irish estate for himself and his elder brother, which I suppose his said brother must consider him for. As for myself, I being now about threescore and two years old, I intend to attend the improvement of my lands in Ireland, and to get in the many debts owing unto me; and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble, fish, and timber, whereof my estate is capable: and as for studies and experiments, I think now to confine the same to the anatomy of the people and political arithmetick; as also to the improvement of ships, land carriages, guns, and pumps, as of most use to mankind, not blaming the studies of other men. As for religion, I die in the profession of that faith, and in the practice of such worship, as I find established by the law of my country, not being able to believe what I myself please, nor to worship God better than by doing as I would be done unto, and observing the laws of my country, and expressing my love and honour to Almighty God, by such signs and tokens, as are understood to be such by the people with whom I live, God knowing my heart, even without any at all; and thus begging the Divine Majesty to make me

me what he would have me to be, both as to faith and good works, I willingly resign my soul into his hands, relying only on his infinite mercy, and the merits of my Saviour, for my happiness after this life; where I expect to know and see God more clearly, than, by the study of the scriptures and of his works, I have been hitherto able to do. Grant me, O Lord, an easy passage to thyself, and as I have lived in thy fear, I may be known to die in thy favour. Amen.

[In 1667 he married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Hardress Waller, of Castletown, in the county of Lime-
rick, and widow of Sir Maurice Fenton: and dying at his house in Piccadilly-street, Westminster, of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the swelling of the gout, 16th December, 1687, was buried in the church of Rumsey, near the bodies of his father and mother.]

*Abstract of the WILL of the late
Lieutenant General HUSKE.*

£. s.

TO Mr. Nichols of Ealing	10 10
To 24 poor women of Ealing, 20 s. each	24 0
To Mr. William Chamberlayne, his attorney	52 10
To Mr. Treusdale, his apothecary	100 0
To the poor of Newmarket	100 0
To 12 Cadogan portraits	
To the Earls of Godolphin and Winchelsea, Lord Berkley of Stratton, Col. Southeby, Major Caulfield, John Anthony Bellaguier, the Ladies Cadogan, Hyde, Margaret Bentinck and Codrington, and Mrs. Finch, 100 guineas each	1150 0

To George Horton, an Upholder in Piccadilly	500 0
To the E. of Albemarle, Lord Hyde, Maj. Gen. Yorke, and Edward Finch, Esq; 1000. each	4000 0
To the Earl of Granville	2000 0
To Capt. D'Auvergne	2000 0
Total of legacies to his acquaintance, the poor, &c. is	9942 10

To Thomas, a labourer in his garden	10 0
To Daniel, his under-gardener	20 0
To John Chips, his gardener	50 0
To Sarah Booth, Eliz. Weerhy, and Catharine Kelly, house-maids, 100 l. each	300 0
To John Thatcher, a lad that looked after his cattle	120 0
To Margaret Lloyd house-keeper at Ealing	150 0
To William Garstin, his postillion	500 0
To James Lawton, his under groom	500 0
To Mary Knights, his town housekeeper, 30 l. per annum during her life, valued at 15 years purchase, and 50 l. besides	500 0
To Edward Webb, his footman	1200 0
To Joseph Mosum, his valet de chambre, 200 l. per ann. during his life, valued at 15 years purchase, and 50 l. besides	3050 0
Said valet's daugh. when of age, or married	1000 0
Said valet's wife, in case she survives her husband, 50 l. per ann. for her life	
C 3	To

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To the said valet and footman, all his cloaths, linen, and wearing apparel.

To Thomas Culridge, his groom of the stables 5000 0

All his horses, horse furniture, and wheel-carriages, are also given to the said groom, the value of which not yet known.

One year's wages and 3 months board wages to all his servants.

Total of his bequests to his servants, exclusive of apparel, horses, furniture, carriages, and wages, is 12400 0

To the two daughters of his late brother Ellis Huske, 40 l. per ann. during their lives, valued at 15 years purchase 1200 0

To the 4 grand-children of his late brother Richard Huske, 500 l. each 2000 0

Total of his bequests to his family, provided the legatees do not disturb the executors in the execution of the will, by any suit in law or equity, is 3200 0

To Mr. Hen. Bullock, 200 l. and Mr. Tho. Bullock, 100 l. both clerks to Wm. Adair, Esq; and joint executors with him 300 0

To William Adair, Esq; agent to his regiment and government, and one of the executors, the house and land at Ealing, which cost 2800 l. but is now worth on account of his improvements, &c. 4000

The said agent is residuary legatee, which is known to be worth (exclusive of the furniture and wine cellars of town and country-house, and the falling in of all the above annuities) 12000 0

Total to his executors, is 16300 0

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The two following pieces, besides presenting in a very amiable light the virtues of the excellent men who wrote them, may likewise give us some idea of the great personages to whom they were addressed.

A Letter from Mons. de Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, to his Pupil, the Duke of Burgundy, Father to the present French King.

OFFspring of St. Lewis, imitate your forefather. Be, like him, mild, humane, easy of access, affable, compassionate, and liberal. Let your grandeur never hinder you from condescending, out of goodness to the lowest of your subjects, to put yourself in their place; yet so, that this goodness may never weaken your authority, nor lessen their respect. Study men continually; learn to make use of them, without making them your masters; search the whole world for merit. It is commonly modest and retired: virtue does not pierce the throng to shew itself; it is neither forward nor greedy, and is content to be forgotten. Suffer not yourself to be beset by insinuating flatterers. Make it known that you love neither praises nor mere cringing addresses. Shew no confidence, but

but in those who have the courage to contradict you with respect, and who love your reputation better than your favour.

It is time for you to shew the world a maturity and vigour of mind, proportioned to the present exigence. St. Lewis was, at your age, the delight of the good, and the terror of the bad. Let it be seen that you have thoughts and sentiments becoming a prince. You must make yourself beloved by the good, feared by the bad, and esteemed by all.

There is nothing weak, melancholy, or constrained, in true piety; it enlarges the heart; it is simple and lovely; it becomes all things to all men, that it may gain all. The kingdom of God does not consist in a scrupulous observation of little punctilios; it consists in the exercise of the virtues proper to each man's state and vocation. A great prince is not to serve God in the same manner as a hermit, or a private man. St. Lewis pursued the true interest of the nation, of which he was the father as well as the king. In all the principal affairs he saw every thing with his own eyes. He was diligent, provident, moderate, upright, and steady in his negotiations, insomuch that strangers trusted no less to him than his own subjects. Never did prince shew greater wisdom in ordering and governing his people, and in the measures he took to make them good and happy. He tenderly loved and placed a confidence in those who deserved it; but was steady and firm in correcting even those whom he loved most. He was noble and magnificent according to the manners of his time, but without pomp and luxury: his expence, which was great, was ordered with

so much œconomy, that it did not hinder him from disburdening all his demesnes.

Be the heir of his virtues before you inherit his crown. Invoke him with confidence in your necessities. Remember that his blood flows in your veins, and that the same spirit of faith by which he was sanctified ought to be the life of your heart. He looks down upon you from heaven, where he prays for you, and where he desires you may one day live and reign with him in God. Unite your heart with his. *Conser-
va, fili mi, præcepta patris tui.*

[After the death of this prince, his cabinet was found full of such letters.]

Mary, the present Queen of France, and the hundredth of the same name in that kingdom, is the daughter of Stanislaus, formerly King of Poland, and now Duke of Lorrain. At the departure of that Princess from her father's dominions for the court of France, in the month of August, 1725, King Stanislaus gave her the following advice.

HEARKEN, my dear child, and lend an ear, to what I shall say; *You must now forget your people, and the house of your father:* I borrow the words of the Holy Spirit to bid you farewell; since in the event of this day I only consider the providence of God, whose powerful hand has conducted us beyond all human prudence, speculation, policy, and even expectation itself; it only belongs to that Divine Wisdom to raise itself above our imaginations, to confound our views by the decrees of its providence, and to raise his own glory by miracles.

You are now become queen of France, and your condition is the highest in this world: it is the fame of your virtues that has raised you to this choice. Consider, the most precious jewels of your crown are going to shine, and to be represented in so clear a light, that the least flaw will easily be perceived.

I shall lay before your eyes three rocks, against which the virtues of the greatest heroes have often spilt.

The first is a *supreme degree of grandeur*, which raises us up to idols, and makes us forget our humanity, and which renders us odious to man, and disagreeable to God; by which we are so intoxicated, that we cannot see the dangers which may suddenly throw us down. Carry yourself according to the rank which is due to you, still considering that all your grandeur consists in the glory of God. Humble yourself by continually remembering how little you are before his eyes, and think that true greatness consists in the eminence of your sentiments, in nobleness of heart, in the combat of your passions, and in the conquering of yourself.

The second thing is, that *prosperity may be the more dangerous to you*, because it is a thing altogether unknown to you; and having been acquainted with nothing but misfortunes from your birth, let them serve now as an useful lesson to instruct you not to abuse your present good fortune, nor be so infatuated with it, as to forget that prosperity is sometimes deceitful; and when we give ourselves up entirely to the thoughts of it, we do not keep ourselves in that equal temper of mind, which is so becoming in persons of high degree.

The third is *flattery*; the attempts of which you will find un-

avoidable, the opposing them difficult, but the conquest of them safe and glorious.

Represent yourself, my dear child, as surrounded with a number of people, pressing to make their court to you; there will not be one of those who will not be ready to obey you, to sacrifice his life and fortune for your service; and yet, perhaps, you will not meet with any who will tell you the truth, lest, in doing so, they should displease you, and risque their preferment: thus, though in the midst of persons the most attached and devoted to your interest, you are left to yourself, and have nothing to depend upon but your own good sense and reason. We may easily avoid the infection which comes from the poison of flattery, if we are not prevented by self-love, which is the only thing that can give us a relish for it. You must consider it as an incense, which is good for nothing but to make us giddy with its deceitful odour.

You will possess the greatest science in the world, if you can judge the true characters of persons, and can distinguish real merit. This is the point of the greatest importance. You will, no doubt, meet with persons, both in the court and in the kingdom, worthy of your esteem. It is to such you should pay your consideration; it is a recompence to support merit, and chastise vice. You will also meet with persons who will be for recommending themselves by a certain forwardness, supported by *nothing* except a passionate desire of being great; give such to understand, that you know them, and that they are only worthy of your contempt; for they will be incorrigible, should you give them the least indulgence.

There

There are persons whom we hate, and others whom we love, we know not why: the first of these is an injustice, and the last a weakness.

In fine, all this will lead you to one great maxim, which I recommend to you above all the rest; this is, to consider your confidence as a treasure above all price, and which you may easily lose if you use it indiscreetly: it is a thing you owe to none but the king and the duke*, who is the depository of all his commands. Should you partake it with a third, it will lose merit with the two first, and you will have no right to expect the trust of the king or of the duke, upon whom your happiness and tranquillity must hereafter depend.

Let there be no person about you, be they ever so dear to you, who shall have reason to think that you are without reserve in respect to them; for if you impart a secret, which is not of absolute necessity, to any person, you characterize that person with the name of your favourite, or a confidant; the consequence of which is, that from being their mistress you become their slave; they will direct and command you, sometimes according to their interest, sometimes according to their humours, but never with justice. However, this should not hinder you from hearing good advice, without prejudice to persons, judging only of their sentiments.

As to the rest, you must consider that the voice of the people is the voice of God; therefore you must conduct yourself in such a manner, as if you were to give an account of your actions to the meanest of

your subjects, and as if the public were to be your judge, since they will be continually on the watch to observe you. This has been the opinion of all wise men; it is the public that must render you immortal in your prosperity; its censure is dangerous, and its approbation to be courted and esteemed.

Consider that a great king is now become your husband; that he gives you his hand, in hopes of finding in you comfort and ease in all his cares; that you will be the companion of his labours, a faithful friend, a virtuous wife, and a great queen.

Our religion, of which this kingdom is its great support, opens its bosom to receive you, and considers you as its most powerful protectress: your subjects look upon you as their mother, since the person of the monarch, in whom they live, is committed to your care.

You must answer the king's hopes, by your tenderness of his person; by an entire complaisance to his will; by your natural sweetness in complying with his desires; and by a resignation to his sentiments. Let it be your *will* to please, and your *pleasure* to obey him. Avoid every thing that may give him the least disgust; and let his honour and interest be the only objects of all your studies.

Regard your religion with all the zeal that is due to it; the goodness of God in a particular manner obliges you to it; and your own piety is a security to me that you will do so.

Be not too inquisitive in matters of religion; the doctrine of your

* The duke of Orleans, prince of the blood, and regent of France during the French king's minority.

catechism is the safest; follow that, and avoid searching into things that are not the province of your sex.

Take care that you are not seduced by an outward appearance of sanctity; the world is so wicked, that religion is continually used as a cloak for ambition and interest. In these cases you must moderate your zeal, lest it should mislead you, and hinder you from seeing those snakes in the grass. Without entering into useless argument, teach religion by true piety, as our Saviour has commanded us, and correct the manners of your court by your own good example.

Answer the hopes of your subjects by justice and clemency, by supporting merit, by extirpating vice, by comforting the afflicted, and by protecting the oppressed: let these duties be your daily employment, and drive from your thoughts all those things that may engage you to meddle in the affairs of the government. The wisdom of the king and council will not stand in need of your assistance: and never busy yourself, unless where the glory of God, the person of the king, and the safety of your own people, are immediately concerned.

I give God thanks that I find nothing in you that wants correction; and as I think you are inclined to no vice, I apply my counsel to your virtues. Bounty and generosity are the two distinguishing beauties of a great soul; but when they exceed certain bounds, they lose their merit; and as I know them both to be natural to your temper, you must take care to keep them within their true limits, lest they should degenerate into faults.

The first, if it be too general, may give an authority to crimes, and hinder the course of justice. The second, if it be done with profusion, loses its name, and becomes contemptible. Let the motive of the first be Christianity and goodness: of the second, charity and true merit.

It only remains for me to tell you, my dear child, that, as my daughter, you are indebted in gratitude to the duke, and as queen of France, you owe him your confidence. The trust that the king reposes in him, his prudent government, his disinterestedness for the good of the kingdom, and his friendship for me, are, I hope, sufficient ties to make you remember the infinite obligations you are under to him, and to induce you to follow his wholesome advice.

Employ all your care to keep up an union in the royal house of France; nothing can be more glorious or advantageous to the state.

In fine, remember your father and mother, as well as those who have been attached to us in all our adversities; you know their number is so small, that they cannot easily be forgot; and since all our wishes, by the grace of God, are accomplished in your person, it only remains for us, night and day, to offer up our vows to Heaven, to pour down its blessings upon you.

To sum up all: praise God; be charitable to your neighbour; love the king; abhor vice; know yourself, in your good fortune; be firm in all accidents; and support yourself in misfortunes, if any should fall upon you; resist the snares of the world; correct errors by clemency, and crimes by justice; encourage

courage merit by just rewards; and, in order to live and reign happy, judge of all things without passion or prejudice.

The History of Professor Du Val, a very extraordinary Genius.

M. DU VAL, professor of history and geography in the academy of Luneville, is the son of a peasant, and born in Burgundy, but came into Lorraine when a child, and was employed as a shepherd at a village near Nancy. His thirst after knowledge appeared in his very childhood, and, having no other means of gratifying it, he made a collection of snakes, toads, &c. amused himself with examining these creatures, and was continually asking the neighbouring peasants why those animals were formed in such a particular manner? but the answers he received were generally such, as left him less satisfied than he was before. He once happened to see, in the hand of another country boy, *Æsop's Fables* with cuts, which made him still more desirous of learning than before. He could not read; and the other boy, who was capable of gratifying his curiosity, was seldom in a humour to explain the animals, &c. represented in the cuts. In this distress, he determined to make himself master of that introduction to knowledge, however great the difficulties that attended it might prove. Accordingly he saved whatever money he could get, and gave it to other boys who were older than himself, for teaching him to read. Having, with incredible diligence, attained his end, he happened to meet with an almanack, in which the 12 signs of the zodiac

were delineated. These he looked for so constantly, and with such attention, in the heavens, that at last he imagined that he actually traced such figures there: and though he was mistaken in this and several other particulars, yet many of his observations were such as few others are found capable of, even after receiving regular instructions.

As he once passed by a printshop at Nancy, he observed in the window a map of the world, which opened a field for new speculations; and, having purchased it, he employed many hours every day in perusing it. At first he took the degrees on the equator for French leagues, but upon considering that, in coming from Burgundy to Lorraine, he had travelled many such leagues, though on his map that distance seemed to take up a very little spot, he was convinced of the impossibility of his first conjecture. But it must have been with incredible labour, and at the same time is a signal proof of his extraordinary genius, that he acquired a thorough knowledge of these and many other signatures on the several maps, which, as his purse could afford it, he afterwards procured.

His inclination for silence and retirement made him weary of living among the noisy peasant boys; and induced him to visit some hermits who had their cells in a wood, about half a league from Luneville, and undertake to wait on them, and tend six or eight cows which they kept. These hermits were, however, grossly ignorant; but Du Val had an opportunity of reading several books he found in their cells, and of getting many difficulties, that occurred to him, solved

solved by persons who came to visit these hermits. All the money he could scrape together in his mean circumstances was laid out in books and maps; and observing, on some of the latter, the arms of several princes, as griffins, spread-eagles, lions with two tails, and other monsters, he enquired of a foreigner, whether there were any such creatures in the world? Being informed that these marks belonged to a particular science called heraldry, he minuted down this word, before unknown to him, and hurrying with all speed to Nancy, bought a book of heraldry, and by that book, without any other help, he became a master of the fundamental principles of that science.

In this course of life Du Val continued till he arrived at his one-and-twentieth year, when, in the autumn of 1717, he was discovered watching his charge in the wood, and sitting under a tree with his maps and books about him, by baron Pfutchner. This gentleman was then governor to the young prince of Lorraine, who happened to hunt that way. The baron thought a herdsman, with sun-burnt lank hair, dressed in a coarse linen frock, with a heap of maps about him, so extraordinary a sight, that he informed the prince of it, who immediately rode towards the place, and put several questions to Du Val about his way of living. Du Val shewed, by his answers, that he was already master of the grounds of several sciences. Upon which the prince offered to take him into his service, and told him that he should go to court. Du Val, who had read in some books of morality, that the air of a court was infectious to virtue; and had also observed when he had been at

Nancy, that the lacqueys of great men were a riotous, debauched, quarrelsome sort of people, frankly answered, "That he chose rather to look after his herd, and continue to lead a quiet life in the wood, with which he was thoroughly satisfied, than to wait on the prince;" but added, "That if his highness would give him an opportunity of reading curious books, and of making himself master of more learning and knowledge, he was ready to follow him, or any body else." The prince was highly pleased with his answer; and, when he returned to court, prevailed on the duke his father to send this extraordinary herdsman to the Jesuits College at Pont-a-Mousson. When he had finished his studies at that seat of learning, the duke permitted him to take a journey into France for his further improvement; and, soon after his return, gave him a professorship in the academy of Luneville, with a pension of 700 livres a year, and also made him his own librarian, which is worth 100 livres a year more, besides a handsome apartment.

He is of a most engaging modesty and politeness, and so far from being ashamed of his former low condition, that he takes a pleasure in relating the successive and gradual rise of new ideas in his mind, and the pleasing tranquillity and uninterrupted content he enjoyed in a situation, in all appearance, mean and despicable. He still keeps an apartment in the hermitage from whence the duke raised him to his present condition; and, to perpetuate his memory of the transaction, has had his picture drawn, in which he is represented just as he

he was, when discovered by baron Pfutschner, under a tree, with a landscape of the place, and the prince talking to him; this piece he has obtained leave to hang up in the duke's library.

An Anecdote of Bishop Burnet.

BISHOP Burnet was famous for that absence of thought which constitutes the character of what the French call *l'Etourdie*. All the world knows, that at Paris, about the year 1680, several ladies of quality were imprisoned on suspicion of poisoning, and among the rest, the countess of Soissons, niece of cardinal Mazarin, and mother of the famous warrior prince Eugene of Savoy. In the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, when the prince came over to England, bishop Burnet, whose curiosity was as eager as that of any woman in the kingdom, begged of the duke of Marlborough, that he might have the satisfaction of being in company with a person whose fame resounded through all Europe. The Duke complied with his request, on condition that he would be upon his guard against saying any thing that might give disgust; and he was invited to dine with the prince, and other company, at Marlborough-house. The bishop, mindful of the caution he had received, resolved to sit silent and incognito during the whole entertainment, and might have kept his resolution, had not prince Eugene, seeing him a dignified clergyman, taken it in his head to ask who he was. He no sooner understood that it was Dr. Burnet, of whom he had often heard, than he addressed himself to the bishop,

and, among other questions, asked when he was last at Paris. Burnet, fluttered by this unexpected address, and still more perplexed by an eager desire to give the satisfaction required, answered with precipitation, that he could not recollect the year, but it was at the time when the countess of Soissons was imprisoned. He had scarce pronounced the words, when, his eyes meeting those of the duke, he instantly recognized his blunder, and was deprived of all the discretion he had left. He redoubled his error by asking pardon of his highness: he stared wildly around, and seeing the whole company embarrassed, and out of countenance, retired in the utmost confusion.

The Life of Monsr. Fontaine.

FONTAINE, the celebrated French poet, and one of the first-rate geniuses of his age, was born at Chateau-Thierry in Champagne, the 8th of July, 1621, of a good extraction. At the age of nineteen he entered amongst the Oratorians, but quitted that order eighteen months after. He was twenty-two years of age before he knew his own talents for poetry; but hearing an ode of Malherbe read, upon the assassination of Henry IV, he was so taken with admiration of it, that the poetical fire, which had before laid dormant within him, seemed to be enkindled from that of the other great poet. He applied himself to read; to meditate, to repeat, in fine, to imitate the works of Malherbe. The first essays of his pen be confined to one of his relations, who made him read the best Latin authors, Ho-

race,

race, Virgil, Terence, Quintilian, &c. and then the best compositions in French and Italian. He applied himself likewise to the study of the Greek authors, particularly Plato and Plutarch. Some time afterwards his parents made him marry a daughter of a lieutenant-general, a relation of the great Racine. This young lady, besides her very great beauty, was remarkable for the delicacy of her wit, and Fontaine never composed any work without consulting her. But, as her temper was none of the best, to avoid dissension, he separated himself from her company as often as he well could. The famous duchess of Bouillon, niece to cardinal Mazarin, being exiled to Chateau-Thierry, took particular notice of Fontaine. Upon her recall, he followed her to Paris, where, by the interest of one of his relations, he got a pension settled upon him. He met with great friends and protectors amongst the most distinguished persons of the court, but madame de la Sabliere was the most particular. She took him to live at her house, and it was then that Fontaine, divested of domestic concerns, lived a life conformable to his disposition, and cultivated an acquaintance with all the great men of his age. It was his custom, after he was fixed at Paris, to go every year, during the month of September, to his native place of Chateau-Thierry, and pay a visit to his wife, carrying with him Racine, Despreaux, Chapelle, or some other celebrated writers. When he has sometimes gone thither alone, he has come away without remembering even to call upon her; but seldom omitted selling some part of his lands, by which means he squandered away a

considerable fortune. After the death of madame de la Sabliere, he was invited into England, particularly by madame Mazarin, and by St. Evremond, who promised him all the sweets and comforts of life; but the difficulty of learning the English language, and the liberality of the duke of Burgundy, prevented his voyage.

About the end of the year 1692, he fell dangerously ill, and as it is customary, upon these occasions, in the Romish church, he made a general confession of his whole life to P. Pouguet, an oratorian; and, before he received the sacrament, he sent for the gentlemen of the French academy, and in their presence declared his sincere compunction for having composed his *Tales*; a work he could not reflect upon without the greatest repentance and detestation; promising, that if it should please God to restore his health, he would employ his talents only in writing upon matters of morality or piety. He survived this illness two years, living in the most exemplary and edifying manner, and died the 13th of March, 1695, being 74 years of age. When they stript his body, they found, next his skin, a hair shirt, which gave room for the following expression of the younger Racine:

Et l'Auteur de Joconde est armé d'un Cilice.

Fontaine's character is remarkable for that simplicity, candour, and probity, seldom to be met with; of the obliging disposition; cultivating a real friendship with his brother poets and authors, and, what is very rare, beloved and esteemed by them all. His conversation was neither gay nor brilliant, especially when he was not among his intimate friends.

One day, being invited to dinner at a farmer-general's, he eat a great deal, but did not speak; rising up from table very early, under pretext of going to the academy, one of the company represented to him that it was not yet a proper time. Well, says he, if it is not, I will stay a little longer. He had one son by his wife in the year 1660. At the age of fourteen, he put him into the hands of M. de Harley, the first president, recommending to him his education and fortune. It is said, that having been a long time without seeing him, he happened to meet him one day visiting, without recollecting him again, and mentioned to the company that he thought that young man had a good deal of wit and understanding. When they told him it was his own son, he answered, in the most tranquil manner, Ah! then I am very well contented with him. An indifference, or rather an absence of mind, influenced his whole conduct, and rendered him often insensible to the inclemency of the weather. Madame de Bouillon going one morning to Versailles, saw him, abstracted in thought, sitting in an arbor; returning at night she found him in the same place, and the same attitude, although it was very cold, and had rained almost the whole day. He carried this simplicity so far, that he was scarce sensible of the bad effects some of his writings might occasion, particularly his Tales. In a great sickness his confessor exhorting him to prayer and alms-deeds: As for alms-deeds, replied Fontaine, I am not able, having nothing to give; but they are about publishing a new edition of my Tales, and the bookseller owes me a hundred copies; you shall have them to sell, and dis-

tribute their amount amongst the poor. Another time P. Pouguet exhorting him to repent of his faults, If he has committed any, cried the nurse, I am sure it is more from ignorance than malice, for he has as much simplicity as an infant.

One time having composed a Tale, wherein he made a profane application of those words of the gospel, "Lord, five talents thou didst deliver to me," he dedicated it, by a most ingenious prologue, to the celebrated Arnauld, telling him, it was to shew to posterity, the great esteem he had for that learned doctor. He was not sensible of the indecency of the dedication, and the profane application of the text, till Boileau and Racine represented it to him. He addressed another, by a dedication in the same manner, to the archbishop of Paris. His Fables are an immortal work, exceeding every thing in that kind, both antient and modern, in the opinion of the learned. People of taste, the oftener they read them, will find continually new beauties and charms, not to be met elsewhere. The descendants of this great poet are exempted in France from all taxes and impositions; a privilege which the intendants of Soissons to this day think it an honour to confirm to them.

Letter from M. Voltaire to the Abbé Trublet, author of some admirable essays, who had sent him his speech at his admission into the French Academy.

S I R,

Ferney.

YOUR letter and generous procedure prove you not to be my enemy, whatever grounds of suspi-

suspicion of it your book seemed to afford : I chuse much rather to believe your letter than your book. You had said in print, that I made you yawn, and I declared in print that you made me laugh ; the result of which is, that you are not easily tickled, and that humour is not my talent. However, between yawning and laughing, you are become my dear brother ; so, like good Christians and good academicians, we must forget and forgive.

I like your speech very well, sir, and am still better pleased with your goodness in favouring me with a copy. As to your letter, *Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum*. You'll excuse my quoting Horace ; your heroes, Mess. de Fontenelle and de la Motte, I think, were not over fond of him. I must plainly tell you, that I was born with as little alloy of ill-nature as yourself, and am, at the bottom, a good kind of man. Indeed, some late reflections that little was got by being such, have given me something of a sportive vivacious turn, and, I am told, it promotes health. Besides, I have not thought so highly of myself as always to overlook some celebrated enemies, who for forty years together have successively been clandestinely and openly labouring my ruin ; had I traversed them in obtaining a mitre, or a place of farmer-general, they could not have used me worse ; so that if at length I have given them a rap on the knuckles, it was out of pure modesty. I thought them precisely on a level with me ; and so, as Cicero says, *in anenam cum æqualibus descendi*.

Be persuaded, sir, that wide is the difference I make between you and them ; but I remember, that in Lewis XIV.'s time, when I was at

Paris, my rivals and I were but mere dabblers, some in verse, some in prose, some half verse, half prose, indefatigable authors of flimsy composition ; solemn writers of trifles, sedulously weighing flies eggs in cobweb scales. I have seen little else than low hypocrisy and deceit, and now have a thorough sense of the value of this low state ; and in my sense of the lowness of every thing else, I imitate Horace's *Vejanus* :

*Vejanus, armis
Herculis ad postem fixis latet, abditus
agro.*

From this recess it is, sir, I most sincerely tell you, that I find the *utile dulci* in all your productions ; that I heartily forgive any nips you have given me ; that I am very sorry I should ever have scratched you ; that good-nature is preferable to banter ; that your behaviour for ever reconciles me ; and that I am, with real esteem, as if nothing had happened, my dear brother academician, very truly, without any compliment,

Yours, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

Abbé Trublet's Answer.

Paris.

Sir, and my very illustrious brother academician, a thousand thanks to you for the honour of your welcome answer ; it is very courteous, and no less ingenious, and, what is better than both, it is gay and sprightly. It is a proof of the good state of your health, the only valuable possession which remained to be proved in you ; long may you enjoy it, together with all the amenities and flame of your genius ! this is the wish, even of your very enemies ; for amidst all their ran-

cours

cour against your person, they are heartily fond of your works; all without exception; at least, if there are any to be excepted, I would not be in their case. I love the whole, both works and author; and am, with equal esteem and attachment, sir, and my most illustrious brother academican,

Your most humble servant,

TRUBLET.

Some years ago, besides private contributions, a Play was acted for the benefit of a grand-daughter of Milton; here follows another instance of the happiness it sometimes proves to be descended from a person of fame.

M. Le Brun, Secretary to the Prince of Condé, had wrote to M. de Voltaire, recommending to him the remains of the family of the great Corneille, the reformer, the creator, of the French theatre, and particularly a grand-daughter of that illustrious man; at the same time inscribing an Ode to him. M. de Voltaire with pleasure embraced the opportunity of doing good to a family so eminent for genius, and wrote the following letter to M. le Brun.

“ Had I gone about composing an answer to such fine verses as yours, four months would have been the soonest you could have heard of me: I must therefore tell you, in plain prose, how much I admire your Ode, and am pleased with your proposal. A veteran of the great Corneille should by no means turn his back on his general’s grand-daughter; but, after building seats and churches, and with poor relations on my hands to maintain,

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small is the residue to assist, as one would wish, a person, whom the greatest men of the kingdom alone should have taken under their patronage. As for me, age is come upon me; but I have a niece, who delights in all the arts, and in some of which she is not unexpert. If the person you speak of, and whom unquestionably you know, will accept of the most decent education with my niece, she will take a mother’s care of her, and I will endeavour to be a father to her; at least, she should be no manner of expence or charge to her own. Her travelling charges shall be defrayed to Lyons, and let her be consigned to M. Tronchin of that city, who will forward her to my seat; or one of her own sex shall meet her there with my equipage. If this suits, I only wait her orders; and I hope shall, to the end of my life, thank you for giving me an opportunity of doing what should have been done by M. de Fontenelle. One branch of the young lady’s education will be, to see us, sometimes, act a play of her grandfather’s, and we shall set her to embroider the argument of Cinna and the Cid.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

Original Letters between M. de Voltaire and the Author of the Dialogues of the Dead.

MY LORD,

I Have read the ingenious Dialogues of the Dead. I find (p. 134.) “ That I am an exile, “ and guilty of some excesses in “ writing.” I am obliged (and perhaps for the honour of my country) to say, I am no exile, because I have

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not

not committed the excesses the author of the Dialogues imputes to me.

No body raised his voice higher than mine in favour of the rights of mankind; yet I have not exceeded even in that virtue.

I am not settled in Switzerland, as he believes. I live in my own lands in France. Retreat is becoming to old age, and more becoming in one's own possessions. If I enjoy a little country house near Geneva, my manors and my castles are in Burgundy; and if my king has been pleased to confirm the privileges of my lands, which are free from all tributes, I am the more addicted to my king.

If I was an exile, I had not obtained from my court many a passport for English noblemen.

The service I rendered to them entitles me to the justice I expect from the noble author.

As to religion, I think, and I hope he thinks with me, that God is neither a Presbyterian nor a Lutheran, nor of the low church, nor of the high church; but God is the father of all mankind, the father of the noble author, and mine.

I am, with respect,

his most humble servant,

VOLTAIRE *,

Gentleman of the king's chamber.

At my castle of Torney in Burgundy.

ANSWER.

S I R,

I Have received the honour of your letter, dated from your castle of Torney in Burgundy, by which I find I was guilty of an error, in calling your retirement "an exile." When another edition shall be made of my Dialogues, either in English or in French, I will take care that this error shall be corrected; and I am very sorry I was not apprized of it sooner, that I might have corrected it in the first edition of a French translation just published under my inspection in London. To do you justice is a duty I owe to truth and myself; and you have a much better title to it than from the *passports* you say you have procured for English noblemen: you are intitled to it, Sir, by the high sentiments of respect I have for you, which are not paid to the *privileges*, you tell me, your king has confirmed to your lands, but to the *noble talents* God has given you, and the superior rank you hold in the republic of letters. The favours done you by your sovereign are an honour to *him*, but add little lustre to the name of Voltaire.

I entirely agree with you, "That God is the father of all mankind;" and should think it blasphemy to

* There cannot be a better comment on the above letter than the following passage from Voltaire himself;—"Mr. Congreve had one defect, which was his entertaining too mean an idea of his first profession, that of a writer, though it was to this he owed his fame and fortune. He spoke of his works as of trifles that were beneath him, and hinted to me in our first conversation, that I should visit him upon no other foot than that of a gentleman, who led a life of plainness and simplicity. I answered, that had he been so unfortunate as to be a meer gentleman, I should never have come to see him, and I was very much disgusted at so unreasonable a piece of vanity." *Letters concerning the English Nation*, p. 188, 189.

confine

confine his goodness to a sect ; nor do I believe that any of his creatures are good in his sight, if they do not extend their benevolence to all his creation. These opinions I rejoice to see in your works, and shall be very happy to be convinced that the liberty of your thoughts and your pen upon subjects of philosophy and religion never exceeded the bounds of this generous principle, which is authorised by revelation as much as by reason ; or that you disapprove in your hours of sober reflection any irregular sallies of fancy, which cannot be *justified*, though they may be *excused*, by the vivacity and fire of a great genius.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most humble servant,

* * * * *

*Another letter from Monsr. Voltaire to
Lord Lyttelton.*

MY LORD,

JE ne peux vous remercier de ma main, étant malade ; mais je n'en suis pas moins sensible à tout ce que vous me faites l'honneur de commander. Permettez moi seulement d'observer, que ce n'est point on, *I say*, que j'aie faite avoir des passeports à des seigneurs Anglais, c'est un, *It is true*. J'ai été assés heureux pour faire avoir des passeports au fils de Mr. Fox, et à tout la famille de Mr. Cambel, aussi bien qu'à trois autres Anglais malades, que Mr. le Medecin Tronchin m'avoit recommandés ; c'est pour moi un devoir et un plaisir, de rendre service à tout gentilhomme de vôtre nation ; c'est le seul droit que j'aie à vos bontés, mais tout homme en a à vôtre justice. J'ose donc vous supplier de vouloir bien faire imprimer

à la fin de vôtre livre, et dans les papiers publics, le petit billet cy joint. Vous ne voudriez pas que je mourusse avec la douleur de me plaindre de l'homme du monde que j'estime le plus.

J'ay l'honneur d'être,
avec bien du respect,
My Lord,
vôtre très humble, et
très obéissant serviteur.

Du Chateau de Ferney en
Bourgogne, par Geneve,
19 Fev. 1761

On s'est trompé à la page 134 des *Dialogues*, en disant, que Mr. de Voltaire étoit banni de France pour ses écrits. Il demeure en France dans la comté de Tournay, dont il est seigneur. C'est une terre libre en Bourgogne dans le voisinage de Geneve ; il n'a point été exilé.

Translation of the above.

MY LORD,

I Am not able to return you thanks with my own hand, being indisposed ; but am by no means less sensible on that account of the honour you do me by all your commands. Permit me only to observe, that it is not a bare *I say*, that I have caused passports to be obtained for some English gentlemen, but that *It is true*. I have been so happy as to procure passports for the son of Mr. Fox, and all Mr. Campbell's family, as well as for three other sick Englishmen, who had been recommended to me by Dr. Tronchin. To me it is both a duty and a pleasure to serve any gentleman of your nation ; this is the only right I have to your favours, tho' every man derives the same from your justice. I presume, therefore, entreating your lordship to be so

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kind,

kind, as to cause to be printed at the end of your book, as well as in all the public papers, the annexed little billet. Your lordship would not, I am sure, have me die with a complaint in my mouth, against the person I esteemed the most of any living.

I have the honour to be,
with much respect,
my lord,
your most humble, and
very obedient servant.

Castle of Ferney in Burgundy, near Geneva,
10 Feb. 1761.

We were mistaken in page 134 of the *Dialogues*, in saying that M. de Voltaire was banished France on account of his writings. He still resides in that kingdom; in the county of Tournay, of which he is lord. This county is a free district in Burgundy, in the neighbourhood of Geneva; and the owner has never been exiled.

The Life of the late Mr. Hutchinson, father of the Hutchinsonians. By Robert Spearman, Esq; author of An Enquiry after Philosophy, and Theology; and of Letters concerning the Septuagint Translation and the Heathen Mythology.

JOHAN HUTCHINSON, an author whose writings have made no inconsiderable noise in the learned world, was born at Spennythorn, a small village about a mile distant from Midlam in Yorkshire, A. D. 1674. His father, Mr. J. Hutchinson, was possessed of a little estate of 40l. per annum, and determined to qualify his son for a steward to some gentleman or nobleman. He had given him such school learning as the place afforded; and whilst he

was considering whither to send him, in order to his further qualification, a gentleman happened to come into the neighbourhood, and wanting to board in some reputable family, was recommended to Mr. Hutchinson the father, who told him he should be welcome to his house till such time as he could provide himself a place to his mind. As he found his guest to be both a sensible person, and a man of learning, he communicated to him his intentions concerning his son; and the gentleman, who had taken a liking to the youth, agreed to instruct him in every branch of learning proper for the employment for which he was designed, upon condition the father would entertain him in his house, whilst he should think proper to stay in those parts, which he engaged himself not to leave, until such time as he had completed his son's education. The father cheerfully agreed to the conditions, and his guest faithfully discharged them on his part, not only instructing him in such parts of the mathematics as were more immediately connected with his destined employment, but in a very useful branch of that noble science, and at the same time furnished him with a competent knowledge of the celebrated writings of antiquity, and a fund of learning, which equally shewed the extensive erudition of the master, and the comprehensive genius of the scholar. Who this person was to whom our author was indebted for his education is not known, not so much as even his real name, as far as we can learn. He industriously concealed every circumstance relating to himself, and so effectually, that Mr. Hutchinson himself, the father, though a very

very shrewd person, could never, by any means, make the discovery. But whoever, or whatever he was, he taught our author, as himself says, as much as he could see there was any use for, either upon the earth or in the heaven, without poisoning him with any false notions fathered upon the mathematics. About the age of 19, A. D. 1693, our author went to be steward to Mr Bathurst of Skutterkelf in Yorkshire, and from thence to the earl of Scarborough, who would gladly have engaged him in his service; but his ambition to serve the duke of Somerset would not suffer him to continue there; and he frankly acquainted his lordship with this his intention, and that he could stay with him no longer than a vacancy should happen in the duke's household. It was not long before this fell out; and our young steward soon distinguished himself in such a manner as to gain the chief stewardship, and the favour of that nobleman, who honoured him with greater marks of esteem and condescension, than he ever was known to shew to persons of his condition. About the year 1700, Mr. Hutchinson was called to London to manage a law-suit of considerable consequence, between his grace of Somerset and the old lord Wharton: which he solicited so effectually that it was concluded greatly to the satisfaction and advantage of the duke. During his attendance in town, he had an opportunity of gaining a proper knowledge of the world, and what was doing in it; and it was about this time he contracted an acquaintance and intimacy with the late Dr. Woodward, who was physician to the duke his master. Between 1702 and 1706, his business carried him into several

parts of England and Wales, where he made many useful observations, which he published in a little pamphlet, entitled, *Observations made by J. H. mostly in the year 1706*. This is written in the most methodical manner of any of his works, and has very useful marginal annotations, which were made by Dr. Woodward. Whilst he travelled from place to place, he employed himself in making that large and noble collection of fossils, &c. which Dr. Woodward bequeathed to the university of Cambridge. The Doctor had no notion of Mr. H's ability in any other way than that of a steward and a mineralist. Dr. Woodward consulted him about his private affairs (for he was not the best economist), Woodward asked him to buy a coach horse for him, and sometimes honoured him so far as to preside at a consultation when his horses chanced to be out of order, which Mr. Hutchinson hath often, with a great deal of humour, ridiculed to his intimates; for no one had more mother wit when he chose to exert it. The Dr. used to correspond with Mr. H. whilst he was abroad: in some of his letters, he wishes his horse might throw him now and then, lest he should make too much haste, and leave any anxious fossil behind him. In other, he desires him to digest the fossils into classes, and to put in papers between each class or species, describing and ascertaining the class or species of each, before he packed them up, and sent them; and complains, that for want of this method, and the fossils being all jumbled together, without any such order, he was at a loss to distinguish one species from another, and unable to sort and place them in their proper classes in the catalogue. In

one of his letters he tells him, that though a man possessed of mineral knowledge was every thing to him, yet this was not the case with others, and therefore advises him not to set himself up above his superiors, and to talk of matters above his sphere; it seems he had then begun to throw out hints in conversation against the Gravitarian system, which he ridicules in one of his pieces, with an humour not inferior to Lucian. And in all his letters, the Dr. treats Mr. Hutchinson in a very supercilious manner, and as a quite different person from what he afterwards found him to be. The natural history of the earth, which the Dr. had published before he and Mr. Hutchinson became acquainted, seems to have prejudiced our author so much in his favour; and his collection of fossils was designed as materials for a work to prove the truth of the Mosaic account of the first formation of the earth at the creation, the reformation after the deluge, and of the deluge, to ocular demonstration. This the Doctor engaged to draw up, but seems never to have had any real intention of doing, only designing to make this a pretence to engage Mr. Hutchinson more earnestly in collecting mineral materials, and at the last of getting the whole collection into his possession. And the event justifies the suspicion. It does not appear that Mr. Hutchinson had any thoughts at that time of commencing author. His natural researches had afforded him an opportunity of discovering what were the real agents in nature, and that the scripture philosophy was the only true philosophy, and he was desirous his fellow-creatures should reap the benefit of his discoveries, and be set

right in a point of that consequence. And to this end, he chose to make use of the pen of one who had already given an approved specimen of his abilities in that way. But when he found that the Doctor was playing fast and loose with him, he was then resolved to wait no longer, but trust to his own pen, and exert that capacity, and those talents, in the service of his heavenly Lord and Master, for which he had so eminently and successfully distinguished himself in the service of his earthly lord and master. Tho' he had great and daily reasons to suspect the sincerity of Doctor Woodward's intentions, yet he was unwilling, for a long while, to give too much way to his suspicions: yet they put him upon his guard, and made him more and more earnest in his solicitations for the performance of the Dr.'s promise. The Dr. thus prest, in order to gain time, and quiet his clamours, was wont to shew him a large folio book, placed upon an upper shelf in his study, in which he told him the desired work was begun, and was in some forwardness: but he did not care to shew it him till it was compleated, or at least till he had revised what he had already wrote. This, for the present, silenced Mr. Hutchinson's solicitations; but not his suspicions; and he was determined to try if he could not some way or other get a peep into this same folio. To this purpose, he used to visit the Dr. at those hours in which it was most likely to find him in his study. The Dr. conscious of his own, or jealous of Mr. Hutchinson's intentions, betrayed an uneasiness at these ill-timed visits, kept a watchful eye upon Mr. Hutchinson, and was always wanting to get him

him out of his study. This served only to increase Mr. Hutchinson's suspicions, and his eagerness to make the wished-for discovery; but the extreme caution of the Dr. for some time baffled all his endeavours. At last,

*Quod optanti diuim promittere nemo
Auderet, voluenda dies en attulit
uliro.*

For one day, whilst the Dr. and Mr. Hutchinson were together in the study, a servant came hastily in with a message, upon which the Dr. went out in a hurry, and inadvertently left Mr. Hutchinson alone, who did not slip the opportunity, but immediately seized and opened the book, found only a few heads of chapters and such like, scattered up and down, which, like Æneas's drowned mariners, *apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. This disappointment, though not quite unexpected, put our author upon doing himself what he had in vain hoped from others. And that he might be more at leisure to prosecute his studies, he begged leave of the duke of Somerset to quit his service. The request at first piqued the pride of that nobleman: but when he was made to understand by Mr. Hutchinson, that he did not intend to serve any other master, and was told what were the real motives of his request, the duke not only granted his suit, but made him his riding purveyor (being at that time, as we think, master of the horse to king George the first) which he enjoyed to the day of his death. As there is a good house in the Little Meuse belonging to the office of purveyor, a fixed salary of 200l. per annum, and the place a kind of sine-cure, Mr. Hutchinson's situation and cir-

cumstances, were quite agreeable to his mind, and he gave himself up entirely to a studious and sedentary life, which being so opposite to his former way of doing, by degrees tendered, and broke his constitution, and at length laid the foundation of that disorder which carried him off. The duke also gave him a presentation of the living of Sutton in Sussex, near his seat at Petworth, to which Mr. Hutchinson presented the reverend Mr. Julius Bate, a gentleman well known to the learned world. In the year 1724 our author published his *Moses's Principia*, part 1st. in which he ridiculed Dr. Woodward's *Natural History of the Earth*, and his account of the settlement of the several strata, shells, and nodules, by the laws of gravity, which he tells him every dirty impertinent collier could contradict and disprove by ocular demonstration. He also threw out some hints concerning what had passed between the Dr. and himself, and the Doctor's design of robbing him of his collections of fossils. There is so much humour runs thro' this piece, and another of his, called *A New Account of the Confusion of Tongues*, that it hath often been wondered, that these two were not more taken notice of, merely for that vein of witty irony which they contain. From this time to his death he continued publishing a volume every year, or every other year; which, with the manuscripts left behind, were published 1748, in 12 vols. 8vo. An abstract of his works was also published 1752. Dr. Woodward did not take any notice of our author's piece, as thinking himself secure, and proof against the attacks of a writer of so little note as Mr. Hutchinson. And

he knew himself to be safe, whilst gravity stood its ground, which, from the number and interest of its allies, he thought was in no danger of being knocked on the head, as was the champion of the Philistines, by a naked youth with a nodule. He therefore resolved to abide by gravity, and his first performance, and refused either to draw up and publish the observations which by agreement he had engaged to do, or to return the collection of fossils. Upon this, Mr. H. had recourse to law, and a bill in chancery was accordingly drawn, but whether filed, we are not certain. The Dr. in the mean time made his will, whereby he left the collection to the university of Cambridge, of which the duke of Somerset was chancellor: and this perhaps might prevent Mr. Hutchinson from carrying matters to extremities. However, the Dr's death, which happened in 1728, put an entire stop to all proceedings of that kind. And our author, as himself complains in one of his books, was bereft, in a manner not to be mentioned, of those observations, and those collections, even of the credit of being the collector, and both are now lost for want of being reduced into order, and applied; and the papers, which still remained in his hands relating to these subjects, were rendered useless. Tho' a work to prove the truth of the deluge and reformation of the earth, as recorded by Moses, from the exuviae of animals, vegetables, and other things preserved and found every where in the bowels, as well as near the surface of the earth, might have been of great service, and perhaps the means to convince those whom no other evidence would convince; yet his literary acquaint-

ance look upon the breach between Dr. Woodward and him as a very happy event; because, had the Doctor fulfilled his engagements, Mr. Hutchinson might have stopped there, and not have extended his researches to the lengths he has done, and thereby deprived the world of writings which they deem invaluable. The former friends of Mr. Hutchinson, who were well acquainted with the interest he had with the duke, his capacity for business, and the opportunities which were in his power of making the most of his talents, were greatly surprised at his quitting so many advantages of acquiring a large fortune, not only by leaving his old place, but neglecting to make the most of his new one; and an old crony of his, meeting with him one day, very warmly remonstrated with him upon the occasion: to whom Mr. Hutchinson made this reply, "Sir, I know the value of money as well as you, and how far it will carry one: thus far and no further. I therefore want something that will carry me beyond this line, this utmost bound of money: and I trust I have now chose that which will." His friend gave him no answer, but dropped his hand, which till then he had held in his own, and, like the lawyer in the gospel, went away grievously dissatisfied. In 1727, our author published the second part of *Moses's Principia*, which contains the sum and substance, or the principles of the scripture philosophy; and which, with the first part, is the only philosophical tract he published in his life-time. As Sir Isaac Newton made a vacuum and gravity the principles of his philosophy, our author on the contrary asserts,

asserts, that a plenum and the air are the principles of the scripture-philosophy. The air he supposes to exist in three conditions, fire, light, and spirit. The light and spirit are the finer and grosser parts of the air in motion; from the earth to the sun, the air is finer and finer, till it becomes pure light near the confines of the sun, and fire in the orb of the sun, or solar focus. From the earth towards the circumference of this system, in which he includes the fixed stars, the air becomes grosser and grosser, until it becomes torpid and stagnate, in which condition it is at the utmost verge of this system; from whence the idea or expression of "outer darkness, and blackness" of darkness," used in the New Testament, seems to be taken. The sun, which he places in the center, is the active vivifying agent, which by melting the spirits of grosser parts of the air into atoms or finer parts, or æther, and issuing them out in light, sets the machine forward, and keeps it a going: for the light is pressed out by the influx of spirit, and the spirit is pressed in by the efflux of light; and so the whole matter of the heavens or air is perpetually changing conditions, and circulating. This doctrine of light and spirit, is in the main so like what Sir Isaac Newton says in his queries, of his *Ætherial Medium*, that grows denser and denser from the sun to Saturn, and beyond (which he makes the cause of gravity and motion, and which is as contradictory to a vacuum and the vis inertiae, as Mr. Hutchinson's light and spirit can be) that our author's account might at least lay claim to the same indulgence with Sir Isaac, of passing for philosophical questions worthy of further examination. Sir Isaac Newton informs us, that he builds

his philosophy upon appearances; now, if these be a sufficient groundwork for such a superstructure, Mr. Hutchinson had infinitely more and better opportunities of judging by appearances than the other. His converse and frequent business under ground afforded him a series of opportunities, as himself tells us, of making observations on the several various actions of the air, in its three conditions of fire, light, and spirit.—To remark what these agents have done in the reformation of the earth after the deluge, and what they do in the settled course of nature; and of considering the disposition and situation of the parts of the earth, and of the several species of things in it; to make observations and experiments of the operations of fire, and its effects upon and with various substances; of making observations upon light and spirit in all the various conditions and situations, or places where they happen naturally to be, and of remarking the various effects they have upon various subjects; of making observations upon water in all the situations, motions, and courses it took at the reformation of the earth, and since naturally has taken, or takes: and by these means of coming at the knowledge of what things were Agents, and the manner of their agency: which were Patients, and the manner in which they were acted upon; which were Causes, which Effects. And this method of judging from appearances, and such a course of experiments, must be acknowledged to be far superior to any of those upon which Sir Isaac Newton built his gravitation system, and his doctrine of light and colours. In the one case, the appearances were those of Nature, made, and exhibited by herself;
in

In the other, many of them were such as can, or do scarce ever happen in nature. The swinging of a pendulum (the palladium of gravity) has not perhaps a parallel case in nature. The extracting or separating the light from the spirit by a prism, or refracting the light by bubbles, have not a parallel case, except it be in the rainbow, and such like. The experiments made with the load-stone, talc, or amber, arise from the texture of these bodies, which is different from that of most other bodies, and the bodies themselves are only found in masses of small sizes. The other experiments of the effects produced by spirit or light upon mixing small parcels of extracted fluids or substances, are such as scarce one of them ever happened, or will happen in nature. Justice to the person whose life we are writing, obliges us to make this remark, which we hope can give no just cause of offence to any one. In the *Introduction to the second Part of Moses's Principia*, mentioned above, Mr. Hutchinson hinted, that the idea of the Trinity was to be taken from the three grand agents in the system of Nature, fire, light, and spirit; which are three conditions of one and the same substance, and wonderfully answer in a typical or symbolical manner to the three persons of one and the same essence. This struck the late celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke so forcibly, that he sent a gentleman to Mr. Hutchinson with compliments upon the performance, but that there was one proposition which he hoped was not true, and desired a conference with him about it. Mr. Hutchinson sent him word by the gentleman, that the book had been a work of much labour and time, and when he had considered it longer, it would be soon

enough then to talk of a conference. The Dr. sent again, that he understood the substance of the book, but only wanted to confer about that proposition. Mr. Hutchinson sent for answer, that he intended shortly to explain that hint, and prove it fully. The Dr. not satisfied with this, still continued his solicitations for a conference, which Mr. Hutchinson as constantly refused, but let him know, that if he pleased to write any thing against that proposition, he would soon convince him of it, and withal, that he had been too forward in writing upon subjects which he had not duly considered. Dr. Clarke died May 17, 1729. Some time in the year 1712, Mr. Hutchinson completed a machine of the watch kind, for the discovery of the longitude at sea. It was referred to Sir Isaac Newton and other persons qualified to consider and examine pretensions of that kind, and was by them approved, and Mr. Hutchinson even obtained testimonials under their hands, of the perfection and usefulness of his machine. But when application was to be made to parliament, he was some way or other dropped by those who had promised to support his pretensions; and nettled with the disappointment, he seems to have laid aside this, and several other things of this sort, and to have destroyed all his papers concerning them. Two of these watches were found after his decease, the one put together, the other not; but no papers or notes relative to them were to be met with, any more than the manuscript map of the world, which the late Mr. Whiston, in his *Longitude and Latitude*, &c. mentions in these words: "I have also very lately been shewn by Mr. Hutch-

"inson,

“ inson, a very curious and inquisi-
 “ tive person, a copy of a manuscript
 “ map of the world, made about
 “ eighty years ago, taken by him-
 “ self from the original, wherein
 “ the variation is reduced to a
 “ theory, much like that which Dr.
 “ Halley has since proposed, and in
 “ general exactly agreeing to his
 “ observation.—But with this ad-
 “ vantage, that therein the northern
 “ pole of the internal loadstone is
 “ much better stated than it is by
 “ Dr. Halley—its place then being,
 “ according to its unknown very
 “ curious and sagacious author, a-
 “ bout the meridian, &c. which an-
 “ cient and authentic determina-
 “ tion of its place, I desire my reader
 “ particularly to observe.” This
 method of discovering the longitude
 proposed by Mr. Hutchinson is al-
 lowed, by the best judges, to be the
 easiest to understand and practise of
 all others; requiring no depth of
 astronomy, no nicety in observations
 or calculations, and so is even to the
 common sailors the most practicable.
 For if a watch could be exactly kept
 to an even motion, and so shew the
 hour at any one certain place at
 land; the comparison of the time
 known by that watch, with the ap-
 parent time at the ship, known by
 the sun or stars, or another watch
 regulated by them, would discover
 the longitude from the place to
 which that first watch was adjudged,
 in time; and by following fifteen de-
 grees of the equator to an hour, may
 be found in degrees also. And Mr.
 Hutchinson had so contrived and
 framed the springs, wheels, and
 pivots, &c. of his watches, as not in
 any considerable degree to be influ-
 enced by heat, cold, moisture, and
 drought, and also to be capable of
 that degree of exactness which is re-

quisite to answer the purpose. And
 it is the opinion of those who know
 most of this affair, that a machine
 of the watch kind bids the fairest of
 any method for the discovery of the
 longitude. Mr. Hutchinson had
 been accustomed every year to take
 a month's refreshment or so in the
 country near London, but the year
 he died he denied himself this bene-
 fit, and sat close at his studies dur-
 ing the sultry months of June and
 July, in order to prepare *The second*
Part of the Data of Christianity for
 the press against the winter; and had
 even neglected his constant exercise
 of riding in Hyde-Park. But, at
 length, one day mounting his horse,
 the beast, pampered by the mistaken
 kindness of his keeper, and not be-
 ing rode for some time by his mas-
 ter, was so fretful and unruly, that
 Mr. Hutchinson had some difficulty
 to keep his seat, which however he
 did; but the irregular sallies of the
 horse, and the sudden jerks given to
 his body by them, occasioned an
 overflowing of the gall, which con-
 fined him to his bed, and put a pe-
 riod to his life in about sixteen days
 time. Upon the Saturday after the
 accident, Mr. Fraser of St. Martin's-
 lane, who was his apothecary, ad-
 vised him to send for Dr. Mead; but
 unluckily the Dr. was gone to
 Windsor. However, his son-in-law,
 (Sir Edward Wilmot, bart.) came
 immediately, and prescribed bleed-
 ing; but Mr. Hutchinson, contrary to
 the earnest solicitations of the friends
 he had then with him, chose to defer
 it till he should see Dr. Mead. On
 the Monday following, the Dr.
 waited upon Mr. Hutchinson, blam-
 ed him for not being bled, but told
 him he would send him to Moses
 (meaning to his studies, two of his
 books being entitled *Moses's Prin-*
cipia)

cipia) to which Mr. Hutchinson, taking it in the other sense, answered, in a muttering tone, for his voice was affected by his illness, 'I believe, Doctor, you will.' In a day or two after this he seemed to be in a fair way of recovery, and was able to converse about his literary affairs with his favourite Mr. Julius Bate, who, upon being made acquainted with Mr. Hutchinson's illness, came with all haste from his living in Sussex to attend him. But this bright gleam was of short continuance; for an intimate friend of his, who lived a little distance from London, coming to town the middle of the week following to see him, found him in a very weak and dangerous way, sitting in the room, which he made his study, and seeming as if he had been busy among his papers. He had sent Mr. Bate out, and was alone. He told this gentleman Dr. Mead had used him ill, that he had forbid his attendance, and called in another physician (Dr. Pellet we think). He much wished he could live to give more evidence; but there is enough, says he, to a literary friend, raising his voice, if you and the rest of you be not deficient on your parts. He recommended Mr. Julius Bate to this gentleman's friendship, with a strict charge not to suffer his labours to become useless by their neglect. When he left Mr. Hutchinson, which was at the door of his bedchamber, to which he had prevailed upon him to retire, Mr. Hutchinson taking his hand, said, "Farewel, you will see me no more." On the Sunday following, August 28, 1737, in the morning, he departed this life, aged 63. Thus died this memorable person, unnoticed even in the newspapers, except by informa-

tion to the public, that a place was become vacant by his death. To borrow the words of an old acquaintance of his, "Without considering him as an author, few persons deserved better of mankind than he did. If superior talents for business, and the indefatigable earnestness in prosecuting it: if the nicest address, joined with the strictest probity, of which he gave many shining instances in conducting the suit between the duke his master, and the old lord Wharton: if these be qualifications, which merit any regard, few had a larger share of them than Mr. Hutchinson. If the collection of fossils left by Dr. Woodward to the university of Cambridge, be of any value, of any service, or deserve the notice of that learned body, let them remember, that they owe the whole to the abilities and industry of Mr. Hutchinson. And, perhaps, had a due regard been paid to his machine before-mentioned, the world would have also been indebted to him for the discovery of the longitude.

*"Fas sit ut hos spargam flores, animæ
"mamque Sepulti
"His saltem accumulem donis, et
"fungar inani
"Munere."*

A report has lately been industriously propagated, that Mr. Hutchinson recanted the publication of his writings, to the late Dr. Mead, a little before his death. How improbable such a report seems to be, appears from what has been related above of the conference which one of his friends had with him, not four days before he died, and some days after the

the doctor had been dismissed by him as a physician. For Mr. Hutchinson would never have been so solicitous about the publication of the papers left behind him, had he, as the report would insinuate, repented of those already published in his life-time. This person is living, and ready to testify the truth of what is here related. The following letter wrote by the Rev. Mr. Julius Bate to a friend, with their leave to publish it, may serve as a refutation of this report.

DEAR SIR,

I am greatly surpris'd at a story a lady, it seems, propagates, at Epfom, that Mr. Rowe told her, that Dr. Mead told him, that Mr. Hutchinson apprehended his writings would do mischief, and that upon his death-bed he recanted the publication of them. The doctor is dead, but Mr. Rowe, I hope, living, and by what I could judge when I had the pleasure of being introduced to him by you, a man of great worth and merit, and if he will justify the lady's story, it must then lay upon the deceased Dr. Mead; to whom, I am firmly convinced, as I can be of any negative, that no such words were spoken by Mr. Hutchinson, or any thing tending that way. I was with Mr. Hutchinson all the illness that robbed us of that invaluable life, and am positive Dr. Mead was never with him, but when I was by; and it was but few hours, day or night, that I was from him. Mr. Hutchinson had not been long ill when he took a disgust to Dr. Mead, and forbid his further attendance; which the Doctor much wondered at, and seemed greatly to resent. Lucas, myself, and somebody else, I forgot who, were

standing by the bedside one day when Dr. Mead came in; and I believe it was the last time he was upstairs. "Mr. Hutchinson," says the Doctor, among other things, "I cannot help looking upon you as one of the old prophets, with his disciples standing about him with concern and attention in their faces, catching up the golden words as they drop," or to that effect. "Doctor," says Mr. Hutchinson, "if I am a prophet, what are you? I have given you such evidence—look to it before it is too late." I well remember the compliment above; and it is hardly to be supposed that Dr. Mead meant to call him a false prophet, who, no doubt, believed in the prophets: and would not make so bad a compliment to his patient as calling him a false one, nor did Mr. Hutchinson acknowledge himself as a false one, as now is said. I am very positive as to the purport of the words above, and the silence it struck the Doctor into. His sentiments and Mr. Hutchinson's in religion were widely different, but I cannot think that the Doctor could, out of resentment, or from any other motive, fling out such a story; and therefore, much question the lady having Mr. Rowe's authority; whom, I should believe, that Dr. Mead told him so, if he says it. But that Mr. Hutchinson ever said any such thing to the Doctor, I as firmly misbelieve and know to be false, as far as any negative of that nature can be known to be so. You may shew this to whom you please, and I think the above confutes the story; for the Doctor would hardly have complimented Mr. Hutchinson with being a prophet,

‘ prophet, had he acknowledged
 ‘ himself a deceiver. I am,
 ‘ Arundel, Jan. JUL. BATE.’
 20, 1759.

*The following character of the late
 Dr. Hales, may be relied upon in
 every particular; and it is to be
 regretted that we have not more
 particulars concerning his useful life
 from the same hand.*

ON Sunday, Jan. 4, 1761, died at his parsonage-house at Teddington, universally lamented, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Hales, F. R. S. member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and Clerk of the Closet to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales. If any man might ever be said to have devoted his whole life to the public good of mankind, it was Dr. Hales. He possessed a native innocence and simplicity of manners, which the characters of other men, and the customs of the world, could never alter; and though he often met with many unworthy objects of his kind and charitable offices, yet they never once lessened his natural and unwearied disposition of doing good and relieving distress. His temper, as well as the powers of his understanding, were happily fitted for the improvement of natural philosophy, possessing, as he did, in an uncommon degree, that *industry and patient thinking*, which Sir Isaac Newton used modestly to declare, was his own only secret by which he was enabled so fortunately to trace the wonderful analysis of nature. Dr. Hales began his enquiries into natural knowledge very early in life, and he continued it uniformly as his darling amusement, being

engaged in experiments till within a few weeks of his death. His industry had likewise this farther excellence, that it was always pointed at the general good of his fellow creatures, agreeable to the unlimited benevolence of his heart; and being animated with the success of some of his more useful discoveries, his knowledge appeared to every body near him to feed his mind with a nourishment which gave him, in the decline of life, and even in its last stages, that vigour and serenity of understanding, and clearness of ideas, which so few possess, even in the flower of manhood; and which he used often to say, he valued as the most perfect of all human pleasures.

His great invention of the ventilators, after much uncandid opposition, was at last universally adopted; and will be a lasting memorial what service even one man, in private life, may render to the community. His great merit did not pass unnoticed in his retirement at Teddington, her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales having been pleased, unsolicited, to appoint him to be her Clerk of the Closet, very wisely considering him as a valuable acquisition to any court.

There were two things in his character, which particularly distinguished him from almost every other man: the first was, that his mind was so habitually bent on acquiring knowledge, that, having what he thought an abundant income, he was solicitous to avoid any further preferment in the church, lest his time and attention might thereby be diverted from his other favourite and useful occupations.

The other feature of his character

ter was no less singular: he could look even upon wicked men, and those who did him unkind offices, without any emotion of particular indignation; not from want of discernment or sensibility; but he used to consider them only like those experiments which, upon trial, he found could never be applied to any useful purpose, and which he therefore calmly and dispassionately laid aside.

Epitaphium RICARDI NASH, Armigeri *.
H. S. E.

R I C A R D U S N A S H

Obscuro loco natus,

Et nullis ortus majoribus:

Cui tamen

(O rem miram, et incredibilem!)

Regnum opulentissimum florentissimum-
que

Plebs, proceres, principes,

Liberis suis suffragiis

Ultro detulerunt,

Quod et ipse summâ cum dignitate tenuit,

Annos plus quinquaginta,

Univerſo populo consentiente,

approbante, plaudente.

Una voce præterea, unoque omnium
ordinum consensu,

Ad imperium suum adjuncta est

Magni nominis † Provincia:

Quam admirabili consilio et ratione

Per se, non unquam per legatos,

administavit;

Eam quotannis invisere dignatus,

Et apud provinciales, quoad necesse fuit,
Solitus manere.

In tantâ fortunâ

Neque fastu turgidus rex incesſu patuit,

Neque, tyrannorum more, se jussit coli,

Aut amplios honores titulosque sibi
arrogavit:

Sed cuncta insignia, etiam regum

diadema rejiciens,

Caput contentus fuit ornare

GALERO ALBO,

Manifesto animi sui candoris signo.

Legislator prudentissimus,
Vel Solone et Lycurgo illustrior
Leges, quasunque voluit,
Statuit, fixit, promulgavit;
Omnes quidem cum civibus suis,
Tum vero hospitibus, advenis, peregrinis
Gratas, jocundas, utiles.

Voluptatum arbiter et minister,
Sed gravis, sed elegans, sed urbanus,
Et in summâ comitate fatis adhibens
severitatis,

Imprimis curavit,
Ut in virorum et fœminarum cœtibus
Nequis impudenter faceret,
Neque in iis quid inesset
Impuritatis, clamoris, tumulti.

† Civitatem hanc celeberrimam,
Delicias suas,
Non modò pulcherrimis ædificiis auxit,
Sed præclarâ disciplinâ et moribus
ornavit:

Quippe nemo quisquam
To $\omega\gamma\epsilon\tau\omega\upsilon$ melius intellexit, excoluit,
docuit.

Justus, liberalis, benignus, facetus,
Atque amicus omnibus, præciquè miseris,
et egenis,

Nullos habuit inimicos,
Præter magnos quosdam ardeliones,
Et declamatores eos tristes et fanaticos,
Qui generi humano sunt inimicissimi.

Pacis et patriæ amans
Concordiam, felicem et perpetuam,
In regno suo constituit,
Usque adeò

Ut nullus alteri petulanter maledicere,
Aut factò nocere auderet;
Neque, tanquam sibi metuens,
In publicum armatus prodire.

Fuit quanquam potentissimus,
Omnia arbitrio suo gubernans:
Haud tamen ipsa libertas
Magis usquam floruit
Gratiâ, gloria, auctoritate.
Singulare enim temperamentum invenit,
(Rem magnæ cogitationis,
Et rerum omnium fortasse difficillimam)
Quo ignobiles cum nobilibus, pauperes
cum divitibus,

* Attributed to Dr. King of Oxford.

† Tunbridge.

‡ Bath.
Indoctrin

Indocti cum doctissimis, ignavi cum
fortissimis
Æquari se putarunt.
REX OMNIBUS IDEM.

Quicquid peccaverit,
(Nam peccamus omnes)
In seipsum magis, quàm in alios,
Et errore, aut imprudentiâ magis, quàm
scelere, aut improbitate,
Peccavit;
Nusquam verò ignoratione decori, aut
honesti,
Neque ita quidem usquam,
Ut non veniam ab humanis omnibus
Facile impetrârit.

Hujus vitæ morumque exemplar
Si cæteri reges, regulique,
Et quotquot sunt regnorum præfecti,
Imitarentur;
(Utinam! iterumque utinam!)
Et ipsi essent beati,
Et cunctæ orbis regiones beatissimæ.

Talem virum, tantumque adeptum,
Lugeant Musæ, Charitesque!
Lugeant Veneres, Cupidinesque!
Lugeant omnes juvenum et nympharum
chori!

Tu verò, O BATHONIA,
Ne cesses tuum lugere
Principem, præceptorem, amicum,
patronum;
Heu, heu, nunquam posthac
Habitura parem!

EPITAPH

Intended for Mr. Nash's Tomb.

Here lies
RICHARD NASH, Esquire,
Who died the 13th of February 1761,
Having lived to a great age,
In one continued scene of felicity.
For
He was
Gay, innocent, humane, sagacious,
pleasant,
Affable, courteous, charitable, debonnaire,
commode,
Countenanced and esteemed by the great,

Beloved by all,
Born to rule.
Illustrious Potentate!
By his superior address,
He established for himself an extensive
Monarchy over the pleasures of mankind.
Admirable Legislator!
Whose laws were carried into immediate
Execution,
By the most cogent powers;
Expediency and good sense.
Venus, Cupid, and Comus,
Were
In perpetual alliance with him.
The wars he waged, and the conquests
He made,
Over indecency, riot, and ill-breeding,
Equal him
To the greatest conquerors.
He alone disarmed ferocity.
He civilized a rude age,
And
Taught British bluntness
Humanity;
Urbanity.
His understanding
Was
Comprehensive, and just;
His figure singular, but comely and
royal.
In him the female world
Lament
Their kind protector.
His attention to the fair sex,
Exceeded in tenderness
That of parent, husband, or brother.
Unmarried!
He watch'd over them with a lover's eye.
His extensive charity
Ever wish'd to cover
Every source of female frailty.
Mischief he adhorred,
But loved play.
He sacrificed his time,
He lost his money,
To increase the amusements of mankind.
A grateful age erected statues
To his honour.
The town of Bath is a monument
Of his address.
He revived architecture;
He made society sociable.
Proud Peers, solid Patriots, smooth
Courtiers,
Lascivious Prudes, trifling Coquets,
Grave Matrons, stippant Dowagers,
All
Revered him,

The

The British provinces contend for the
honour of his birth,
Each asserting their national failing,
Center'd,
Corrected,
Resplendent in him.
Impotent posterity
In vain shall fumble to make his fellow.
Alas !
The afflicted Graces cry,
Here lies RICHARD NASH,
Whose bosom was ever open
To every impression of generous virtue.

J. T. *sec. & inv.*

*Letter from Oliver Cromwell to his
son-in-law Gen. Fleetwood, in its
original spelling.*

DEAR CHARLES,

Although I doe not soe often as
is desired (by mee) acquaint
you how it is with me, yet I doubt
not of your prayers on my behalfe,
that in all things I may walk as be-
cometh the gospel. Truly I never
more needed all helps from my
Christian friendes than now; fain
would I have my service accepted of
the saincts (if the Lord will) but it
is not soe, beinge of different judg-
ments, and of each sort some seek-
ing to propagate their owne, that
spirit of kindnesse that is to them
all, is hardly accepted of any: I
hope I can say it, my life has been
a willing sacrifice, and my hope is
for them all, yet it much falls out,
as when the two Hebrews were re-
buked, you knowe upon whom
they turned their displeasure: But
the Lord is wise, and will, I trust,
make manifest that I am no ene-
mie.

VOL. IV.

O howe easie is mercie to be
abused! Persuade friendes with
you to be very sober; if the day of
the Lord be so neare (as some say)
howe should our moderation ap-
pear! If every one, instead of con-
tending, would justify his forme
by love and meeknesse, Wisdom
would be justified of her children;
but, alas! I am in my temptation
ready to say, O would I had winges
like a dove, then would I fle away
and be at rest! But this I fear is
my haste.

I blesse the Lord, I have some-
what keepest me alive, some sparkes
of the light of his countenance, and
some sinceritie above man's judg-
ment. Excuse mee thus unbowel-
ling myselfe to you, and pray for
mee, and desire my friendes to
doe soe also. My love to thy dear
wife, whome I indeed entirely
love, both naturally, and upon the
best account; and my blessinge,
if it be worth any thinge, upon
thy little babe.

Sir George Ascough having occa-
sions with you, desired my letters to
you on his behalfe; if hee come or
send, I pray you shew him what fa-
vour you can; indeed his services
have been considerable for the state,
and I doubt he has not beene an-
swered with suitable respect; there-
fore againe I desire you and the
commissioners to take him into a
very peculiar care, and helpe him
so farr as justice and reason will any
waies afford: Remember my hearty
affections to all the officers; the
Lord blesse you all, so prayeth

Your truly loving father,

Aug. 22,

O. CROMWELL.

1650.

E

Letter

Letter from Oliver Cromwell to the Speaker of the House of Commons, on the taking of the fortress of Basing-house, near Basingstoke, Hants.

I Thank God, I can give you a good account of Basings. After our batteries were placed, we settled the several posts for the storm. Col. Dalbert was to be on the north side of the house, near the Grange; Col. Pickering on his left hand; and Sir Hardress Waller and Col. Montague's regiment next him. We stormed this morning at six o'clock. The signal of falling on was the firing of four of our cannon, which being done, our men fell on with great resolution and chearfulness. We took the two houses without any considerable loss to ourselves. Col. Bickering stormed the new house, passed through, and got the gate of the old house; whereupon they sounded a parley, which our men would not hear. In the mean time, Col. Montague's and Sir Hardress Waller's regiments assaulted the strongest work, where the enemy kept his court of guard, which, with great resolution, they recovered, beating the enemy from a whole culverine, and from that work; which having done, they drew their ladders after them, and got over another work, and the house-wall, before they could enter. In this, Sir Hardress Waller, performing his duty with honour and diligence, was shot in the arm, but not dangerous. We have little loss. Many of the enemy our men put to the sword, and some officers of quality. Most of the rest we have prisoners, amongst which is the marquis, and Sir Robert Peake, and divers other officers, whom I have

ordered to be sent up to you. We have taken about ten pieces of ordnance, and much ammunition, and your soldiers a good encouragement. I humbly offer to you to have this place utterly slighted, for the following reasons: It will take about 800 men to manage it. It is not frontier. The country is poor about it. The place exceedingly ruined by our batteries and mortar-pieces, and a fire which fell upon the place since our taking it. If you please to take the garrison at Farnham, some out of Chichester, and a good part of the foot which were here under Dalbert, and make a strong quarter at Newberry with three or four troops of horse, I dare be confident it would not only be a curb to Dennington, but a security and frontier to these parts, in as much as Newberry lies upon the river, and will prevent any incursion from Dennington, Wallingford, or Faringdon into these parts; and, by lying there, will make the trade more secure between Bristol and London for all carriages. And I believe the gentlemen of Wiltshire and Hampshire will with more chearfulness contribute to maintain a garrison upon a frontier, than in their own bowels, which will have less safety in it. Sir, I hope not to delay, but march towards the west tomorrow, and be as diligent as I may in my expedition thither. I must speak my judgment to you, that if you intend to have your work carried on, recruits of foot must be had, and a course taken to pay your army; else, believe me, sir, it will not be able to answer the work you have for it to do. I entreated colonel Hammond to wait upon you, who was taken by a mistake whilst we lay before the garrison,

which God safely delivered to us, to our great joy, but to his loss of almost all he had, which the enemy took from him. The Lord grant that these mercies may be acknowledged with all thankfulness. God exceedingly abounds in his goodness towards us, and will not be weary until righteousness and peace meet, and that he hath brought forth a glorious work for the happiness of this poor kingdom, wherein desires to serve God and you, with a faithful hand,

Your most humble servant,
O. CROMWELL.

Extract from the memoirs of the famous Isaac Darkin, alias Dumas, executed at Oxford, on Monday the 23d of March, 1761, for a highway robbery near Nettlebed in Oxfordshire.

HE was the son of a cork-cutter, in East-cheap, London, but of too extravagant a disposition for a tradesman, and too fond of clubs. The almost innumerable clubs, and societies, which distinguish themselves, some by *arch*, and others by very significant appellations, quickly formed him into the facetious, good natured fellow, who is falsely termed *No one's enemy but his own*: He sung his song, told his story, was apt at sentiment, and drank his bottle cheerfully: So that he was a respectable member of *The Killers of Care*,—*The Silenians*,—*The Sons of Sound Sense*,—*The Sons of Nimrod*,—*The Bucks*,—*Bloods*,—*Snitchers*,—*Choice Spirits*,—*Senators*,—*Regulators*,—*A. b. c. darians*,—*Lumber Troopers*,—*Ubiquarians*,—&c.—&c.—&c. The transition from this company, to that of the female world, is so natural, as to be

rather unavoidable; for a character of this kind would be but half formed, divested of his mistresses. To support them, he was obliged to take to the road for money. In February 1758, he was tried at Chelmsford assizes, for robbing captain Cockburn, and received sentence of death; but the judge, in consideration of his youth, respited his execution; and he remaining in gaol till the next assizes, the sentence was changed into transportation for fourteen years. Not long after this, a scheme was formed by some of the prisoners, to escape by murdering the keeper, turnkey, &c. but Darkin, who was concerned, informed the keeper of it; who, for that favour, applied to Mr. Nugent, then a lord of the treasury, in Darkin's behalf, and obtained the king's pardon, on condition of his serving in Antigua.

He was brought to the Savoy, where he made many ineffectual efforts to escape, and was put on board a transport for Antigua; but the lying near three weeks in the Downs, he got a person for six guineas to promise to fetch him ashore at midnight; but the wind changing, the vessel sailed, to his disappointment. When he joined the regiment at Antigua, he found the life of a soldier very disagreeable, therefore he resolved to desert; and by insinuating himself into the good opinion of the captain of a merchant-ship lying there, and by large promises of gratuity at his landing in England, he was taken on board and stowed down in the hold; but he being missed, the ship was suspected and searched, but without success; still she was suspected, and again searched, at which time Darkin appeared unnoticed among the crew in a sailor's dress.

When the ship arrived in England,

land, he returned to his old course of robbing on the highway, particularly in the middle and west of England; but being at length so notorious, he found it dangerous to continue much longer; therefore he entered on board the Royal George man of war, and soon got rated as a midshipman. Under leave of absence from his ship he visited Bath several times, and committed several robberies, particularly that on lord Percival.

This robbery of his lordship was committed upon Sunday afternoon, the 22d of June 1760, below the Devizes, by a single highwayman, dressed in black, with a crape over his face, and mounted upon a black gelding. Upon his first coming up to the post-chaise, he presented a pistol, and demanded his lordship's money. His lordship at this time being in a hackney post-chaise, and without a servant, immediately gave him about 13 or 14 guineas, which money he put into his left-hand waistcoat pocket; but not being content, insisted on his lordship's delivering his purse, and threatened to blow his brains out if he refused to comply with his demands. On this second attack his lordship seized the pistol, and in wrestling it out of his hand dismounted the highwayman, and jumped out of the chaise to seize him. The highwayman having got clear of his lordship, attempted to run off, when finding himself closely pursued, he turned short and presented another pistol: upon this his lordship snapped his at the highwayman, but the priming having been scattered in the scuffle, it missed fire. The highwayman then advanced, and told him that his life was now in his hands, and therefore begged he

would deliver his purse without further resistance, as a person of his rank could not be supposed to travel with so trifling a sum. His lordship assured him, upon his honour, that he had no more money about him; that he had money in his portmanteau, but had not the key. The highwayman finding him resolute and intrepid, only begged his lordship would not appear against him if he should be so unfortunate as to be apprehended; mounted his horse, and then rode off.

At the ensuing Midsummer assize at Salisbury he was tried for the robbery before Mr. Justice Wilmott, and charged with taking from lord Percival the sum of 12, 13, or 14 guineas, his lordship could not ascertain which. The principal evidence upon the trial were lord Percival, and the driver of the chaise; neither of whom swearing positively to his person, he was acquitted, tho' the chain of circumstances was so strong as to convince the court of his guilt. The money found upon him seemed to tally very exactly with his lordship's loss; in his pocket was found a piece of black crape; and the confusion which attended him, at the time he was taken up, were strong presumptive proofs.

His defence, which was very artful, was, that being a native of the West-Indies, and quite a stranger in this country, he had lost his road in endeavouring to go the nearest way from Bath to Portsmouth; that night coming on, and himself much fatigued, he made to the first village for refreshment: That it was not to be wondered at, if he seemed confused when he came into the house, as he was a bewildered, benighted traveller. He said he had friends in England, but that they lived at

too great a distance to appear upon trial: That he was a sea-faring man, was in the service at the taking of Guadalupe; and a black crape neckcloth was his customary dress: That he had purchased a pair of new pistols just before he left London, and had by accident lost one upon the road, that must have been picked up by the person who committed the robbery with which he then stood charged: And that the expressions which the landlord had sworn to, and which were apprehended to betray guilt, were occasioned by his surprize at being apprehended as a highwayman.

Upon his acquittal he immediately petitioned the court for a restitution of the money that had been taken from him, in which the court acquiesced, and it was immediately returned: But before he left the bar, Mr. Justice Wilmott most pathetically warned him to avoid the like dangers for the future, and after speaking of the lenity of his prosecutor, dismissed him. He discovered great impatience till he had got off his fetters and was discharged, which was about five o'clock in the evening, when he immediately set out for London in a post-chaise.

While he was confined in Salisbury gaol, he was frequently visited by the ladies, on whom he made such a sensible impression by his obliging behaviour and genteel address, as to become the tea-table chat of the whole town. Immediately after his acquittal at the assizes, some genius wrote the following song:

Certain Belles to Dumas.

JOY to thee, lovely thief! that thou
Hast escap'd the fatal string;
Let gallows groan with ugly rogues,
Dumas must never swing.

Dost thou seek money?—To thy
Our purses we'll resign; [wants
Could we our hearts to guineas coin,
Those guineas all were thine.
To Bath in safety let my lord
His loaded pockets carry;
Thou ne'er again shalt tempt the road,
Sweet youth! if thou wilt marry.
No more shall niggard travellers
Avoid thee;—we'll insure 'em:
To us thou shalt consign thy balls
And pistol;—we'll secure 'em.
Yet think not when the chains are off,
Which now thy legs bedeck,
To fly; in fetters softer far
We'll chain thee by the neck.

Indeed, wherever he came, he failed not to captivate the fair sex, on which he valued himself. And he was discovered by means of some letters directed to them, which he left at an inn, the keeper of which happened to be post-master, and where the person robbed by him had a little before called, and left a description of him and his horse.

After conviction, he delivered in a petition for transportation for life: when the judge acquainted him with his deplorable situation, as follows: Young man, you have been arraigned upon an indictment for a robbery on the king's highway, and have been found guilty, after a full and candid trial. From your youth you might have expected to have lived many, many years; and, from your education, might have been a comfort to your friends and relations, and a service to your country: But your engaging in vitious and immoral courses hath at length brought you to this untimely end.—A day of this sort you could not but have expected; and it hath now overtaken you. Happy would it have been for you, had your former deliverance,

ance, in a situation such as this, been a memento to you to have altered your conduct.—I hope your present circumstances will have a better effect upon you, and induce you to repentance.—Make proper use of the time you have to live, in endeavouring to make your peace with God, for you will soon be in another world.

Your application to me for mercy, is quite in vain; it is not in my power to shew it. From the king only it is to be expected; of which, however, I can give you but little, very little hopes."

From a perusal of his life we are just able to extract his character, which seems to be a medley of levity, composed of virtues and vices; he had a large share of understanding, with a tolerable scholastic education. When in necessity, he was daring beyond credibility; but his courage was frequently restrained by his high notion of honour, which he defined to be detesting a mean appearance, and an abhorrence of cruelty; he possessed a soul which, in every hazardous enterprize, overlooked all dangers and difficulties, and which was so firmly attached to his doxies, that his shameful end must be imputed to his extravagance in their support; his conversation was agreeable, but rather trifling than sensible. He was fond of an elegance in dress, and of being thought handsome; the character of Macheath was his delight, and with which he diverted himself while in Oxford gaol. He suffered before he arrived at the age of twenty-one, after a series of robberies, by which he is said to have gained not less than 600*l*. He behaved with great intrepidity at the gallows, preparing his neck for the rope, putting it on, and then throwing

himself off the ladder, without giving the executioner the signal agreed on to turn him off.

Some account of Theodore Gardelle, who was executed in the month of April of this year for the murder of Anne King.

Theodore Gardelle, a native of Geneva, was born in the year 1722. After improving a strong natural talent for painting, both at home and in Paris, he came to London about two years ago, to improve his fortune. In the summer of the year 1760, he lodged three months at Mrs. King's, who kept a house in Leicester-square, great part of which she let out ready furnished. From Mrs. King's he removed to Knightsbridge, where he continued about three months longer; and being then solicited for some pictures, which were wanted in haste, he came again to Mrs. King's for the conveniency of the persons that were to sit, and at first intended to stay there no longer than till he could procure another lodging in a convenient situation. Here, however, he continued till February 1761, at which time the first floor was let to a gentleman whose name was Wright, who also had a garret for his servant to lie in: Gardelle himself had the second floor, and the ground-floor was occupied by Mrs. King, who kept only one servant. On the 12th of February, Mr. Wright, being ill, was removed to his mother's in Grovenor-square, and his servant went with him; there were then no persons in Mrs. King's house but herself, Gardelle, and her maid.

Mrs. King appears to have been a gay showy woman, of a doubtful character, who dressed fashionably, and

and was chiefly visited by gentlemen; the maid came a few days only before Mr. Wright was removed.

On Thursday the 19th of February, in the morning, the maid got up about seven o'clock, and opened the fore-parlour windows. There is a fore-parlour and a back-parlour, both have a door into the passage from the street door, and there is also a door that goes out of one into the other: the back-parlour was Mrs. King's bed-chamber, and the door which entered it from the passage was secured on the inside by a drop-bolt, and could not be opened on the outside when locked, tho' the drop-bolt was not down, because on the outside there was no key-hole. The door into the fore-parlour was also secured on the inside by Mrs. King when she went to bed, and the door of the fore-parlour into the passage was left open; when the maid had entered the fore-parlour by this door, and opened the windows, she went to the passage-door of the back parlour, where Mrs. King was in bed, and knocked, in order to get the key of the street-door, which Mrs. King took at night into her room. Mrs. King drew up the bolt, and the maid went in; she took the key of the street-door, which she saw lie upon the table by a looking-glass; and her mistress then shut the passage door and dropped the bolt, and ordered the maid to open the door that communicated with the fore-parlour, which she did, and went out; she then kindled the fire in the fore-parlour, that it might be ready when her mistress arose, and about eight o'clock went up into Gardelle's room, where she found him in a red and green night-gown at work. He gave her two letters, a snuff-box, and a guinea, and de-

fired her to deliver the letters, one of which was directed to one Mozier in the Hay-market; and the other to a person who kept a snuff-shop at the next door, and to bring him from thence a pennyworth of snuff.

The girl took the messages, and went again to her mistress, telling her what Gardelle had desired her to do, to which her mistress replied, *Nanny, you can't go, for here is nobody to answer at the street-door*; the girl, being willing to oblige Gardelle, or being for some reason desirous to go out, answered, *That Mr. Gardelle would come down and sit in the parlour till she came back*. She then went again to Gardelle, and told him what objection her mistress had made, and what she had said to remove it. Gardelle then said he would come down, as she had proposed, and he did come down accordingly.

The girl immediately went on his errand, and left him in the parlour, shutting the street-door after her, and taking the key to let herself in when she came back.

Immediately after the girl was gone out, Mrs. King, hearing the tread of somebody in the parlour, called out, *Who is there?* and at the same time opened her chamber door. Gardelle was at a table very near the door, having just then taken up a book that lay upon it, which happened to be a French grammar; he had some time before drawn Mrs. King's picture, which she wanted to have made very handsome, and had teized him so much about it, that the effect was just contrary. It happened unfortunately that the first thing she said to him, when she saw it was he whom she had heard walking about in the room, was something reproachful

about this picture. Gardelle was provoked at the insult, and as he spoke English very imperfectly, he, for want of a less improper expression, told her, with some warmth, *That she was an impertinent woman.* This threw her into a transport of rage, and she gave him a violent blow with her fist on the breast; so violent, that, he says, he could have thought such a blow could not been given by a woman. As soon as the blow was struck, she drew a little back, and at the same instant, he says, he laid his hand on her shoulder and pushed her from him, rather in contempt than anger, or with a design to hurt her; but her foot happening to catch in the floor-cloth, she fell backwards, and her head came with great force against the corner of the bedstead; the blood immediately gushed from her mouth, not in a continued stream, but as if by different strokes of a pump; he instantly ran to her, and stooped to raise her, expressing his concern at the accident; but she pushed him away, and threatened, though in a feeble and interrupted voice, to punish him for what he had done; he was, he says, terrified exceedingly at the thought of being condemned for a criminal act upon her accusation, and again attempted to assist her by raising her up, as the blood still gushed from her mouth in great quantities; but she still exerted all her strength to keep him off, and still cried out, mixing threats with her screams; he then seized an ivory comb with a sharp taper point continued from the back, for adjusting the curls of her hair, which lay upon her toilet, and threatened her in his turn to prevent her crying out; but she still continuing to cry out, though with a voice still fainter

and fainter, he struck her with this instrument, probably in the throat, upon which the blood flowed from her mouth in yet greater quantities, and her voice was quite stopped; he then drew the bed-cloaths over her, to prevent her blood from spreading on the floor, and to hide her from his sight; he stood, he says, some time motionless by her, and then fell down by her side in a swoon. When he came to himself, he perceived the maid was come in; he therefore went out of the room without examining the body to see if the unhappy wretch was quite dead; and his confusion was then so great, that he staggered against the wainscot, and hit his head, so as to raise a bump over his eye. As no person was in the house but the murdered and the murderer while the fact was committed, nothing can be known about it but from Gardelle's own account; the circumstances related above contain the sense of what he related both in his defence, and in the account which he drew up in French to leave behind him, taken together as far as they are consistent; for there are in both several inconsistencies and absurdities, which give reason to suspect they are not true.

But however that be, all was quiet when the maid returned, which, she says, was in a quarter of an hour. She went first into the parlour, where Gardelle had promised to wait till she came back, and saw nobody. She had paid 3s. 9d. out of the guinea at the snuff-shop, where she delivered one of the letters, to the other she had no answer; and she laid the change and the snuff-box, with the snuff she had fetched in it, upon the table; then she went up into Gardelle's room, and found

nobody ; and by turns she went into every room in the house, except her mistress's chamber, whither she never went but when she was called, and found nobody. She then made some water boil in the kitchen, made a bit of toast, and sat down to breakfast. In a short time she heard somebody walk over her head in the parlour, or passage, and go up stairs, but did not go to see who it was. When she had breakfasted she went and stirred up the fire in the parlour against her mistress got up, and perceived that the snuff and change had been taken from the table ; she then went up stairs again to Gardelle's room, to clean and set it to rights as she used to do, and it was now between ten and eleven o'clock. Soon after, Gardelle came down from the garret into his bed-chamber, which somewhat surprized her, as he could have no business that she knew of in the garret. When she first saw him, which was about an hour afterwards, she says, he looked confounded, and blushed exceedingly, and she perceived the bump over his eye, which had then a black patch upon it as big as a shilling ; he had also changed his dress, and had written another letter, with which he sent her into great Suffolk-street, and ordered her to wait for an answer ; she went directly, and when she returned, which was in a quarter of an hour, she found him sitting in the parlour, and told him the gentleman would be there in the evening. He then told her that a gentleman had been in the room with her mistress, and that she was gone out with him in a hackney-coach. It appears by this, that Gardelle knew the maid was acquainted with her mistress's character. The maid, however, tho' she

might have believed this story at another time, could not believe it now ; she was not absent above a quarter of an hour ; she had left her mistress in bed, and the time would not have permitted her receiving a gentleman there, her being dressed, a coach being procured, and her having gone out in it ; besides, when she came back, she knew Gardelle was in her chamber. This gave her some suspicion, but it was nothing worse than that Gardelle and her mistress had been in bed together. She went, however, and looked at the door of her chamber, which opened into the parlour, and which she had opened by her mistress's order, and found it again locked. About one o'clock Mr. Wright's servant, Thomas Pelfey, came and told the maid at the door that the beds must be got ready, because his master intended to come thither in the evening, but did not go in. The maid still wondered that her mistress did not rise ; and supposed that, knowing she came in from her errand while Gardelle was yet in her chamber, she was ashamed to see her. Gardelle, in the mean time, was often up and down stairs ; and about three o'clock he sent her with a letter to one Brochet, at the Eagle and Pearl in Suffolk-street. As he knew that it would be extremely difficult to conceal the murder, if the maid continued in the house, he determined that he would, if possible, discharge her : but as the girl could not write, and as he was not sufficiently acquainted with our language to draw a proper receipt, he requested Mr. Brochet, in this letter, to write a receipt for him, and get the maid to sign it, directing her to deliver it to him when he paid her ;

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he did not however acquaint her with his design. When Mr. Brochet had read the letter, he asked her if she knew that Mr. Gardelle was to discharge her; she said, No. Why, said he, Mrs. King is gone out, and has given Mr. Gardelle orders to discharge you: for she is to bring a woman home with her; at this the girl was surprised, and smiled, telling Brochet, that she knew her mistress was at home. The girl was now confirmed in her first thought, that her mistress was ashamed to see her again; and thus she accounted for the manner of her dismissal. She returned between three and four to Gardelle, whom she found sitting in the parlour with a gentleman whose name she did not know; she continued in the house till between six and seven o'clock in the evening, and then Gardelle paid her six shillings for a fortnight and two days wages, and gave her five or six shillings over; upon which she delivered him the receipt that Brochet had written, took her box, and went away. As she was going out, Mr. Wright's servant came again to the door, and she told him that she was discharged, and going away; that her mistress had been all day in her bed-room, without either victuals or drink, and that if he stayed a little after she was gone, he might see her come out; the man however could not stay, and Gardelle about seven o'clock was thus left alone in the house.

The first thing he did was to go into the chamber to the body, which, upon examination, he found quite dead; he therefore took off the blankets and sheets with which he had covered it, stripped off the shift, and laid the body quite

naked upon the bed; before this, he said, his linen was not stained; but it was much stained by his removing the body. He then took the two blankets, the sheets, the coverlet, and one of the curtains, and put them into the water-tub in the back wash-house to soak, they being all much stained with blood; her shift he carried up stairs, and putting it in a bag, concealed it under his bed; his own shirt, now bloody, he pulled off, and locked it up in a drawer of his bureau.

When all this was done, he went and sat down in the parlour, and soon after, it being about nine o'clock, Mr. Wright's servant came in without his master, who had changed his mind, and was gone to a gentleman's house in Castle-street. He went up into his room, the garret, and sat there till about eleven o'clock; then he came down, and finding Gardelle still in the parlour, he asked if Mrs. King was come home, and who must sit up for her? Gardelle said she was not come home, but that he would sit up for her.

In the morning, Friday, when Pelsley came down stairs, he again asked if Mrs. King was come home, and Gardelle told him that she had been at home, but was gone again. He then asked how he came by the hurt on his eye; and he said he got it by cutting some wood to light the fire in the morning. Pelsley then went about his master's business, and at night was again let in by Gardelle, who, upon being asked, said he would sit up for Mrs. King that night also.

In the morning, Saturday, Pelsley enquired again after Mrs. King; and Gardelle, though he had pro-

fessed

feffed to fit up for her but the night before, now, told him ſhe was gone to Bath or Briſtol; yet, ſtrange as it may ſeem, no ſuſpicions of murder appear yet to have been conceived.

On Saturday, Mozier, an acquaintance of Gardelle's, who had been alſo intimate with Mrs. King, and had ſpent the evening with her the Wednesday before the murder, came by appointment about two or three o'clock, having promiſed to go with her that evening to the opera. He was let in by Gardelle, who told him that Mrs. King was gone to Bath or Briſtol, as he had told Pelfey. This man, and another of Gardelle's acquaintance, obſerving him to be chagrined and diſpirited, ſeem to have imagined that Mrs. King's abſence was the cauſe of it, and that if they could get him another girl, they ſhould cure him: they were therefore kind enough to procure for him on this occaſion; and having picked up a prostitute in the Hay-market, they brought her that very Saturday to Gardelle, at Mrs. King's. The worthy, whoſe name is not known, told her Mrs. King was gone into the country, and had diſcharged her ſervant. Gardelle made an apology for the confuſion in which the houſe appeared, and Mozier, or Muzard, as he is ſometimes called, asked her if ſhe would take care of the houſe: ſhe readily conſented; and Gardelle acquieſcing, they left her with him. He asked her what her buſineſs was; ſhe ſaid ſhe worked plain-work; he then told her he had ſome ſhirts to mend, and that he would ſatisfy her for her trouble.

All this while the body continued as he had left it on Thursday night, nor had he once been into the room

ſince that time. But this night, the woman and Pelfey being in bed, he firſt conceived a deſire of concealing or deſtroying the dead body by parts, and went down to put it in execution: but the woman, whoſe name is Sarah Walker, getting out of bed and following him, he returned up ſtairs, and went to bed with her. In the morning, Sunday, he got up between ſeven and eight, and left Walker in bed, ſaying, it was too ſoon for her to riſe; ſhe fell aſleep, and ſlept till ten: it is probable that in the mean time he was employed on the body; for when ſhe came down between ten and eleven, he was but beginning to light the parlour fire. He had ſpoke to her the night before to get him a chair-woman, and he was in ſo much confuſion that he did not ask her to ſtay to breakfaſt; ſhe went out therefore and hired one Pritchard as a chair-woman at one ſhilling a day, victuals and drink: in the afternoon ſhe brought Pritchard to the houſe, and found with Gardelle two or three men and two women: Gardelle went up with her, and ſtayed by her while ſhe made his bed; then the company all went out together. The chair-woman kept houſe, and about ten o'clock they returned and ſupped in Gardelle's room. She was then diſmiſſed for the night, and ordered to come the next morning at eight. The next morning, Monday, the chair-woman was ordered to tell Pelfey, the footman, that Walker was a relation of Mrs. King's, who was come to be in the houſe till Mrs. King returned; but Pelfey knew that ſhe and Gardelle had but one bed, for when he came down on Monday morning, Gardelle's chamber-door ſtood open, and looking in, he ſaw ſome

some of her cloaths. On Monday night Pelfey again enquired after Mrs. King, and Gardelle told him she was at Bath or Bristol, he knew not where; he always differed at times in his account of her, yet no suspicion of murder was yet entertained. On Tuesday morning, Pelfey, who was going up to his master's room, smelt an offensive smell, and asked Gardelle, who was shoving up the sash of the window on the stair-case, what it was? Gardelle replied, somebody had put a bone in the fire; the truth however was, that while Walker was employed in making and mending some linen in the parlour, he had been burning some of Mrs. King's bones in the garret. At night, Pelfey renewed his enquiries after Mrs. King, and Gardelle answered with a seeming impatience, *Me know not of Mrs. King. she give me a great deal of trouble, but me shall hear of her Wednesday or Thursday*; yet he still talked of sitting up for her, and all this while nobody seems to have suspected a murder.

On Tuesday night he told Mrs. Walker he would sit up till Mrs. King came home, though he had before told her she was out of town, and desired her to go to bed, to which she consented; as soon as she was in bed, he renewed his horrid employment of cutting the body to pieces, and disposing of it in different places; the bowels he threw down the necessary, and the flesh of the body and limbs, cut to pieces, he scattered about in the cock-loft, where he supposed they would dry and perish without putrefaction; about two o'clock in the morning, however, he was interrupted, for Walker having waked and not finding him, she went down stairs, and

found him standing upon the stairs; he then, at her solicitation, went up with her to bed.

Wednesday passed like the preceding days, and on Thursday he told his female companion, that he expected Mrs. King home in the evening, and therefore desired that she would provide herself a lodging, giving her, at the same time, two of Mrs. King's shifts; and being thus dismissed, she went away.

Pritchard, the chair-woman, still continued in her office. The water having failed in the cistern on the Tuesday, she had recourse to that in the water-tub in the back-kitchen; upon pulling out the spigot a little water ran out, but, as there appeared to be more in, she got upon a ledge, and putting her hand in she felt something soft; she then fetched a poker, and pressing down the contents of the tub, she got water in a pail. This circumstance she told Pelfey, and they agreed the first opportunity to see what the things in the water-tub were; yet so languid was their curiosity, and so careless were they of the event, that it was Thursday before this tub was examined: they found in it the blankets, sheets, and coverlet that Gardelle had put in it to soak: after spreading, shaking, and looking at them, they put them again into the tub; and the next morning, when Pelfey came down, he saw the curtain hanging on the banisters of the kitchen stairs; upon looking down, he saw Gardelle just come out at the wash-house door, where the tub stood. When Pritchard the chair-woman came, he asked her if she had been taking the curtain out of the tub, and she said, no; she then went and looked in the tub, and found the sheets had
being

being wrung out. Upon this the first step was taken towards enquiring after the unhappy woman, who had now lain dead more than a week in the house. Pelfey found out the maid whom Gardelle had dismissed, and asked her if she had put any bed-cloaths into the water; she said, no, and seemed frightened. Pelfey was then also alarmed, and told his master.

These particulars came also to the knowledge of Mr. Barron, an apothecary in the neighbourhood, who went the same day to Mrs. King's house, and enquired of Gardelle where she was. He trembled, and told him with great confusion that she was gone to Bath. The next day therefore, Saturday, he carried the maid before Mr. Fielding, the justice, to make her deposition, and obtained a warrant to take Gardelle into custody. When the warrant was obtained, Mr. Barron, with the constable and some others, went to the house, where they found Gardelle, and charged him with the murder; he denied it, but soon after dropped down in a swoon. When he recovered, they demanded the key of Mrs. King's chamber, but he said she had got it with her in the country; the constable therefore got in at the window, and opened the door that communicated with the parlour, and they all went in. They found upon the bed a pair of blankets wet, and a pair of sheets that appeared not to have been lain in; and the curtain also, which Pelfey and the chair-woman had seen first in the water-tub and then on the bannisters, was found put up in its place wet. Upon taking off the cloaths, the bed appeared bloody, the blankets also were bloody, and marks of blood

appeared in other places; having taken his keys, they went up into his room, where they found the bloody shift and shirt.

The prisoner, with all these tokens of his guilt, was then carried before Mr. Fielding, and, though he stiffly denied the fact, was committed. On the Monday, a carpenter and bricklayer were sent to search the house for the body, and Mr. Barron went with them. In the necessary they found what he calls the *contents* of the bowels of a human body, but what were certainly the bowels themselves; and in the cock-loft they found the parts of generation, one of the breasts, some other muscular parts, and some bones. They perceived also that there had been a fire in the garret; and some fragments of bones, half consumed, were found in the chimney, so large as to be known to be human. On the Thursday before he had carried an oval chip-box to one Perronneau, a painter in enamel, who had employed him in copying; and pretending it contained colours of great value, desired him to keep it, saying, he was uneasy to leave it at Mrs. King's while she was absent at Bath. Perronneau, when he heard Gardelle was taken up, opened the box, and found in it a gold watch and chain, a pair of bracelets, and a pair of ear-rings, which were known to be Mrs. King's. To this force of evidence Gardelle at length gave way, and confessed the fact, but signed no confession. He was sent to New Prison, where he attempted to destroy himself by swallowing some opium, which he had kept several years by him as a remedy for the tooth-ach. He took at one dose 40 grains, which was so far

far from answering his purpose that it did not procure him sleep; tho' he declared he had not once slept since the commission of the fact, nor did he sleep for more than a fortnight after this time. When he found the opium did not produce the effect he desired, he swallowed half-pence to the number of twelve; but neither did these bring on any fatal symptom, whatever pain or disorders they might cause; which is remarkable, because verdigrease, the solution of copper, is a very powerful and active poison, and the contents of the stomach would act as a dissolvent upon them.

On the 2d of March, he was brought to Newgate, and diligently watched, to prevent any further attempts upon his life. He shewed strong marks of penitence and contrition, and behaved with great humanity, openness, and courtesy to those who visited him.

On Thursday, the 2d of April, he was tried at the Old Bailey; and in his defence he insisted only that he had no malice to the deceased, and that her death was the consequence of the fall. He was convicted, and sentenced to be executed on Saturday the 4th. The account which he wrote in prison, and which is mentioned in this narrative, is dated the 28th of March, though he did not communicate it till after his trial. The night after his condemnation his behaviour was extravagant and outrageous; yet the next morning he was composed and quiet, and said he had slept three or four hours in the night. When he was asked why he did not make his escape, he answered, that he feared some innocent person might then suffer in his stead. He declared he had no design to rob

Mrs. King, but that he removed some of the things merely to give credit to the story of her journey to Bath: he declared too, that he never had any sentiment of love or jealousy with respect to Mrs. King, though it is evident, his friends, who prescribed for his lowness of spirits, supposed that he had. He affirmed, that he regarded the woman they brought him with horror, but that he did not dare to refuse her, lest it should produce new suspicions with respect to the cause of his uneasiness. It is however certain, that he felt the ill effects of her company in more ways than one to his last hour. He was executed amidst the shouts and hisses of an indignant populace, in the Hay-market, near Panton-street, to which he was led by Mrs. King's house, where the cart made a stop, and at which he just gave a look. His body was hanged in chains upon Hounslow-heath.

One reflection, upon reading this dreadful narrative, will probably rise in the mind of the attentive reader; the advantages of virtue with respect to our social connections, and the interest that others take in what befalls us. It does not appear that, during all the time Mrs. King was missing, she was enquired after by one relation or friend; the murder was discovered by strangers, almost without solicitude or enquiry; the murderer was secured by strangers, and by strangers the prosecution against him was carried on. But who is there of honest reputation, however poor, that could be missing a day without becoming the subject of many interesting enquiries, without exciting solicitude and fears, that would have had no rest till the truth had been discovered, and the injury, if any, had been revenged?

Some

Some account of John Perrott, a bankrupt, who was lately hanged in Smithfield for concealing part of his effects.

JOHN Perrot was born at Newport Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire, about sixty miles north of London, in the year 1723, being about 38 years of age at his death. His father died when he was seven years old, and his mother about two years afterwards, leaving him a fortune of about 1500*l*. After the death of his parents, he was, by the direction of a guardian, placed in the foundation school of Gillsborough in Northamptonshire, where he continued five years: he was then, being about 15 years old, put apprentice to his half-brother at Hemstead in Hertfordshire, where he served out his time. In the year 1747, he came up to London, and began to trade for himself in foreign white lace, but kept no shop. In the beginning of the year 1749, he took a house, and opened a warehouse in Blow-bladder-street. About the year 1752, he removed from Blow-bladder-street to Ludgate-hill, where he opened a linen-draper's shop, and dealt in various other articles, stiling himself merchant. From the time of his opening this shop, till the year 1759, he returned annually about two thousand pounds; and was remarkably punctual in his payments. Having thus established his reputation, and finding that no credit which he should ask would be refused him, he formed a scheme of abusing this confidence, which he began to put in execution by contracting for goods of different sorts, to the value of 30,000*l*. the greatest part of

which, amounting to the value of 25,000*l*. he actually got into his possession. In pursuance of his project, it was necessary to convert these goods into ready money as soon as possible; he therefore employed one Henry Thompson (who had for three or four years acted as his agent, or broker) to sell them for ready money. Thompson, at this time, kept a little house in Monkwell-street, near Wood-street, whither the goods were sent in the dusk of the evening, and whither he invited some of the principal traders to look at them, as goods consigned to him from the places where they were manufactured. Perrott always set a price upon them, which Thompson shewed to his chapmen, who usually fixed another price at which they would buy; at this price Thompson was always ordered to sell, though it was frequently 15 and 20 *per cent.* below prime cost.

When he had thus converted the goods he obtained upon credit into money, and before the time when he was to pay for them arrived, he summoned his creditors together, who accordingly met, on the 17th of January 1760, at the Half-moon tavern, in Cheapside; where he acquainted them that he was unable to pay the whole of what he owed, referring himself entirely to their pleasure, and promising to acquiesce in all such measures as they should propose, to pursue their own benefit and security.

This conduct, and these professions, had so plausible an appearance, that Perrott's creditors conceived a favourable opinion of him, notwithstanding the loss they were likely to suffer; it was however determined, that a commission of bank-

bankruptcy should be sued out against him; and Perrott having agreed to cause himself to be denied the next day, to a person whom his creditors were to send to demand money, as the common and most ready foundation of commissions of bankruptcy, such a commission was issued against him on the 19th of January, the second day after meeting; and Perrott being found, and declared a bankrupt, surrendered himself as such.

The 26th of the same month, the 4th of February, and the 4th of March, were appointed for his appearance before the commissioners, to make a full disclosure of his estate and effects.

On the 26th of January, he did not appear; and though he appeared on the 4th of February, and was sworn, yet he declared that he was not prepared to make a full discovery of his effects, and requested to have the time limited for that purpose enlarged; which request was granted.

But two of Perrott's creditors having been at this meeting chosen assignees of his estate, they found, upon an inspection of his accounts and affairs, such a deficiency and confusion, as gave them just reason to suspect his integrity; and it was now thought necessary to examine him as soon as possible. He was accordingly summoned before the commissioners on the 26th of February, and then being hard pressed, he acknowledged that he had bought goods, since the year 1758, to the amount of 20,000*l.* and sold them himself, or by Thompson, for ready money, at 15 or 20 per cent. under prime cost; and that about five years before, he hired a house in Hide-

street, near Bloomsbury-square, at 30*l.* per ann. rent, and furnished it at the expence of about 130*l.* that it was for a *lady*, and that *he* lived in it for about a year and a half, and then quitted it, and sold the furniture. And he swore also, that he had not, since that time, any other house or lodging, or paid for the lodging of any other person.

An examination which produced such proof of the bankrupt's misconduct, greatly increased the suspicions of his creditors, that more knavery was intended; and it appeared, that though he had kept regular books from 1752 to 1757, yet that at the end of that time they were in some confusion, and afterwards in total disorder. Neither were any traces to be discovered of accounts between him and Thompson, notwithstanding the very large transactions between them; which was another reasonable cause to suspect fraudulent designs.

These transactions between Perrott and Thompson, were thought a sufficient reason to summon Thompson before the commissioners; and on the first of March he appeared, and deposed that he had sold goods for Perrott to a great value, at 15 or 20 per cent. under prime cost, and that he was ordered by Perrott not to declare the goods were *his*.

It was also discovered, during this examination of Thompson, that on the third day after the commission was issued, Perrott sent to him by his apprentice a PAPER PARCEL, sealed with *three seals*, desiring he would take care of it; that he accordingly locked it up in his bureau; and seeing Perrott a day or two afterwards, was told by him, that it contained papers relating to pri-
vate

vate transactions between him and one Holt, of Newport-Pagnel, in which his creditors had no concern: and that on Wednesday the 20th of February, the day after his first examination, Perrott redemanded this paper parcel, and again received it from Thompson, who never knew its contents.

In the meantime, Perrott knowing himself justly suspected, and apprehending that his creditors would now insist on his making a final discovery, on the 4th of March he applied to the lord-keeper by petition, without the intervention or assent of his creditors, for enlarging the time limited for such discovery: and when the commissioners met on the 4th of March, he caused them to be served with the lord-keeper's order for enlarging it 46 days.

In the mean time, farther information having been received of Perrott's particular connexions, it was thought proper to examine one Patrick Donelly, a peruke-maker in Bell-yard near Temple-bar; upon whose examination it appeared, that Perrott, about a fortnight after the commission issued against him, sent to him two large boxes, and one hair trunk, which he said contained wearing apparel, and desired that they might be kept for him till he could procure lodgings for himself; and in about a week these boxes were carried to the last house in a court in Queen-square, Holborn, which was kept by a woman whose name was Ferne.

In order to pursue the track thus gradually found, Mrs. Ferne was examined the 28th of March by the commissioners, who met for that purpose; when she declared upon her oath, that she had known the bankrupt about a year, and that he

had never put into her possession any *bank-notes, cash,* or any other *effects* whatsoever, belonging to him, and that she did not know of any effects he had. Perrott himself, being also examined at the same time, admitted his acquaintance with Mrs. Ferne, but swore that he had deposited *no part of his property* with her, except some wearing apparel; and that the *paper parcel*, sealed with three seals, which he told Thompson contained accounts of private transactions between him and one Holt of Newport-Pagnel, contained nothing but letters from the *fair sex*, which he had *since* destroyed.

His creditors, however, still continued to treat him with great lenity; and Perrott, in order to facilitate his obtaining his certificate, formed a design of sacrificing one of them to the rest.

He was indebted to Mr. Edward Whitton of Northampton, in 4100l. and Mr. Whitton having expressed himself with some warmth of resentment, upon hearing Perrott was become a bankrupt, at the very time when he pretended to derive great advantages from his business, in order to cajole Whitton to advance him more money under the pretence of enlarging it: Perrott conceived a project, by which he could at once take off the weight of Mr. Whitton as a creditor, and, by lessening the loss of the rest, dispose them to treat him more favourably. When Mr. Whitton therefore appeared to claim his debt of 4100l. Perrott pretended, that no more than 15 or 1800l. was legally due to him, the rest of his demand being accumulated by usury and extortion; for that Whitton, whose debt was money lent, not only charged 10 per cent. interest

terest for the original loan, but had also charged interest upon interest at the same rate.

It is a sufficient refutation of this wicked calumny, in which the most flagitious injustice was complicated with the basest ingratitude, to say that the commissioners, after the most scrupulous and deliberate enquiry, allowed the whole of Mr. Whitton's debt, to the satisfaction of all the other creditors of Perrott, though in direct opposition to his own solemn and repeated declarations upon oath. It should not, however, be concealed, that, to this very Mr. Whitton, Perrott was principally indebted for his introduction into trade, for his support in the course of it, and for the credit he afterwards obtained; that he declared to several persons, that whenever he wanted money, he could have it of Mr. Whitton, his *dearest* and *most valuable* friend, at four per cent. that Perrott, to ingratiate himself farther with this gentleman, made a will about the year 1757, in which he gave away 2000*l.* and made Mr. Whitton his executor, though he was not then worth *one shilling*; and stiled him his *best* and *dearest* friend, in letters written so lately as 1758, to induce him to sell out stock at a considerable loss, and put the money into his hands, upon pretence that his profit would enable him to pay lawful interest for it, and replace it whenever it should be required, at whatever price.

On the 19th of April, 1760, the 46 days expired, which Perrott had, by petition, procured to be added to the time limited for the disclosure of his estate and effects, and finish his examination. On this day, therefore, he appeared before the commissioners, and exhibited

upon oath, an account of his effects, which, after giving him credit for all the money he had paid, and making him debtor for all the goods he had sold from his first entering into trade to his bankruptcy, left a deficiency of no less than 13513*l.* He was therefore required to declare upon oath what was become of that sum; to which he replied, "That he lost 2000*l.* on goods which he had sold in the last year, 1000*l.* and upwards, by mournings, and that for nine or ten years, he was sorry to say, he had been extremely extravagant, and spent large sums of money."

As Perrott, during this examination, had also sworn that he never gamed, and as the vast sum unaccounted for came into his hands only in the last year, it appeared scarce possible that it should, in that one year, be dissipated by any species of extravagance; if not dissipated, it was concealed; and Perrott, therefore, was the same night committed to *Newgate* for not having given satisfactory answers on his examination.

In *Newgate* he was constantly visited by Mrs. Ferne, who was always elegantly dressed, and came in a chariot, or post chaise, attended by a servant in livery, or a maid-servant, or both. They used frequently to dress a chop themselves, and Perrott condescended to clean his own knives; yet his folly and improvidence was so great, that at this very time he indulged himself and madam with green peas at five shillings a quart.

After he had continued in *Newgate* six weeks, he gave notice to the commissioners, that he would give a more satisfactory account of the deficiency in his estate, and being therefore brought before them

them on the 5th of June, 1760, he gave in upon oath the following account :

Lost by goods and mourning 3000

Total £. 15,030

Fitting up my warehouse in Blow-bladder-street, and furnishing the same	— £ 100
Rent and boy's wages during my stay there	— 100
Travelling expences during the same	— 100
My own diet during that time	— 125
Cloaths, hats, wigs, and other wearing necessities	— 200

£. 625

Fitting up my house on Ludgate-hill	— — 100
Furnishing the same	— 200
House-keeping during my stay there, with rent, taxes, and servants wages	— 2700
Cloaths, hats, wigs, and shoes, and other wearing apparel during my stay there	— — 720

Travelling expences during my stay on Ludgate-hill	— 360
Horses, and keeping them, saddles, bridles, and farrier's bill, during my residence on Ludgate-hill and Blow-bladder-street	— 55

Tavern expences, coffee-house expences, and places of diversion, during the above time	— — 920
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Expences attending the connexion I had with the fair sex	— — 5500
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Paid Mr. Thompson for selling goods by commission	— 300
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Forgave him a debt in consideration of his trouble and time, in getting bills accepted, &c.	— 30
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To this account he added the most solemn asseveration upon oath, that he had not concealed any part of his estate and effects whatsoever.

With this account the commissioners being equally dissatisfied, they sent him back to Newgate; and some time after he petitioned the lord-keeper to be discharged : but his lordship upon hearing the last deposition which Perrott thought fit to annex to his petition, read, thought it so infamous, that he would not order any attendance upon it.

As the creditors had now no doubt of the concealment of great part of Perrott's estate, they advertised a reward of 20 per cent. for such part of it as should be discovered. In consequence of this advertisement, one Sarah Reed came before the commissioners on the 20th of June, 1760, and deposed, that she lived with Mrs. Ferne as a servant, in the house of one Mrs. Trowers, in Brunswick-row, Queen-square, till the then last October; that Perrott there became acquainted with Mrs. Ferne, and soon after took her to Derby, and at his return made her a present of 10 guineas in a purse : That the deponent, in February, 1760, went to pay a visit to Mrs. Ferne, and was backwards and forwards about a fortnight; that, during this time, Mrs. Ferne, being about to go out, returned in great haste to lock a bureau, saying there was 500l. in it, which the deponent believes to be Perrott's property, because Mrs. Ferne had been frequently so distressed for money,

money, as to employ the deponent to pawn her wearing apparel to discharge her rent. That about this time one Catherine Bowen, then servant to Mrs. Ferne, told the deponent, that Mrs. Ferne had given her a parcel of papers, and desired her to hide them, which she did, behind the pictures and glasses in Mrs. Ferne's apartments; that they were so given her to hide, because Perrott's assignees were expected to search the rooms. She deposed also, that, about a week before Perrott and Ferne were summoned to their examination, she went up with Catharine Bowen into the garret, where Bowen took up a cushion that lay in a great chair, and took out a *packet of papers sealed with three seals*, and tied with pack-thread, which papers, Bowen said, she believed to be bank-notes, and re-placed where she found them. That, after Perrott and Ferne were gone before the commissioners, she and Bowen went to look for the papers, and they were gone; and, upon going to Mrs. Ferne's dressing room, found it locked, which it never used to be, and of which she took the greater notice, as she, Bowen, had received orders, that, if any persons should come to search the apartments, they should be shewn those of Perrott only, and not those of Ferne.

However strange it may appear, that a person entrusted with bank-notes to a great value, should give them to a servant-maid, to hide under cushions, and behind pictures, and, without any apparent motive, not only risque the loss of such notes by the dishonesty of the servant, but trust her with a secret of equal importance, by telling her they were secreted from a search

expected to be made by the injured creditors of a bankrupt, yet there was no reason to doubt but that this witness had seen a paper parcel, sealed with three seals, which appeared to have been secreted, or that this parcel was any other than that which Perrott had trusted to the care of Thompson, and concerning which he had already given different and inconsistent accounts.

In order to trace this important parcel still farther, Catharine Bowen was also summoned, and examined; and though she denied that Mrs. Ferne ever gave her any papers to hide, or that she ever pretended she had so done, yet she admitted that, as she was brushing a chair in the garret, she found such a paper parcel, which she put there again; that she was then alone; and that about a week afterwards the same parcel was found out by Sarah Reed, but she knows not by what means; that they conversed together about it, and said to each other, that they believed it contained something of value; that she and Reed went up to look for it some time afterwards, and it was gone; and going to seek farther in Mrs. Ferne's dressing-room, they found the door locked, which was unusual.

These depositions of Reed and Bowen sufficiently co-incided to leave no doubt of a concealment, nor of the place where it was made; yet these circumstances were not sufficient to enable the assignees legally to avail themselves of the powers with which they had been invested, to apply for search-warrants, or prefer bills of indictment. Nothing farther was therefore done in the course of the proceedings, except making an order for a dividend of 5 s. in the pound, till the

September following, when Perrott caused himself to be brought up by a Habeas Corpus before Lord Mansfield, in order to be discharged. But his lordship, after having examined the affair, declared that the commissioners had done wisely and honestly in committing the bankrupt to prison; and that there he should remain till he had answered the questions they propounded to him, to their satisfaction.

Perrott, however, on the 17th day of December following, petitioned the lord-keeper a second time, alledging that he had finished and signed his final examination, as by law required, before such question had been propounded; and that, having sworn he had made no concealment, the commissioners had no right to confine him.

When the matter of this petition was heard before the lord-keeper, he directed that the validity of the warrant, upon which Perrott was committed, which was a question of law, should be determined in the court of King's Bench.

This point was accordingly argued before the court of King's Bench, before which Perrott was again brought by Habeas Corpus, and the court was unanimously of opinion, that the warrant was legal, and therefore remanded him to prison.

On the 13th of March, the lord-keeper dismissed the petition, and declared himself to be of the same opinion with the court of King's Bench.

Perrott hoped to prove, that, by the laws in force concerning bankrupts, the commissioners were obliged to receive, as true, whatever the bankrupt should please to swear at his final examination, and that

they have afterwards no power of commitment; but finding himself disappointed, he submitted himself to another examination; and being brought before the commissioners on the 21st of March, and asked the same question, he gave an account of his becoming acquainted with one Sarah Powell, otherwise Taylor, about six years before, with whom he continued an intimate acquaintance till he became a bankrupt, but who died soon after, as he was informed about ten months ago, while he was a prisoner in Newgate. And he delivered in an account, upon oath, of his having remitted to this woman, from Christmas 1758 to Christmas 1759, though she was, during that time, by his own account, dying of a consumption, and was, for that reason, in the country, sometimes at Weybridge in Surry, and sometimes at Bath, no less than 5000*l.* in cash and bank-notes, which he received of Thompson for the goods that he employed him to sell; at the same time confessing, that, before this time, she had never cost him more than 100*l.* a year.

When he was asked, whether this woman, whom he supplied with no less than 5000*l.* in one year, kept any carriage, he said, he could not tell. When he was asked, by what servants she was attended, he answered, by a man and a maid, whose names he never knew; and he also declared, that though he saw her after her return from Bath, and perceived she was past hopes of recovery, he never asked her how she intended to dispose of her effects, nor did he desire any person to attend her as a physician or apothecary, in her last illness, or even know by whom she was attended;

that he visited her at her lodgings in streets, the names of which he has entirely forgot; and that he directed many letters to her he does not know where: but he said, that the *paper parcel with three seals* contained several of her letters, which he had since burnt; and that he did not disclose these particulars before, because it was her dying request that he should not.

As it was impossible to believe that Perrott, who, when this woman was in health and spirits, never spent more upon her than 100 l. in a year, should, when she was languishing in a consumption, and after his connexion with Mrs. Ferne, send her so large a sum as 5000 l. and as his account was in every other respect incredible, even to absurdity, the commissioners sent him back to Newgate, for the same reason as they first committed him.

Not, however, to suffer the incredibility even of this account to rest upon his own extravagance and inconsistency, an enquiry was made after this Sarah Powell; and it was discovered, by information of undoubted credit, that her true name was Rachel Sims; that she was the daughter of a tradesman at the Devises in Wiltshire, and had been in keeping, and was deserted when she first became acquainted with Perrott: that she took the name of Powell, because Perrott's linen was marked with a P; that he also went by the name of Powell, and passed for her husband at many houses and lodgings in town and country; that she contracted a habit of drinking, which was the cause of her death; that she had just reason to complain of Perrott's parsimony; and that, when she

died, she did not leave money enough to bury her.

Perrott, however, scrupled not upon the merit of the answer, false and incredible as it was, to cause himself again to be brought by Habeas Corpus into the court of King's Bench to be discharged; nor did the court make any scruple to order him back from whence he came.

But Perrott was not yet discouraged; and hoping for better success in another court, he brought an action in the Common-Pleas against the commissioners for false imprisonment.

In the mean time a reward of 40 per cent. was offered by advertisements often repeated, for the discovery of any part of Perrott's estate, but without effect. It happened, however, that as Mr. Hewitt, one of Perrott's assignees, was walking, one morning last June, upon the terrace in Lincoln's-Inn gardens, he observed a woman leaning over the wall, who had something so disconsolate and forlorn in her appearance, that he could not resist his curiosity to speak to her. Upon enquiring what was the cause of her present apparent distress, she told him that she had been turned out of her service by one Mrs. Ferne, and that she knew not where to go. The name of Ferne immediately rendered his curiosity interested in a high degree, and he sent her to Mr. Cobb, who was clerk under Perrott's commission, to get her examined.

The examination of this woman, whose name was Mary Harris, was taken before justice Fielding on the 2d of June, 1761, and was to this effect: That she had known Mrs. Ferne about four years; that when she first knew her, she was just come from

from a service with Mrs. Herman, at the Tea-chest in Watling-street, and lodged at one Jefferson's, a grocer, in Shire-lane, Temple-bar, where the deponent also lodged, and was her bedfellow: that her parents were poor people, who had a little farm in Derbyshire, of about 30 l. a year; and that Ferne herself was without money, and in great want of cloaths and other necessaries; that in February then last (Feb. 1761) Ferne called upon the deponent at her lodgings, and invited her to come to see her; that she went to see her the next day, and agreed to live with her as a servant. That, accordingly, she went into her service on the 5th of March, and continued in it till the 4th of June following: That during this time, she had frequent discourses about one John Perrott, a bankrupt, and frequently saw a number of *bank notes* in her possession, to the amount of 4000 l. That she told her all her fortune was owing to a person whose picture she shewed, which she afterwards knew to be that of Perrott. That she went daily with her mistress to Newgate, where she often heard him and her mistress discourse how they would live when he got his discharge. Once in particular, her mistress told Perrott, that the house of Sir John Smith, Bart. in Queen-square was to be sold, upon which Perrott said, "My dear, have you a mind for it?" she replied, "Yes, I can get it for 8 or 900 l." And he answered, "My life, if you have a mind for it, I should like it above all places in the world;" and in consequence of this conversation, Ferne went and bid 950 l. for the house, and took the half of

a *bank note* of 1000 l. to pay for it, though she did not buy it, and told the deponent that the other half of the note was in the hands of Perrott; and that she frequently cut bank notes and kept half, and gave Perrott half, who kept an account of them.

In consequence of this information, Ferne's apartments, which were very expensively furnished, in particular with a chamber organ, were searched by virtue of Fielding's warrant; and, at the same time, Perrott's room in Newgate by virtue of a warrant from the commissioners.

In Ferne's possession were found the half of four bank notes, amounting in all to 185 l. and the corresponding halves were found at the bottom of Perrott's trunk, hid, or sewed up very carefully, in a piece of rag, together with the signed moiety of another bank note for 1000 l.

Upon this discovery, Ferne was carried before the justice, and examined concerning the bank notes, when she insisted they were her own property, and received from gentlemen as a gratuity for favours: but these very notes were, by the indefatigable diligence of those concerned, traced back into money paid to Thompson, for goods which he sold on Perrott's account.

After some subsequent examinations of Mrs. Ferne, and of one Martin Matthias, and one Pye Donkin, who acted as attorneys for Perrott, which examinations all tended to prove that Perrott had deposited notes to a great value in Ferne's hands, and to expose the shameless perjury of Ferne, all proceedings were suspended till the

trial in Sept. 1761, when it being proved, that the notes found in the possession of Ferne and Perrott, were the produce of Perrott's estate, he was convicted, and received sentence of death.

From the time of his having been charged with a capital offence, he was put into irons ; yet he seemed healthy and chearful, and expressed great confidence of being acquitted.

After his conviction, he was removed from his chamber to a cell, where he contracted a cold and hoarseness, and became fretful, querulous and impatient. He had, however, even then formed a scheme of escaping from prison ; and a party of sailors were hired to come and rescue him in the day-time, when brought down from the cells to the chapel, by securing the turnkey at the gate, forcing the keys from him, and then carrying off the prisoner. To facilitate the execution of this project, Perrott complained that the public prayers were not so frequent as they ought to be, and was very zealous to attend oftner at chapel ; but some intelligence having been given to Mr. Akerman, that a rescue was intended, orders were sent down, that he should be more closely confined, and not permitted to be out of his cell any longer than he continued at chapel ; the ordinary also received a hint, not to visit him more than once a day in the day-time, and at uncertain hours.

He was often urged to make a full disclosure of his effects, great part of which were still concealed, but he obstinately refused it, saying, *he was to die, and that was atonement sufficient for the wrongs he had committed.*

When he was told the dead warrant was come down, he did not express such agony of confusion and terror, as is generally expressed on the occasion, but said, "The will of God be done." He performed such devotion, and heard such instruction, as are common to persons in his unhappy circumstances.

He was, in consequence of his own request, visited the day before his death by his assignees, to whom however, he refused to answer particular questions relating to his estate, giving as a reason, that he had received the Sacrament. This reason for answering no questions, seems to prove that he had secretly determined not to disclose his estate by answering truly ; because, in this case, he avoided the crime of falshood by being silent, though otherwise his answer would have co-incided with every part of christian duty, and his having received the Sacrament would rather have been a reason for his answering them than not.

On the morning of his execution, he confessed the justice of his sentence, and acknowledged the injury he had done to his benefactor Mr. Whitton, and asked his forgiveness. He expressed great solicitude about what should become of his body, desiring it might be buried in the church of the place where he was born : To this he added another request, which was much more rational ; he desired that the time might be enlarged in the chapel and shortened at the place of execution. He was in chapel therefore from eight, to three quarters after nine ; the next half hour was employed in knocking off his irons ; about ten minutes more were spent in taking leave of his fellow convict,

vict, one Lee, who was condemned for forgery ; and about a quarter after ten, he appeared pale and trembling at the door of the presbytery, and was immediately put into the cart.

As he was executed in Smithfield, his journey was not far ; yet he often looked round with a kind of wild eagerness and despair, common to those in his situation, who consider every thing they behold as an object which they shall behold no more.

When he stood up under the gallows, he expressed yet greater horror and despair, but soon recovered some degree of fortitude ; and when the Ordinary first came into the cart to him, he found him looking about enquiring after his hearse, which he was soon satisfied was at hand : he then sent a red checked handkerchief to Lee, by a person present, saying, *he had promised it for a token* ; this, however, the wretch who received it never delivered. After this, his mind seemed more composed, and some prayers being repeated, in which he seemed to join with great ardour, he was, about 11 o'clock, turned off.

He appears, by two letters, which are printed in the account of him, published under the inspection of his assignees, to have an inelegant, an illiterate, and, in every respect, a contemptible low understanding ; yet, as is very common with such characters, he had a kind of low cunning, which, like that of a lunatic, is alwas employed for an ill purpose : and which, not being sufficiently uniform in itself, and extensive with respect to its object, is always ultimately disappointed.

An Account of John M'Naughton, Esq; lately executed in Ireland, for the murder of Miss Knox.

John M'Naughton, Esq; was the son of a Merchant at Derry, whose father had been an alderman of Dublin. To an outward form which was perfectly engaging, he added the genteelest demeanor, so as to promise the very reverse of what was the real disposition of his soul, which was subject to every blast of passion ! And though there was a great degree of love and softness in his composition, yet when ruffled and discomposed, he was suddenly transformed : all his seeming rationality instantly disappeared, and he became desperate and dangerous.

Mr. M'Naughton was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. When of age, he entered into a landed estate of six hundred pounds a year in the county of Tyrone, which was left him by doctor M'Naughton his uncle. The first vice he fell into was gaming, by which he very soon did great injury to his fortune ; and though he continued (as most novices do who play with sharpeners) in a constant run of ill-luck, and was soon obliged to mortgage ; yet his losses made no visible alteration in his temper. His pride kept him within due bound there. All was placid with the polite M'Naughton, and he lost his money to the very last, with that graceful composure, that became the man who had a plentiful fortune to support it. But strong as his passion this way might be, it was not strong enough to secure him against the attacks of love ; and falling a victim to the charms of a young lady, he very speedily married her.

His

His very agreeable person and soft polite address, insured him success with the ladies; but as his character was generally known, the young lady's friends took all possible care to secure her effects; and the lover was too eager to gratify his passion, and too rash in his temper to trouble himself about the disposition of fortune.

The reader may well suppose, that the unavoidable expences of a wife and servants in Dublin (as he pursued his old course of gaming) must soon increase his difficulties, and introduce a new scene of troubles. It did so most fatally, as will appear by the following melancholy accident: A sheriff's writ was taken out against Mr. M'Naughton for some large debt; and as he suspected the danger, he kept himself as secure at home, as possible, by which means the bailiffs could get no admittance. The creditor, or some other person concerned, hearing this, had influence enough with the high sheriff to prevail on him to go in person to Mr. M'Naughton's house, and take him prisoner. As the sheriff went in a chair, and appeared like a gentleman, the servants admitted him, and shewed him into a parlour where their master was alone; the sheriff told him he was his prisoner. On this M'Naughton flew into a rage, and calling out for his pistols, he frightened his poor listening wife to such a degree, that (being near her time) she fell in labour, and died in childbed.

The high-sheriff was greatly and universally blamed for this seeming officious behaviour; but this dreadful consequence threw Mr. M'Naughton into such distraction, that he made several attempts up-

on his life, and was obliged to be attended and watched for some months after. At his return from the country, after eighteen months absence, he appeared greatly altered, like a wretch worn out with grief; so very susceptible was that frail man of the excess of every passion. But this fatal accident, which was near costing him his life, was attended with one good consequence, it immediately cut off all expence; and that long retirement into the country was of some service to his troubled fortunes, and gave him an opportunity at his return to Dublin, to appear there like himself, in some degree of splendor. Time, and the amusements and gaiety of a court, are the best physicians for every grief. There he renewed his old, and no doubt contracted new friendships, and kept most faithfully to his favourite vice, gaming, which he then pursued with great spirit.

Some few years before this, when Mr. M'Naughton, had both character and interest in the world, he was appointed collector for the county of Colrairie; but the public money soon became a dangerous commodity in the hands of a gambler; and when there began to be a large balance against him, he not only lost that profitable employment, but was obliged to get one of his wife's relations to be security for him, and it is said that gentleman remains at this day in some trouble on his account. The loss of that employment was the first mark of public discredit that befel this unhappy man.

It was about four years ago, the period of his reviving from his troubles, that Mr. M'Naughton made his addressee secretly to Miss

Knox,

Knox, daughter of Richard Knox, Esq; of Prohen, in the county of Derry, a gentleman possessed of an estate of about fifteen hundred pounds per annum; and as by the marriage settlement, five thousand pounds had been settled on the younger children, miss Knox having only one brother and no sister, she was entitled to the whole five thousand pounds, even though she disobliged her parents by marriage. We must add to this bait, the beauty, sweetness of temper, and other accomplishments of the young lady, which were remarkable. She was then (four years ago) about fifteen.

Mr. M^cNaughton, who was an intimate friend of her father's, and a constant visitor, soon obtained a promise from the young lady to marry him, if he could get her father's consent. He was soon after encouraged to talk with Mr. Knox on that subject, who not only absolutely refused his consent, and gave his reasons for it, but shewed his resentment by forbidding him his house. Mr. M^cNaughton then begged Mr. Knox would permit him to visit as formerly (as he said it would look strange to the world to be forbid visiting a family all the neighbours knew he had been so intimate in) and solemnly promised, upon his honour, never more to think of, or mention this affair: and added, that as he had not spoke of it to the young lady, Mr. Knox need never do it, and so the affair would drop of itself. Thus were the father's eyes and care once more sealed up by this artful man, who continued his addresses to the daughter, and told her Mr. Knox had promised him his consent; but desiring, however, that no farther mention might be made

of the affair for a year or two, till some material business was decided, which he would acquaint him with. Thus he deceived the young lady, who now more freely gave way to his passion, and again promised she would marry him, as soon as that consent was obtained. Thus he remained some time, constantly watching his opportunity to complete his design. One day being with miss Knox and a young gentleman (a very boy) in a retired room in the house, he pressed her to marry him, protesting he never could be happy till he was sure of her, and with an air of sprightly raillery, pulling out a prayer-book, he began to read the marriage service, and insisted on the young lady's making the responses, which she did, but to every one she always added, *Provided her father consented*. Some short time after this, miss Knox going to a friend's house on a week's visit, Mr. M^cNaughton being also an intimate there, soon followed her. Here he fixed his scene for action; here he claimed her, and called her his wife, and insisted on consummation, which the young lady absolutely refused, and leaving the house, went directly and informed her uncle of the whole affair. On this Mr. Knox wrote a letter to M^cNaughton, telling him what a base dishonourable villain he was, and bid him avoid his sight for ever. Upon the receipt of this letter, M^cNaughton advertised his marriage in the public news-paper, cautioning every other man not to marry his lawful wife. This was answered by a very spirited and proper advertisement from the father, with an affidavit of the whole affair from the daughter annexed.

Mr.

Mr. Knox then brought an action against him in the prerogative court to set aside this pretended marriage, which was found only to be a contract; for the breach of which the party can only be sued at common law, and condemned to pay costs and damages; besides, it is probable that the young lady's being under age, rendered this contract void in itself. At this time Mr. M'Naughton was absconding from his debts, and therefore could only appeal to the court of delegates, where the former decree was confirmed. In consequence of this decree judge Scott issued his warrant to apprehend him. When M'Naughton heard this, he wrote a most impudent threatening letter to the judge, and, it is said, lay in wait to have him murdered, when he was last at the assizes there, but miss'd him, by the judge's taking another road. Upon this the judge applied to the lord chief justice, who issued out another writ against him, that drove him to England.

Mr. M'Naughton returned to the country of Ireland in the summer of 1761, and by constantly hovering round Mr. Knox's house, obliged the family to be upon their guard, and the young lady to live like a recluse. However, about the middle of the summer she ventured to a place called Swaddling-bar, to drink the mineral waters there for her health; thither this unhappy man followed her, and was seen in a beggar's habit, sometimes in a sailor's; thus disguised he was detected, and then swore in the presence of several that he would murder the whole family, if he did not get possession of his wife! and yet so infatuated were they, as to suffer him to get away once more to Eng-

land, where he was supposed to be by Mr. Knox at the time this fatal event happened.

He remained in London till the month of October; and several of his acquaintance here with whom he spent his evenings have since observed, that he was never easy when alone with them, but when miss Knox was the subject; and he has often concluded by saying, he feared that affair would end in blood.

During his residence in London at this last visit, it is said, he gamed, cheated, borrowed money from all his acquaintance, and imposed on many by forged letters and false tokens from their friends.

It sounds something severe to speak thus harshly of a gentleman, particularly one under misfortunes. But this truth must be observed. A man of worth and honour, brought to distress by unforeseen accidents, may, and often does, maintain his integrity and good name, under a series of misfortunes; whereas the man, reduced to poverty and distress by gaming, or any other extravagant vice, too often descends to mean actions; and he who commits a *mean* action is in great danger of committing a *base* one.

About the first of November last, this unhappy wanderer was seen sculking in the country of Ireland, and two nights prior to the murder was known to sleep with three of his accomplices at the house of one Mr. —, a hearth-money collector. The morning of the 10th, the day the fact was committed, they all came with a sackful of fire-arms to a little cabbin on the road side, where Mr. Knox was to pass in his coach and six. From this cabbin M'Naughton detached one of them to go to an old woman that lived at
some

some distance on the road side, under pretence of buying some yarn of her, but really to wait the coming up of Mr. Knox's coach, and enquire whose it was. When it appeared in sight, he asked that question, and was answered, that it was Mr. Knox, who, with his family, was going to Dublin. He then made her point, to shew him how they sat, which she did; Mr. Knox, his wife, his daughter, and maid-servant. As soon as he had got this information, he ran off to inform M^rNaughton that the coach was coming, and to make ready; that he had looked into the coach, and that Mr. Knox was only attended by one servant, and a faithful fellow, a smith, who lived near him, and was foster-father * to Miss Knox, one whom M^rNaughton could never bribe; for most of the other servants had suffered themselves to be tampered with, and when discovered, had been discharged. As soon as the coach came near the cabin, two of the accomplices, armed with guns, presented them at the postillion and coachman, which stopped the coach, while M^rNaughton himself fired at the smith with a blunderbuss; upon this, the faithful smith, who luckily escaped the shot, presented his piece, which unfortunately missed fire, and gave M^rNaughton and one of his comrades an opportunity to fire at the poor fellow; and both wounded him. Immediately upon this, two shots were fired at the coach, one by M^rNaughton himself, and another by one of his assistants; and finding

that the passengers drew up the windows, he ran round, and fired into the coach obliquely, with a gun loaded with five balls, which all took place in the body of the unhappy Miss Knox. The maid now let down the window, and screamed out, her mistress was murdered! On hearing this, the only livery servant that attended the coach, properly armed, came from behind a turf-stack, where he had hid himself, and firing at M^rNaughton, wounded him in the back; and about the same time Mr. Knox from the coach fired one pistol, which was the last of eight shot fired on this strange and dreadful occasion!

Miss Knox was carried into the cabin, where she expired in about three hours. The murderer and his accomplices fled, and the country was soon raised in pursuit of them, and amongst others some of Sir James Caldwell's light horse, who were directed to search the house and offices of one Wenflow, a farmer, not far distant from the horrid scene of action. But though some of the family knew he was concealed there, they pretended ignorance; so that M^rNaughton might have escaped, had not the corporal, after they had searched every place, as they imagined, without success, and were going away, bethought himself of the following stratagem. Seeing a labourer digging potatoes in a piece of ground behind the stables, he said to his comrades in the fellow's hearing, "It is a great pity we cannot find
"this murderer; it would be a good

* A character not much known or regarded in England, but in Ireland of no small notice. The man's wife was wet nurse, and suckled Miss Knox, from whence these poor people generally contract a faithful affection.

“ thing for the discoverer, he would
 “ certainly get three hundred
 “ pounds.” Upon which the fellow pointed to a hay loft. The corporal immediately ran up the ladder and forced open the door; upon which M^r. Naughton fired at him and missed him. By the flash of the pistol, the corporal was directed where to fire his piece, which happily wounding him, he ran in, and seizing him, dragged him out, when they instantly tied him on a car, and conducted him to Lifford gaol. Here he remained in the closest confinement, entirely deserted by all his friends and acquaintance, as appeared on the day of his trial, which commenced the 8th of December, 1761, when he was arraigned, with an accomplice, called Dunlap*, before Baron Mountney, Mr. Justice Scot, and Counsellor Smith, who went down upon a special commission to try them.

M^r. Naughton was brought into court on a bier, rolled in a blanket, with a greasy woollen night-cap, the shirt in which he was taken (being all bloody and dirty) and a long beard, which made a dreadful appearance. In that horrid condition he spoke a long speech, pointedly and sensibly! and complained in the most pathetic manner of the hard usage he had met with since his confinement. He said, “ they had
 “ treated him like a man under sentence, and not like one that was
 “ to be tried. He declared he never intended to kill his dear wife
 “ (at saying which he wept); that
 “ he only designed to take her
 “ away; that he would make such
 “ things appear upon his trial, as

“ should surprize them all.” But alas! when his trial came on, all this great expectation, which he had raised in the mind of every one, came to nothing.

The trial lasted five days. The first day, the 8th, was spent in pleadings to put off the trial, and the reply of the counsel for the crown. During these debates, M^r. Naughton often spoke with most amazing spirit and judgment, and much more like an eminent lawyer than any of his counsel; and the result of that day was, that he should prepare his affidavit, which the court would take into consideration. Accordingly on the 9th, he was brought into court again, and his affidavit read, in which he swore that some material witnesses for him were not to be had, particularly one Owens, who, he said, was present all the time; but the judges, after long debates, were of opinion, that nothing sufficient was offered to put off the trial, however, to shew their indulgence, they would give him that day, and part of the next, to see if he would strengthen his affidavit by that of others. But when the new affidavit was produced on the 10th, it was unanimously and peremptorily resolved by the court, that he had not shewn sufficient cause to postpone his trial, and accordingly they gave him notice to prepare for it on the 11th, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The judges came on the bench at nine o'clock, and sat there till eleven at night, without stirring out of court. During the whole time of the trial, M^r. Naughton took his notes as regularly as any of the

* This man was delivered up by a miller, in whose mill he had concealed himself, on the Lord Lieutenant and Council's offering a reward of 500*l*. for discovering any and each of M^r. Naughton's accomplices.

lawyers, and cross-examined all the witnesses with the greatest accuracy. He was observed to behave with uncommon resolution. His chief defence was founded on a letter he produced, as wrote to him by Miss Knox, in which she desired him to intercept her on the road to Dublin, and take her away; but this letter was proved a forgery of his own, which after condemnation he confessed.

He took great pains to exculpate himself from the least design to murder any one, much less his dear wife (as he always called her): he declared solemnly, that his intent was only to take her out of the coach, and carry her off; but as he received the *first* wound, from the first shot that was fired, the anguish of that wound, and the prospect of his ill success in his design, so distracted him, that being wholly involved in confusion and despair, he fired he knew not at what, or whom, and had the misfortune to kill the only person in the world that was dear to him; that he gave the court that trouble, and laboured thus, not to save his own life (for death was now his choice), but to clear his character from such horrid guilt, as designedly to murder his better half, for whom alone he wished to live.

These were his solemn declarations, but the direct contrary was proved in court by several witnesses, whom he cross-examined with great spirit, and seemed to insinuate were brought there to destroy him. And as the jury could only form their opinion on the testimony of the witnesses before them, who were examined on their oaths with the utmost care and solemnity, they brought him in *guilty*.

He heard their verdict without the least concern, telling them

They had acquitted themselves with justice to their country; and when Mr. Baron Mountney pronounced the sentence upon him and his accomplice Dunlap, who was found guilty with him, though he did it in so pathetic a manner, as very visibly affected every one, M'Naughton appeared with the same indifference as at the beginning of the trial, and only begged the court would have compassion upon poor Dunlap. He said "he was his tenant: that he possessed a very profitable lease, which was near expiring; that he had promised him a renewal, if he would assist him in recovering his wife; that he had forced his consent to accompany him in that action: he therefore begged of the court to represent Dunlap as a proper object of mercy. For his own life, he said, it was not worth asking for; and, were he to chuse, death should be his choice, since Miss Knox, his better half, was dead."

But when the unhappy man's plan for seizing the young lady and carrying her off is properly considered, what a scheme of madness does it appear! and how surprising it is that he should get any wretches so blindly infatuated as to aid and assist him in so wild and dangerous an undertaking! Was not the sack-full of fire-arms that were carried to the cabin (and perhaps all loaded there) enough to alarm them that murder might ensue? Do not most families, who travel with an equipage and servants, go armed? And might not this be particularly expected of a family, that had *particular* fears?

When the two armed parties met in open day, on such a desperate business, what but murder could be
the

the consequence? And after the loss of two or three lives, suppose the assaulters had been conquerors, where must they have carried their prize? Would not the country have been raised? Would they not have been pursued? Besides, was not the young lady going to Dublin, a city that unhappy man was too well acquainted with? He knew it is situated near the sea; that a well-concerted plan laid there for carrying off the lady going home in a sedan chair from some visit, by bribing the chairman, and having a boat ready on the quays, might with some degree of probability have been executed.

But, without all doubt, he made all his accomplices and assistants believe, that his design was only to take the young lady away, whom he declared to be his wife; but the contrary appeared on the trial. There it was sworn by one of the evidences, Mr. Ash, that this unhappy wretch had vowed long ago to murder Mr. Knox and his whole family; and *this fact* evidently appeared, that he had not made the least provision for carrying her off that day, nor once demanded her at the coach side.

Agreeable to the sentence, Mr. M'Naughton, with his accomplice Dunlap, were executed on Tuesday, the 15th of December, 1761, near Strabane, in the county of Tyrone. M'Naughton walked to the place of execution; but, being weak of his wounds, was supported between two men. He was dressed in a white flannel waistcoat trimmed with black buttons and holes, a diaper night-cap tied with a black ribbon, white stockings, mourning buckles, and a crape tied on his arm. He desired the executioner to be speedy,

and the fellow pointing to the ladder, he mounted with great spirit. The moment he was tied up, he jumped from it with such vehemence, as snapped the rope, and he fell to the ground, but without dislocating his neck, or doing himself much injury. When they had raised him on his legs again, he soon recovered his senses; and the executioner borrowing the rope from Dunlap, and fixing it round M'Naughton's neck, he went up the ladder a second time, and tying the rope himself to the gallows, he jumped from it again with the same force, and appeared dead in a minute.

Thus died the once universally admired M'Naughton, in the 38th year of his age! deserted by all who knew him, in poverty and ignominy!

M'Naughton not liking, he said, either the principles or doctrine of the clergyman who first went to prepare him for death, because, it seems, he made things too terrible to him, Mr. Burgoyne succeeded. As no carpenter could be found to make the gallows, the sheriff looked out for a tree proper for the purpose, and the execution must have been performed on it, had not the uncle of the young lady, and some other gentlemen, made the gallows, and put it up. The sheriff was even obliged to take a party of soldiers and force a smith to take off his bolts; otherwise he must have been obliged, contrary to law, to execute him with his bolts on. The spectators, who saw him drop, when the rope broke, looked upon it as some contrivance for his escape, which they favoured all they could by running away from the place, and leaving it open. The populace would not probably have

have been so well disposed towards him, had they known of his horrid designs of murder; but they had been persuaded that he only meant to get possession of his wife.

The foregoing account must naturally suggest some reflections on the high absurdity of those fathers, who, having handsome marriageable daughters, contract friendships with agreeable young gentlemen, and invite them to be intimates, without intending they should be husbands to, or wishing them to succeed with, their daughters! Are not the eyes, by such means, directed to their natural pleasing objects? And is not love most likely to be the certain and natural consequence? When they meet alone in the garden or the grove, will not love be their subject? How much more ridiculous and absurd must such fathers appear, who, when the discovery is made, are surprized and exasperated, at what they themselves had brought about! It may be affirmed, that this very mistake has been the cause of more real mischiefs, than any other that can be named. It were to be wished therefore, that all those, who have been guilty of so great an error, would not only sincerely repent of, but publickly own it, as such a confession might prove a warning to others.

Some account of an extraordinary impostor now living. Taken from the foreign papers.

THIS person has already visited several parts of Europe, and imposed upon many people of rank and fortune. He called himself, a Lutheran in Italy, and at Malta, where he got money from

several persons under the specious pretext of turning Roman Catholic. From thence he went to Zante, where he called himself a Swede, and contracted several debts. Going afterwards to Smyrna, he gave himself out in public for a Hanoverian; but he told some people in pretended confidence that he was a Swede, and the natural son of a great prince deceased. He took the name of Charles Frederick, Count de Taube; giving to understand that he had been obliged to fly his country for an affair of state. He stayed two years at Smyrna, living on some generous persons, whom he likewise defrauded of sums of money. From thence passing to Constantinople, he acted the same part there for 18 months. At last he quitted that place all of a sudden, in the month of September 1761. after contracting many debts, and carrying away some jewels belonging to different ladies, and some diamond rings. He also took away a square gold snuff-box of English make, for rapee, which he never takes, and a gold watch made at Paris. He speaks Italian tolerably well, but French, German, and English much better, and a little Swedish. He has been suspected to be a Jew, because he reads and writes a little Hebrew; but he is otherwise illiterate, and very ignorant.

This man is of the middle size, but rather under it; he is out in the right shoulder, has a clear complexion, large features, black eyes, black hair, which he wears in a bag or a queue; he walks fast, is about 28 or 30 years of age, and enriched with every vice, except a passion for gaming; he plays very ill at games of commerce, and doth not play much at games of hazard.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Of animals living in solid bodies.

IN Toulon harbour, and the road, are found solid hard stones, and perfectly entire; containing, in different cells, secluded from all communication with the air, several living shell-fish, of an exquisite taste, called *Dactyli*, i. e. Dates: To come at these fish, the stones are broken with mauls. Also, along the coast of Anconia, in the Adriatic, are stones, usually weighing about fifty pounds, and sometimes even more, the outside rugged, and easily broken, but the inside so hard, as to require a strong arm, and an iron maul to break them; within them, and in separate niches, are found small shell-fish, quite alive, and very palatable, called *Solenes*, or *Cappe lunghe*: The facts are attested by Gassendi, Blondel, Mayol, the learned Bishop of Sulturara, and more particularly by Aldrovandi, a physician, of Bologna; the two latter speak of it as a common fact, which they themselves saw.

In the volume for 1719, of the academy of sciences at Paris, is the following passage:

“In the foot of an elm, of the bigness of a pretty corpulent man, three or four feet above the root, and exactly in the center, has been found a live toad, middle sized, but lean, and filling up the whole vacant space: no sooner was a passage opened by splitting the wood than it scuttled away very hastily; a more firm and sound elm never grew; so that the toad cannot be

supposed to have got into it. The egg, whence it was formed, must, by some very singular accident, have been lodged in the tree at its first growth. There the creature had lived without air, feeding on the substance of the tree, and growing only as the tree grew. This is attested by Mr. Hubert, professor of philosophy at Caen.”

The volume for the year 1731, has a similar observation, expressed in these words:

“In 1719 we gave an account of a fact which though improbable, was well attested; that a toad had been found living and growing in the stem of a middling elm, without any way for the creature to come out or to have got in. M. Seigne, of Nantes, lays before the academy a fact just of the very same nature, except that, instead of an elm, it was an oak, and larger than the elm, which still heightens the wonder. He judges, by the time requisite for the growth of the oak, that the toad must have subsisted in it, without air, or any adventitious aliment, during eighty or a hundred years. M. Seigne seems to have known nothing of the fact in 1719.”

With the two foregoing may be classed a narrative of Ambrose Paré, chief surgeon to Henry III. king of France, who, being a very sensible writer, relates the following fact, of which he was an eye witness:

“Being, says he, at my seat, near the village of Meudon, and overlooking a quarry-man, whom I had
set

set to break some very large and hard stones, in the middle of one we found a huge toad, full of life, and without any visible aperture by which it could get there. I began to wonder how it received birth, had grown and lived; but the labourer told me, it was not the first time he had met with a toad, and the like creatures, within huge blocks of stone, and no visible opening or fissure."

Observations of living toads, found in very hard and entire stones, occur in several authors, particularly Baptist Fulgosa Doge of Genoa, the famous physicians Agricola and Horstius, and lord Verulam; others give very specious accounts of snakes, frogs, crabs, and lobsters, being found alive, inclosed within blocks of marble, rocks, and large stones.

Without attempting to explain facts so very abstruse and surprising, yet, at the same time so well authenticated, I shall only indicate the inferences arising from them.

1. That the testaceous and crustaceous fish, the toads, snakes, frogs, or at the least the eggs, whence these different kinds of animals proceeded, were lodged in the trees at their first growth, or in the soft mud, of which the stones were afterwards formed.

2. That these animals thus enclosed within trees or stones, or at least which come from eggs hatched in them, have subsisted there ever since, that is, 50, 100, 150 years, or perhaps even more, as less could not be required for the growth of the trees, or the formation of the stones where they were found.

3. That consequently they had

lived there much longer than animals of the same species when at liberty.

4. Yet, during all the time, their sole aliment has been the sap of the tree, or any moisture or liquor penetrating through the thickness of the stones.

5. That they lived there without any other air than what was contained within their scanty cells, which, even with regard to the shell-fish, these having a kind of respiration, deserves some enquiry; but borders on incredibility, with respect to frogs, toads, and snakes, whose sensible respiration seems to require much more air.

6. That to this exclusion of all external air, the animals, thus enclosed might perhaps owe their longevity; at least this agrees with the idea of the celebrated Bacon, who in his *Historia vitæ et mortis*, canon 18, lays down the following rule as confirmed by experience. *Aer exclusus confert ad longævitatem, si aliis incommodis caveas.*

7. Lastly, That instinct taught these animals to provide themselves beforehand with niches proportioned to their utmost growth; or at least, as they grew, they had the sagacity to enlarge their niches, either by repelling, or gradually abrading the sides which formed them.

These consequences, I am aware, may appear incredible, and I own not without some reason; but, incredible as they may seem, they must be admitted, if we admit the facts whence they are deduced, be true; and after such vouchers and attestations, they are scarce to be questioned.

*Some account of the Mus Alpinus
Baubax, or Marmotte.*

THE celebrated cardinal Polignac, in his poem, entitled *Anti-Lucretius*, which was published about the year 1747, long after his death, has given a very extraordinary account of an animal, which he calls a Polish animal, and named Baubax. He says, that these animals are of two kinds, some black, and some of a yellowish red; that these two kinds keep separate, and make war upon each other, drawing up in large bodies, and encamping like opposite armies; that they engage, and fight desperately; and that the victors, whether the black or the red, take and carry away as many prisoners as they can; and, retaining them in captivity, employ them in domestic drudgery, and other slavish business; so that all the red which are found among the black, and all the black that are found among the red, are in a state of the most abject servitude. He adds, that when the master has made his hay, and other provision, ready to be carried home, he lays the slave upon his back, and loads him with the forage as we do a waggon, and then drags him by the tail to his subterraneous habitation, and continues this practice till all the store is laid up.

This account caused great enquiry to be made after the animal, and the history of it was at last found in a book which the late Dr. Mead had in his library, entitled, *Historia naturalis curiosa regni Poloniae, magni ducatus Lithuaniae annexarumque provinciarum: In tractus xx divis.* Sandonnier 1721. Written by one Gabriel Rzaczinski, a jesuit.

Doctor Parsons, at the request of

the ingenious Peter Collinson, esq. examined this history, and found that Rzaczinski had classed this animal among subterraneous creatures, and given much the same account of him as the cardinal has given, only that instead of mentioning the two kinds fighting, and making slaves of the prisoners taken in battle, he mentions only, that each kind makes slaves of such of the other kind as they discover near their dwellings and magazines, as if they supposed them to be spies. It appeared also, that the animal called by Polignac and Rzaczinski, Baubax, is the same which Ray calls the *Mus Alpinus*, and Marmota: the Marmotte of the Alps, which has been often carried about here in a box, and shewn by the Savoyards.

Mr. Collinson then determined to write to his friend Mr. Klein, secretary to the city of Dantzick, with a view either to get this account, so extraordinary, confirmed or refuted; and Dr. Mead, knowing his intention, requested that he would endeavour to procure for him a second part of Rzaczinski's history, which he heard had been published some time after the first.

Mr. Klein, in his answer to Mr. Collinson, observes that the same accounts of the Baubax, or Marmotte, had been given by Agricola and Spon, but that he himself always considered them as fabulous; for which, however, he seems to have no better reason than because they are wonderful, and relate that of the Baubax which has not been observed in any other brutes, and which seems to imply reason and reflection. But instinct, in many instances, directs brutes to do that which man does from reason; and it

it seems as absurd to deny what these authors affirm of the Baubax, merely upon a supposition that it must necessarily imply reason, as to deny what is notorious of the spider and the nautilus, upon a supposition that it must necessarily imply the knowledge of geometry and navigation. The fact depends, as all facts do, with respect to those who can know them only by the testimony of others, upon the credit of the persons who relate it, and the manner of the relation, whether from the writer's own knowledge, or from mere traditional opinion and report. Polignac's work was the labour of his life, assisted by the opinion of almost every man, eminent for parts and knowledge, of his time: it is absurd, therefore, to imagine, that he would admit any particulars of natural history, as foundations of argument, that were not well supported by the testimony of sufficient and credible witnesses. Klein, indeed, objects, that, among these animals, the labour of prisoners cannot be wanted to amass for the winter, because they continue eight months together in a dormant state, and have therefore no need of provisions; and because it is ridiculous to imagine they should drag their living cart by the wrong end, against the grain and direction of the skin and hair. As to the first of these objections, it stands upon the single testimony of Klein, against that of Rzaczinski, Agricola, and Spon: as to the second, it is generally agreed, that these creatures are frequently found with their backs bare; and it is also related, by many authors of great credit, that beavers use each other as waggons in this manner, and that the conveniency of drawing by the

tail more than compensates for the disadvantages of drawing against the hair. Beavers are said also to fight and take prisoners, and to condemn their prisoners to this drudgery, among others. But Klein farther observes, that if they had need of winter stores, they might carry them in more commodiously in their mouths, assisted by their fore feet, as they can, like monkeys, walk upon two. This, however, is speculation opposed to fact; and the question here is to be determined, not by argument but testimony. It would be extremely acceptable to the public in general, and particularly to the curious, if some of our inquisitive readers would communicate what they know or have read upon the subject. Klein's account of the animal is as follows:

It is called by Pliny, *Mus Alpinus*; in Savoy, *Marmotte*; in Germany, *Murmelthier*; in Poland, and other northern nations, *Boback*; and in France, *Rat des Alpes*.

It is somewhat thicker than a common rat, is reddish while young, but of a dark colour when older; the hair is stiff, the feet short, the head contracted, and the nose as if divided, the mouth furnished with whiskers, like those of a cat, the teeth are like a squirrel's, and the voice is shrill, like that of a young whelp.

When it is wild, it eats grass, roots, herbage, and insects of various kinds; when tame, it subsists on bread and milk, meat and fruits; it uses its fore paws to convey its food to its mouth, like the squirrel, and growls while it eats or drinks.

They play nimbly together like mice, running, leaping, and climbing the trunks of trees, and sometimes walking upright.

At the beginning of autumn they retire to caverns under ground, which they form in the shape of the letter Y, where they lie together in families upon little beds of straw, having closely stopped the avenues of their dormitory, and continue torpid in a profound sleep till the approach of spring, when, being revived by the warmth of the sun, they again come forth to the business and the pleasures of life.

In this animal, the circulation of the blood, which has scarce any serum, and all these cretions, are exceeding flow; the omentum and intestines are flat, and they have only a single membranous stomach; so that, though they feed upon herbs, they do not chew the cud. Towards the gut *cæcum* there are many annular valves, stretched as it were into branches; so at the entrance of the *ileon* between the two coats, which retards the passage of the feces, and causes them to be collected towards the *cæcum*, there to remain during winter. Whether they sleep at all between the time of their quitting their subterraneous retirement in the spring, and that of their return to it in autumn, we are not told.

Mr. Klein, in the conclusion of his letter, assures Mr. Collinson that this account is genuine; says, he may communicate it to Dr. Mead, and promises to procure for him the 2d volume of Rzaczinski's work; which, I think, was afterwards done, and believe it is now in the British Museum.

A particular description of an old Elephant brought from Persia to Naples. By the famous Abbé Nollet.

THIS monstrous creature was sent from Persia, as a present to the grand signior, and by him presented to the king of the Two Sicilies, now king of Spain. It arrived at Naples in October 1740, and died the beginning of the year 1755. After describing its shape and size, Mr. Nollet says, we may judge of the hugeness of his bulk, from its skin, which after being taken off, weighed 2384 pounds weight*, or $74\frac{1}{2}$ stone, averdupois weight. It usually went to sleep upon its side at sun-set, and after sleeping three or four hours, it waked to feed: after having fed enough, it went directly to sleep again, and generally continued asleep till sunrise†. It eat up every day 220 pounds of the dry straw of millet, 23 pounds of new bread, and 28 ounces of sugar mixed with as many ounces of butter, which was inclosed in two loaves, of two pounds each, and which they put whole into its mouth: but during the first 21 days of April, instead of the dry straw, they gave it daily 800 or 1000 pounds of green barley. For some time after its arrival at Naples, they made it drink every day about two quarts of brandy, for assisting its digestion, and probably to atone for the difference between the climate of Naples and that of its native country; but, instead of the brandy, they afterwards substituted two bolus's, of the bigness of a putmeg each, composed of 33 different sorts of drugs, of such a hot nature, that

* The pound meant by M. Nollet, is what the French call *poids de marc*, of eight ounces.

† The days and nights at Naples are not so unequal as here.

one of these bolus's would have killed a man of the strongest constitution; yet this creature could not bear to be deprived of them, without becoming very uneasy and losing its rest.

As to this creature's usual drink, it was otherwise nothing but common water, of which it drank 400 quarts *per* day in winter, and in summer it went as far as 900, which it drank at three different hours, and each time at five, six, ten, or a dozen different draughts, by pumping or sucking up the water with its trunk, carrying it to its mouth, and swallowing it at two or three gulps †.

This elephant appeared to be susceptible of every passion: it shewed gratitude and affection to those who had the care of it, seemed as if it hugged them with its trunk, and was so docile as to obey them with readiness. They observed, that it had a fondness for a sheep, fell pretty often into a fit of melancholy, and had an extreme dread of pain, which made it take every imaginable precaution against being hurt. It was of the male kind; but the part which characterised its gender, was usually concealed; only when it was about to make water, that part came out to the length of two feet, then turned backward, and directed the course of his urine between the two hind legs. In the spring of every year he began to rut, or become proud, when it was more difficult than usual to govern him, and he even neglected his food; but what was most extraordinary, there issued, during that time, a warm liquor from his trunk, and an orifice opened at each temple, by the side of his ear, from whence issued a dust-

coloured, coarse sort of matter, as thick as hog's grease: I have been assured, says Mr. Nollet, that a matter of the same sort trickled down from another part. After his rutting was over, all these symptoms ceased: perhaps they had never existed, had the animal an opportunity to satisfy himself in the natural way. He was subject to cholicks, and distempers in his legs, which his keeper understood; and they cured them in the same way as they do in other animals, but with a good deal of difficulty, for he was far from being a submissive patient, as they could not make him take any thing he did not incline to. But what was very singular in an animal of such a prodigious size and strength, whatever state and condition he was in, he was never heard to utter any sort of sound or bellowing, only a sort of blowing; yet this he modulated in such a manner, that his keepers could from thence judge what he thereby meant to express.

This, we must observe, is the more remarkable, as several travellers speak of the bellowing of elephants, when they are taken, and also upon other occasions.

Cautions against suffering Lead smelting-houses any where but in remote and desert places. By Dr. Linden.

NOT long ago, I had the honour to accompany a young lady of distinction, my patient, to Bristol hot-wells. There, in walking with some company, I discovered a large cloud of smoke driven by a south-west wind over our heads.

† As the keeping an elephant is so expensive, we may conclude, that no old, or full-grown one, will ever be there for a shew.

It arose from a cupola built on the opposite bank of the river Avon, which, upon enquiry, I found belonged to a lead smelting-house; a nuisance universally condemned, and universally neglected. That a manufacture so poisonous should be allowed to subsist in the vicinity of the second medicinal spring in the kingdom, is so unaccountable, that, had I not seen it, I could scarce have believed it.

In countries regulated by a police, smelting-houses are built on barren grounds, near the sea-shore; and the owners are obliged to rent a considerable tract of land; and if their neighbours suffer in their cattle, planting, or herbage, they are compelled to pay the damage. Even in Wales, I have known instances of such nuisances indicted, and removed; and perhaps some effectual notice may be taken of this, when the public is fully apprized of its effects.

The smoke that exhales, night and day, from furnaces in which lead is smelted, is richly impregnated with a whitish substance, visible to the eye. This substance precipitates itself on the roofs of houses, and on vegetables, for almost a mile round, and is none other than a corrosive sublimate of lead, highly deleterious to animal life. It is indeed the worst poison in the mineral kingdom; I say, the worst, because we are hitherto unacquainted with its antidote. These Flores Saturnini destroy plants. Cattle fed on grass thus impregnated are seized with the bellon, a disease like the dry belly-ach, which destroys the labourers employed in such manufactures.

The nature of the fossil Asbestos ascertained by the discovery of an artificial substance perfectly like it, lately made in France by Mr. Turbeville Needham. From the Philosophical Transactions.

THE Asbestos, or Amianthus, is an incombustible substance, divisible into fibres, of which a kind of linen has been made that suffers no damage by fire. The proprietor of a forge in some part of France, not named, upon taking down his furnaces to repair them, found a great quantity of this substance at the bottom, which, like the native Amianthus, was capable of being manufactured either into incombustible linen or paper. Upon a farther enquiry, he discovered that both this and the native Asbestos is nothing more than calcined iron, deprived of the Phlogistic, and that uniting of the Phlogistic with this, or the fossil Amianthus, he can restore it at any time to its primitive state of iron.

Does not this, says Mr. Needham, with the discovery of Lava, pumice stones, iron in a perfect state, and many other traces of fire observed in most of the mountains, particularly in all the great chains, and remarkably in all those under the equator, which are the highest on the globe, seem to indicate, that the dry land, with all its eminences, was originally raised out of the waters by the force of subterraneous fire?

Description of a White Earth of which bread is made. From the German Ephemerides.

IN the lordship of Moscow, in the Upper Lusatia, a sort of White Earth is found, of which the poor, urged thereto, no doubt, by the calamities of the wars in those parts, now make bread. It is taken out of a hill where they formerly worked at saltpetre; when the sun has somewhat warmed this earth, it cracks, and small white globules proceed from it as meal; it does not ferment alone, but only when mixed with meal. M. Sarlitz, a Saxon gentleman, was pleased to inform us, that he had seen persons who, in a great measure, lived upon it for some time; he assures us, that he procured bread to be made of this earth alone, and of different mixtures of earth and meal, and that he even kept some of this bread by him upwards of six years: he further says, a Spaniard told him, that this earth is also found near Gironne in Catalonia.

The practice of burning Sulphur in hogheads for preserving wine, accounted for by a new and curious experiment.

IF two or three drops of the oil of tartar are poured into half a glass of very fine red wine, the wine will lose its red colour, and become opaque and yellowish as turned and pricked wine; but if two or three drops of the spirit of sulphur, which is a very strong acid, are afterwards poured into the glass, the same wine will entirely resume its beautiful

red colour; whence the reason is easily perceived, why sulphur is burnt in hogheads in order to preserve wine, since it is not the inflammable part of sulphur that causes this effect, but its acid spirit, that enters and permeates the wood of the vessel.

An account of a very extraordinary degree of Artificial Cold produced at Peterburgh, by Dr. Himself. Extracted from an article in the Philosophical Transactions.

ON the 14th of December 1759, the weather was so cold at Peterburgh, that the quicksilver in De Lisle's thermometer, fell to 250 degrees *. On this day an artificial cold was produced by the mixture of spirit of nitre with snow, as in Farenheit's experiment, and the thermometer being plunged in it, the quicksilver sunk to 470 degrees. At this point it remained fixed in the open air near a quarter of an hour, and might have remained so longer, but after that time it was carried into a warm room, where it soon began to rise. Upon a repetition of this experiment in the presence of several professors, the glass was broken as soon as the mercury, which fell to 500 degrees, appeared to be fixed, and it was found frozen into a solid malleable body, which being hammered, extended its surface like other metals, but recovered its fluidity soon after being exposed to the open air, tho' the degree of natural cold was 199.

This frozen quicksilver took up less space than when it was fluid, and sunk to the bottom of quick-

* Forty degrees below the freezing point in Farenheit's thermometer, is equal to 210 degrees of De Lisle's.

silver unfrozen; but all other fluids take up more space when they are frozen than before, and their ice swims on the surface of the fluid matter of which it is the congelation.

Upon other repetitions of the experiment, when the quicksilver fell to 495 degrees, some spirit of the sea salt was poured into the mixture of spirit of nitre and snow, upon which the quicksilver fell to 554 degrees. Some more snow being still added, and some oil of vitriol poured upon it, the quicksilver suddenly sunk to 1260 degrees. The ball was then broken, and the mercury found frozen to a solid body, and there is no wonder in that, since it was frozen to a solid body when the mercury had fallen to 500. But in this experiment, the quicksilver, which still remained in the tube, was become solid, and appeared like a thread of silver wire, flexible every way and fastened to the ball; the ball they forged into a flat circular form like a half crown, but at length it began to crack, and soon after became again fluid. During this experiment the natural cold was 208. It is remarkable that in an experiment made when the natural cold was 183 degrees, the quicksilver being taken out of a mixture in which it had fallen to 300, still continued to fall 100 degrees more, though after a certain time it liquefied. This phenomenon the Russian philosophers have not accounted for; but it will not appear strange to those who know that intense cold is produced merely by evaporation, and that whatever is once wet, becomes colder as it is growing dry. Nothing more therefore is necessary to produce the

greatest possible degree of cold, than speedy evaporation often repeated upon the same substance. The spirit called *Æther*, is the most volatile now known, and if the bulb of a thermometer be dipped in this spirit, and as soon as taken out be blown upon with a pair of bellows till it is dry, then dipped again, and blown upon as before, in a quick and uninterrupted succession, the quicksilver will be soon frozen. By the Russian experiments, the reports of travellers of hitherto unsuspected veracity are proved to be false; for they have affirmed that they found the mercury frozen in their thermometers when the cold was equal to 200 degrees, but these experiments concur to prove that it does not become solid till it falls near 300 degrees lower. They affirm also, that the thermometer becomes useless, as soon as the quicksilver is frozen; but these experiments shew, that, though solid, it will yet descend with a greater degree of cold, for after it had fallen to 554 degrees, which is 54 beyond the point at which it freezes, it fell to 1260, which was 708 degrees lower, upon producing a more intense degree of cold, by adding more snow to the mixture, and pouring oil of vitriol upon it. It must, however, be observed, that distilled mercury was used in these experiments, and that if the quicksilver be adulterated with lead, it may, perhaps, sooner become solid by cold, than if it is pure*.

This article has probably undergone two translations, one from the Russ into the French, and one from the French into English, and accordingly it contains some obscurities and inconsistencies, which we

* May we not therefore thus account for what the travellers just spoken of have advanced concerning the mercury freezing so readily in their thermometers?

shall beg leave to mention, in hopes of seeing them cleared up in the next volume of that curious and useful work from which this account is taken. We are told, that the quicksilver having fallen in the thermometer to 554 degrees, "in taking the thermometer from the mixture, the quicksilver continued to fall in the open air, to the 552d degree:" but if 552 is not more than 554, the quicksilver in this case did not fall, but rise. We are also told that the professor, who by adding snow and oil of vitriol in the mixture, caused the mercury to fall from 554 to 1260 deg. is not sure "whether the ball might not have received some crack, and the quicksilver thereby might have had liberty to fall the lower:" but as the quicksilver is supposed to have been frozen to a solid body, not only in the bulb, but the tube, when it was down at 554, it is not easy to conceive how a crack in the glass could cause it to descend 706 degrees more. The directions which are given to enable other philosophers to repeat these experiments are not expressed so clearly as could be wished; we are told it is necessary to use "*fuming* spirit of nitre, or of such as is evaporated till the fumes become red, for common *aqua fortis* will not do." We are then directed to take "this *fuming* spirit of nitre, cooled as much as possible in liquefying snow, and with it half fill a wine glass, throwing in as much snow at the same time, and stirring it till it becomes of the consistence of pap; then you have almost in an instant, the necessary degree for the congelation of quicksilver."

We are also told in one place, that "the greatest part of the ex-

periments agree in this, that the quicksilver becomes solid, when it falls in the thermometer 500 deg. *more or less*; (i. e.) they agree that there is a certain degree of cold, which they do not all ascertain, that will freeze quicksilver; for the words *more or less* leave this degree in absolute uncertainty; and indeed we are told immediately afterwards, that these experiments "do not so sufficiently agree as to deduce any thing certain about it:" It is, however, deduced from the sudden freezing of the quicksilver in a glass tube with artificial cold, "that the cold then produced ought to exceed 300 degrees." But we are told, in the relation of another experiment, "that the result of a mixture was an augmentation of cold to 300 degrees, and that it must then happen that the surprising degree obtained was necessary to congeal mercury;" from all which it follows, that the degree of cold necessary to congeal mercury is 500 degrees, *more or less*; that it must exceed 300 degrees, yet that at 300 degrees the surprising degree is obtained sufficient to congeal mercury.

An account of a curious phenomenon observed by Abbé Nollet, in the year 1755.

ON the 10th of September, 1755, about five o'clock in the evening, M. l'Abbé Nollet, being on the road to Fontainebleau, observed, when he was near the abbey de la Sauvalle, that the sun appeared very pale through some light clouds, and that a fog rose from the west side of the horizon to the zenith and beyond it. The wind blew

blew very cold from the north, and soon after he perceived a kind of rainbow of about 120 degrees extent, the convex part of which was towards the sun, and which seemed to be about the third part of a circle, of which the zenith would have been the center. This bow had all the colours of the iris, the convex part being red, and the concave blue; it faded by degrees, and in about a quarter of an hour wholly disappeared. Soon after M. Nollet observed in some white clouds, at equal distances to the right and left of the sun, two streaks, which seemed to be small portions of a circle, of which the sun was the center, and of which the diameter seemed to be about forty degrees. These streaks consisted only of two colours, red and yellow; the part next the sun was red, and the opposite part yellow: the segment that was to the right of the sun disappeared first, as that part of the sky first became clear; that on the left continued more than half an hour, that part of the sky continuing to be covered with white clouds. These phænomena seem to confirm the opinion of M. Mairan, printed in a memoir of the French academy of sciences in the year 1721, that all parhelia, though very different in appearance, are the same phænomena as the rainbow, and vary only by local circumstances, which cause them to fade in different portions at different times.

An account of a burning well at Brosely in Shropshire; being part of a letter from the reverend Mr. Mason, Woodwardian professor at Cambridge, and F. R. S. dated June 18, 1746.

AT Brosely in 1711 was a well found, which burned with

great violence, but it has been lost many years. The poor man in whose land it was, missing the profit he used to have by shewing it, applied his utmost endeavours to recover it; but all in vain till May last, when attending to a rumbling noise under the ground, like what the former well made, though in a lower situation, and about thirty yards nearer to the river, he happened to hit upon it again.

That you may have some notion what it is, I will lay before you such an account of it as the cursory view I had will permit.

The well for four or five feet deep is six or seven feet wide; within that is another less hole of like depth dug in the clay, in the bottom whereof is placed a cylindric earthen vessel, of about four or five inches diameter at the mouth, having the bottom taken off, and the sides well fixed in the clay rammed close about it. Within the pot is a brown water thick as puddle, continually forced up with a violent motion, beyond that of boiling water, and a rumbling hollow noise, rising or falling by fits five or six inches; but there was no appearance of any vapour rising; which perhaps might have been visible, had not the sun shone so bright.

Upon putting down a candle at the end of a stick, at about a quarter of a yard distance, it took fire, darting and flashing in a violent manner, for about half a yard high, much in the manner of spirits in a lamp, but with great agitation. The man said that a tea-kettle had been made to boil in about nine minutes time, and that he had left it burning forty-eight hours together without any sensible diminution.

It was extinguished by putting a wet mop upon it, which must be kept there a small time; otherwise it would not go out. Upon the removal of the mop there succeeded a sulphureous smoke lasting about a minute, and yet the water was very cold to the touch.

The well lies about thirty yards from the Severn, which, in that place, and for some miles, both above and below, runs in a vale full 100 yards perpendicular below the level of the country on either side, which inclines down to the vale at an angle of twenty or thirty degrees from the horizon, but somewhat more or less in different places, according as the place is more or less rocky.

The country consists of rock, stone, earth, and clay; and as the river, which is very rapid, washes away the soft and loose parts, the next successively slip into the channel, so as by degrees and in time to affect the whole slope of the land; and as the inferior strata yield coal and iron ore, their fermentation may produce this vapour, and force it to ascend with violence through the chinks of the earth, and give the water the great motion it has. This might be obstructed in one place by the fore-mentioned subsiding of the sloping bank, and might afterwards find vent in another, in like manner as happened at Scarborough a few years since.

A gentleman writes, June 16, 1761.

WHEN I was there eight years ago, the cylinder had been taken up, or otherwise destroyed; the well no longer appeared any thing else but a miry

hole of clay. Other waters had been suffered to mix with those of the burning spring, which, though they considerably diminished the effect, did not however wholly destroy it; for upon the application of a piece of lighted paper, a stream of clear flame shot up from the well, which very much resembled that of a tea-kettle lamp fed by spirits; but, as we could not keep out the other water, the flame presently went out of itself. I forget now to what cause they told us the shameful neglect was owing; whether to a contest between two rival claimants to the property, or whether the curiosity of the circumjacent inhabitants, &c. being fully gratified, it no longer attracted a concourse of visitants sufficient to reward the attention of the proprietor.—It were to be wished that some of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood (which I have now left many years) would give us the present state of this wonderful phenomenon.

An account of a dreadful typhon, which traversed South Carolina in the month of May of this year, in a letter from Boston in New-England, dated June 1, 1761.

WE have advice from Charleston, in South-Carolina, that on the 4th of last month at half after two P. M. a most violent whirlwind, of that kind commonly known by the name of typhones, passed down Ashley river, and fell upon the shipping in Rebellion road with such fury and violence, as to threaten the destruction of the whole fleet. This terrible phenomenon was first seen from the

town, coming down Wappo creek, resembling a column of smoke and vapour, whose motion was very irregular and tumultuous, and came with great swiftness. The quantity of vapour which composed this impetuous column, and its prodigious velocity, gave such a surprising momentum, as to plough Ashley river to the bottom, and laid the channel bare; this occasioned such a sudden flux and reflux, as to float many boats, pettiaguers, and even sloops and schooners, which were before lying dry at some distance from the tide. When it was coming down Ashley river, it made a noise like constant thunder; its diameter, at that time, was judged to be about 300 fathoms, and its height about 35 degrees. It was met at White Point by another gust, which came down Cooper's river, but was not equal to the other; but upon their meeting together, the tumultuous agitation of the air was much greater, insomuch that the froth and vapour seemed to be thrown up to the height of 40 degrees, while the clouds that were driving in all directions to this place, seemed to be precipitated, and whirled round at the same time, with incredible velocity. Just after this it fell upon the shipping in the road, and was scarce three minutes in its passage, though the distance was near two leagues; there were forty-five sail in the road, five of which were sunk outright, and his majesty's ship Dolphin, with eleven others, lost their masts, &c. The damage done to the shipping, which is valued at 20,000 l. sterling, was done almost instantaneously, and some of those that were sunk, were buried in the water so suddenly, as scarcely to give

time to those that were below to get upon deck; and it is remarkable, that but four lives were lost in them. The strong gust which came down Cooper's river, checked the progress of that pillar of destruction from Wappo creek, which, had it kept its then direction, must have driven the town of Charles-town before it like chaff. This tremendous column was first seen about noon, upwards of fifty miles W. by S. from Charles-town, and has destroyed, in its course, several houses, negro huts, &c. on the plantations, and many, both white people and negroes, were killed and hurt; besides many cattle have also been found dead in the fields. In several parts of its course it left an avenue of a great width, from which every tree and shrub was torn up: great quantities of branches and limbs of trees were furiously driven about, and agitated in the body of the column as it passed along. The fleet lying in the road, ready to sail for Europe, was the largest and richest that ever cleared out from Charles-town. About four o'clock the wind was quite fallen, the sky clear and serene, so that it was scarce credible that such a dreadful scene had been so recently exhibited, were not the sinking and dismasted vessels so many shocking and melancholy proofs of it. The sinking of the five ships in the road was so sudden, that it was a doubt whether it was done by the immense weight of this column pressing them instantaneously into the deep, or whether it was done by the water being forced suddenly from under them, and thereby letting them sink so low, as to be immediately covered and ingulphed by the lateral mass of water. Most
of

of the disabled ships were towed up to the town the next day, and captain Scot, of the Scarborough, is appointed to convoy those that are able to put to sea, in the room of the Dolphin.

An account of the death of a woman killed by a sudden and imperceptible eruption from the earth.

A Woman of the village of Bonne-Vallie, near Ventimillia *, aged about 37 years, was returning, with four of her companions, from the forest of Montenere, each being loaded with a bundle of small sticks and leaves, which they had been gathering. As soon as they arrived at a place called Gargan, this woman, two of her companions being before, and two behind her, suddenly cried out with great vehemence, and immediately fell down with her face towards the ground. The person that was nearest to her observed nothing more than usual, except a little dust that rose round her, and a slight motion in some little stones that lay upon the spot; they all ran immediately to her assistance, but they found her quite dead; her cloaths, and even her shoes, were cut, or rather torn into slips, and scattered at the distance of five or six feet round the body, so that they were obliged to wrap her up in a cloth, in order to carry her to the village,

Upon inspecting the body, the eyes appeared fixed and livid; there was a wound on the left side of the os frontis, which left the pericra-

nium bare, and there were also many superficial scratches upon the face in strait lines. The region of the loins was livid, and a wound was discovered there which had broken the os sacrum; at some distance there was another wound, and both these wounds were in right lines, and very deep. On the left groin there was a wound, which had divided all the teguments, and penetrated into the peritonæum; the epigastric and hypogastric regions were livid; the teguments and muscles of the right side of the abdomen were destroyed, and had given way to the intestines; the os pubis was laid bare and fractured, and the flesh was stripped off quite to the hip, from whence the head of the os femoris had been broken off, and forced out of the socket, in which it is articulated; the muscles of the buttock and thigh were almost carried away; and what is yet more astonishing, notwithstanding this loss of flesh, which could not be less than six pounds, there was not the least drop of blood to be seen upon the spot where the accident happened, nor the least fragment of the flesh that had been torn away.

It was supposed that this poor woman was killed by the eruption of a subterraneous vapour, which issued from the ground directly under her; a conjecture which seems the more probable, as, in the summit of the mountain Montenere, there are two chinks, from which smoke frequently issues, and at the foot of the mountain there is a sulphureous spring. It may easily be

* Ventimillia, or Ventimiglia, is a town of Liguria in Italy, now subject to the Genoese; it is in the neighbourhood of the Alps, called originally Alb, from their white appearance.

conceived that an exhalation thrown off from the fire that burns under the mountain with great force, would make its way through the ground, and might produce the death of this unhappy person, with all its extraordinary appearances. Perhaps the eruption of these exhalations are more frequent than is generally imagined, and we have been ignorant of them only because no subject has happened to be present upon which their effects could appear.

This most extraordinary relation was communicated by M. Morand to the royal academy of sciences in Paris, by whom it has been made public.

An account of the late Earthquake in Syria. In a letter from Dr. Patrick Ruffel, dated the 7th of December 1759. From the Philosophical Transactions.

THE spring of this year was unusually dry, the summer temperate, and the autumn, though the rains came on towards the end of September, might be esteemed much drier than in other years. The Aleppo river has been very low all the summer; and its bed, from the first to the second mill, is, I believe, even now, still without water. This phenomenon I at first thought remarkable; but have been informed that the scarcity of water complained of during all the summer, was occasioned by driving the river into some rice grounds lately formed toward Antab.

On the morning of June 10, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt here, and, as usual, soon forgot; having, so far as we know,

been felt in no other place, in any degree of severity.

October the 30th, about four in the morning, we had a pretty severe shock (indeed the most violent I ever felt) which lasted some what more than a minute, but did no damage in Aleppo. In about ten minutes after this first, there was a second shock; but the tremulous motion was less violent, and did not last above 15 seconds. It had rained a little in the preceding evening; and when the earthquake happened, the west wind blew fresh, the sky was cloudy, and it lightened.

This earthquake occasioned little alarm amongst the natives, and even with the Europeans was the topic only for a day. But the subject was soon revived, by letters from Damascus, where the same shock that was felt by us at Aleppo, and several other successive ones, had done considerable damage. From this time, we had daily accounts of earthquakes from Damascus, Tripoly, Seidon, Acrida, and along the coast of Syria; but so exaggerated in some circumstances, and so inaccurate in all, that we only knew in general, that Damascus, Acrida, and Seidon, had suffered injury from the earthquake, though less than was at first given out.

Such stories circulating among the people, rendered them more susceptible of alarm; and an occasion soon offered, where they feared, that the worst of their apprehensions were to be realized.

This happened the 25th of November. The morning had been serene, some clouds arose after noon, and the evening was remarkably hazy, with little or no wind. About half an hour after seven

seven at night, the earthquake came on: the motion, at first, was gently tremulous, increasing by degrees, till the vibrations became more distinct, and, at the same time, so strong as to shake the walls of the house with considerable violence; they again became more gentle, and thus changed alternately several times during the shock, which lasted in all about two minutes. In about eight minutes after this was over, a slight shock, of a few seconds duration, succeeded. The thermometer was at 50, and the barometer stood at 28.9, the mercury suffering no alteration. There was little or no wind in the night, the sky clear, excepting some heavy clouds that hung about the moon. At a quarter after four next morning, we had another shock, which lasted somewhat less than a minute, and was hardly so strong as that of the preceding night. The night of the 26th was rainy and cloudy. At nine o'clock we had a slight shock, of a few seconds. The motion here appeared to be very deep, and was rather undulatory than tremulous. The 27th, cloudy and rainy. From midnight of the 25th, besides these now mentioned, four or five slighter shocks were felt; but I myself was sensible of none, till the morning of the 28th, when we had a short pulsatory shock. The same day, at two o'clock, we had a pretty smart shock, lasting about forty seconds. From this time I was sensible of no more, though others either felt, or imagined, several slight vibrations every day.

However violent this earthquake was, or rather by the frightened people of Aleppo, imagined to be,

it is certain, that excepting a very few old walls, the city bears no fresh marks of ruin; none of the oldest minarets * have suffered. Its effects at Antioch were more formidable; many houses have been thrown down, and some few people killed.

December 7. The earthquake of the evening of the 25th, has proved fatal to Damascus; one third of the city was thrown down, and of the people numbers yet unknown perished in the ruins. The greater part of the surviving inhabitants fled to the fields, where they still continued, being hourly alarmed by slighter shocks, which deterred them from re-entering the city, or attempting the relief of such as might yet be saved, by clearing away the rubbish. Such was the purport of a letter I read this day, which was wrote from Damascus three days after the earthquake. Other accounts we have at this place, make the loss of the inhabitants amount to 30,000; but, in circumstances of such general horror and confusion, little accuracy can be expected, and the eastern disposition to exaggeration reigns, at present, universally.

Tripoly has suffered rather more than Aleppo; three minarets, and two or three houses, were thrown down, while the walls of numbers of the houses were rent. The Franks, and many of the natives, have deserted the city, and remain in the fields.

At Seidon, great part of the Frank kane was overthrown, and some of the Europeans narrowly escaped with their lives. Acric and Latakea have suffered little, besides rents in some of the walls; but

* The spires of the Turkish mosques or churches.

Saphet (eight hours from Acri) was totally destroyed, together with the greater part of the inhabitants.

Such are the most authentic accounts we have from abroad ; how much they contribute to calm the minds of the people at Aleppo, you may easily imagine. Since the afternoon of the 28th, several slight shocks have been every day felt, and many more formed by the power of imagination : for my own part, I have since that time perceived none, excepting one the evening of the 5th, which was pretty strong, but lasted not above twenty seconds. The weather, for these two days, has been gloomy and rainy ; a change which people are willing to flatter themselves is favourable. It often lightens in the night, and thunder is heard at a great distance.

Extract of another letter from Dr. Patrick Ruffel to Dr. Alexander Ruffel, dated at Aleppo, 29 March, 1760.

IN my last, of the 7th of December, I gave you a full account of the earthquakes, which have occasioned an universal panic all over Syria. There were several other shocks in December, and a few very slight ones in January : since which time all has been quiet.

Excepting a few old houses, none of the buildings in Aleppo were actually thrown down ; but the walls of a considerable number of houses have been rent.

We have had the wettest winter I ever saw in this country. The Coic has every where overflowed its banks, and is just now much higher than it has been known to rise for many years.

An account of the dreadful earthquakes and eruptions, which happened last April, 1761, in the island of Terceira, one of the Azores. In a letter from Mr. James Fearn, his Majesty's consul there. To which are added, Mr. Mitchel's conjectures concerning the cause of earthquakes and volcanos in general.

SINCE the last of November we have felt several earthquakes, and on the 31st of March the sea rose to a great height, and fell again so low, that the quays were left dry ; all the lighters and fishing-boats that were hauled up into Porto Rico, were carried down into the bay, and broke to pieces upon the rocks. On the 14th of April, we had four small earthquakes ; and on the 15th, about one in the morning, we were all raised out of our beds by a violent shock ; from which time the earth was almost continually trembling, till the evening of the 17th, when we had two other violent shocks, attended with noises like the discharges of cannon. These, though they increased our fear, yet they seemed to have a good effect upon the earth ; for afterwards tremblings were not so frequent. The next morning news was brought that there was a great smoke seen about 3 leagues to the N. W. of this city, which was soon confirmed by noises like thunder at a distance, which seemed to proceed from the same place. Several people were sent to examine it, but so great were the tremblings of the earth, and the smoke and the noises, that they durst not approach near enough to give a regular account. This continued three days, in which we were continually alarmed with earthquakes, or the said dreadful noises. On the 20th

we had three shocks that exceeded any we had yet felt, in which the noises were so loud, and the agitations of the earth so violent, that every body thought it was opening under their feet; and soon after account was brought that fire was burst out of the ground, about half a league to the eastward of the aforesaid smoke. This gave us new alarms, which were increased almost every hour, with accounts, that rivers of fire had issued out of the volcanos, and that some of them directed their course towards this city. On the 23d I went to see it, and found, that the accounts we had heard were not exaggerated: the first sight of it was so dreadful, that some of our company durst not proceed; but I was determined to approach as near as possible; and accordingly went forward, with a clergyman in that neighbourhood. When we were as near as we could go for the heat, we got upon an eminence, from whence we had a prospect of the whole. It is impossible for the imagination to form so horrible a sight as presented itself to our views from thence. There were three large volcanos, at a considerable distance from each other (the mouth of one of them was at least fifty yards long) from all parts of which proceeded dreadful bellowings like thunder, and vast quantities of red-hot stones and flakes of fire; and all round about us was a large burning lake, out of which proceeded several rivers, the principal ones directing their courses about N. W. the large stones fell generally near the place from whence they issued, but the smaller ones were thrown up to an incredible height, and by the wind were forced on one side, which had already raised three large

hills. The clattering of the stones in the air, the terrible thunderings from below the lake, rivers of liquid fire, and the earth continually shaking under our feet, produced a scene too dreadful to be described. When we had taken a view of this, we joined our company, and went to the N. W. side to see the rivers of fire: the three large ones were near a mile in breadth, and all directed their course towards the town of Biscouto. As the country was almost even, the motion of the two last was very slow; but the first had run near two leagues from the volcano, and was got into a more declining ground, which made its motion swifter. It is impossible to express the consternation and distresses of the inhabitants of this part of the island, particularly those of Biscouto; the first river was almost entering their town, which they had already abandoned; and the two others that came behind, threatened to overwhelm the adjacent country; for they ran in a head of at least four yards high, and left no sign of either tree or house that stood in their way. This was the state of things on the 23d. But on the 24th, it pleased the Almighty to abate the force of the fire, and soon after the rivers began to have a slower motion: they moved along, however, for several days, and part of the first entered the town of Biscouto, where it burnt out one third of the houses, and then directed its course into a valley on one side, where it continued its motion four or five days, and then stopped. I send you this to satisfy you for the present; when the rivers, &c. are cooled, I shall go again and examine them thoroughly, and then I shall give you a more regular account.

☞ We cannot conclude these accounts of earthquakes and eruptions, without taking notice of what the Rev. Mr. John Mitchell, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has lately published concerning them. His conjectures are, that the immediate cause of earthquakes is a subterraneous explosion, and that the cause of the subterraneous explosion is a quantity of water suddenly breaking in upon a subterraneous fire, by which a vapour is instantly produced, the quantity and elastic force of which are equal to all the phenomena of earthquakes: all his observations tend to confirm these conjectures, which seem perfectly to coincide with all the phenomena of earthquakes; and such phenomena are here faithfully and carefully collected, related, and compared. In short, it is the best tract upon the subject that has yet appeared.

A description of Ingleborough, a mountain in Yorkshire, signed PASTOR. With an indication of some other places remarkable for natural curiosities in the north of England.

Ingleborough is situated in the West-riding of the county of York; the westerly and northerly part of it lies in the parish of Ben-
tham; the easterly in the parish of Horton in Pibbledale; the southerly in the parish of Clapham. It is likewise a part of four manors. The manor of Ingleton, to the west, belonging to — Parker, Esq; the manor of Newby, to the co-heirs of the late Duke of Montague; the manor of Clapham, to Josias Morley, Esq; and the manor of Austwick, to James Shuttleworth, Esq;

It is a mountain singularly eminent, whether you regard its height, or the immense base upon which it stands. It is near twenty miles in circumference, and hath Clapham, a church town, to the south; Ingleton to the west; Chapel in the Dale to the north; and Sel-side, a small hamlet, to the east; from each of which places the rise, in some parts, is even and gradual; in others, rugged and perpendicular. In this mountain rise considerable streams, which at length fall into the Irish sea. The land round the bottom is fine fruitful pasture, interspersed with many acres of limestone rocks. As you ascend the mountain, the land is more barren, and under the surface is peat moss, in many places two or three yards deep, which the country people cut up, and dry for burning, instead of coal. As the mountain rises, it becomes more rugged and perpendicular, and is at length so steep that it cannot be ascended without great difficulty, and in some places not at all. In many parts there are fine quarries of slate, with which the neighbouring inhabitants used to cover their houses; there are also many loose stones, but no lime-stones; yet, near the base, no stones but lime-stones are to be found. The loose stones near the summit the people call *greet-stone*. The foot of the mountain abounds with fine springs on every side, and on the west side there is a very remarkable spring near the summit. The top is very level, but so dry and barren that it affords little grass, the rock being but barely covered with earth. It is said to be about a mile in circumference, and several persons now living say, that they have seen races upon

upon it. Upon that part of the top, facing Lancaster and the Irish sea, there are still to be seen the dimensions of an house, and the remains of what the country people call a *beacon*, viz. a place erected with stones, three or four yards high, ascended with stone stairs; which served in old time, as old people tell us, to alarm the country, upon the approach of an enemy, a person being always kept there upon watch, in the time of war, who was to give notice in the night, by fire, to other watchmen placed upon other mountains, within view of which there are many, particularly Whernside, Woefall, Camfell, Pennygent, and Pennlehill. There are likewise discoverable a great many other mountains in Westmoreland and Cumberland, besides the town of Lancaster, from which it is distant about 20 miles. The west and north sides are most steep and rocky: there is one part to the south, where you may ascend on horseback; but whether the work of nature, or of art, I cannot say. A part of the said mountain juts out to the north-east near a mile, but somewhat below the summit; this part is called Park-fell: another part juts out in the same manner, near a mile towards the east, and is called Simon-fell; there is likewise another part towards the south, called Little Ingleborough, the summits of all which are much lower than the top of the mountain itself. Near the base, there are holes or chasms, called swallows, supposed to be the remains of Noah's deluge; they are among the lime-stone rocks, and are open to an incredible depth. The springs towards the east all come together, and fall into one of

these swallows, or holes, called Allan Pott; and after passing under the earth about a mile, they burst out again, and flow into the river Ribble, whose head or spring is but a little further up the valley. The depth of this swallow or hole could never be ascertained; it is about 20 poles in circumference, not perfectly circular, but rather oval. In wet foggy weather it sends out a smoke, or mist, which may be seen at a considerable distance. Not far from this hole, nearly north, is another hole, which may be easily descended. In some places the roof is four or five yards high, and its width is the same; in some places, not above a yard; and was it not for the run of water, it is not to be known how far you might walk, by the help of a candle, or other light. There is likewise another hole, or chasm, a little west from the other two, which cannot be descended without difficulty: you are no sooner entered than you have a subterraneous passage, sometimes wide and spacious, sometimes so narrow you are obliged to make use of both hands, as well as feet, to crawl a considerable way; and, as I was informed, some persons have gone several hundred yards, and might have gone much further, durst they have ventured. There are a great many more holes, or caverns well worth the notice of a traveller: some dry, some having a continual run of water; such as Blackside-Cove, Sir William's Cove, Atkinson's Chamber, &c. all whose curiosities are more than I can describe. There is likewise, partly south-east, a small rivulet, which falls into a place considerably deep, called Long-kin: there is likewise another swallow, or hole, called Johnson's Jacket-hole,

hole, a place resembling a funnel in shape, but vastly deep; a stone being thrown into it, makes a rumbling noise, and may be heard a considerable time; there is also another, called Gaper-gill, into which a good many springs fall in one stream, and after a subterraneous passage of upwards of a mile, break out again, and wind through Clapham; then, after a winding course of several miles, this stream joins the river Lon, or Lune; and, passing by the town of Lancaster, it falls into the Irish sea; there are likewise, both on the west and north sides, a great many springs, which all fall into such cavities, and bursting out again, towards the base of the said mountain, fall likewise into the Irish sea, by the town of Lancaster; and what seemed very remarkable to me, there was not one rivulet running from the base of the mountain that had not a considerable subterraneous passage. All the springs arose towards the summit, amongst the *greet-stones*, and sunk or fell into some hole, as soon as they descended to the lime-stone rocks; where passing under ground for some way, they burst out again towards the base. There is likewise, to the west and north, a great many swallows or holes, some vastly deep and frightful, others more shallow, all astonishing, with a long range of the most beautiful rocks that ever adorned a prospect, rising in a manner perpendicularly up to an immense height.

In the valley above Horton, near the base of this mountain, I observed a large heap or pile of *greet-stones* all thrown promiscuously together, without any appearance of building or workmanship, which yet cannot be reasonably thought to be the work of nature: few

stones are to be found near it, tho' it is computed to contain 400 of that country cart-load of stones or upwards. There is likewise another at the base north-east, in resemblance much the same, but scarce so large, and I was informed of several others up and down the country.

PASTOR.

MR. Rauthmell, in his *Antiquitates Bremetonacæ*, or the *Roman Antiquities of Overborough*, (p. 61.) has, from Dr. Gale, given the following very satisfactory and entertaining account of the derivation of this mountain's name, and the use of the beacon, the ruins of which are now visible upon its flat summit.

“Bremetonacæ is a compound of three British words; Bre, Maenig, Tan; Mons, Saxeus, Ignis; which is, to express it in English, the rocky-hill fire station; i. e. the station at Overborough had a fire upon a hill. And the word Ingleborough signifies the same thing in the Saxon tongue, which the word Bremetonacæ signifies in the British. Hence we learn that the garrison of Overborough erected a beacon on the rocky hill of Ingleborough; and on that side of the summit which looks towards Overborough. In confirmation of this, the word Borough signifies a fortified mount: i. e. Ingleborough, from its very name, denotes a fortification; and so it was when it had Roman soldiers, as centinels detached from the garrison of Overborough.” Ingleborough is about five miles from Overborough; but its prodigious height would have made it fit for a *mons exploratorius*, had the distance been almost double.

Those gentlemen, who have leisure and sense enough to desire
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an acquaintance with the natural history of their own country, would do well to set out from Lancaster, and from thence proceed to Cartmel, Windermere, Ulverstone, Furness Abbey, Pile of Fouldrey, Millum-Castle, Ravenglass, Whitehaven, Cockermouth, Boulness, and Carlisle; they would have frequent reason to lament the incredible ignorance or carelessness of those who have undertaken to give an account of the curiosities of Great-Britain.

One of the curiosities they would meet with in this tour, is a cavern upon a common belonging to a little village called Leck, in the N. E. part of Lancashire. The cavern itself is called by the neighbourhood Ease-gill-kirk. The entrance into it has the appearance of a pointed gothic arch, about twenty yards high, and proportionably wide. Within, it looks like a lofty spacious dome, variegated with fret-work, of almost every colour. There are several passages out of it, which lead under the hill; but one must have lights and clues to examine them with safety and pleasure.

To the above places, A. B. in a letter from Cockermouth, dated October 19, adds Kefwick in Cumberland, and its environs, of which he thus speaks:

Nature has with such a liberal hand lavished her graces on this sweet retirement, that here seems to be an assemblage of every thing that is beautiful, from every rural scene in the universe. Some of its finest groves have indeed been cut down within these few years; but in vain should I attempt to describe the beauties which remain,

which cannot be experienced but by an actual survey.

It would be unpardonable not to mention the black-lead mine at the head of the valley of Borrodale, as being one of the greatest curiosities in England, or perhaps in Europe. Neither ought the salt spring to be past by, being very near the edge of the road, at the head of the lake. I have mentioned this part of the country chiefly on account of the prospects, with which every traveller, who has any taste for the wild and romantic, cannot but be highly delighted; the valleys of Enderdale, Buttermeere, Loweswater, and Lorton, furnish us with some others of the same nature; but not perhaps quite so beautiful or extensive. But to the antiquarian I should point out several other as worthy of notice, such as Eleborough, near Maryport, where may be seen several pieces of Roman antiquities; and Wigton, near which place appear the vestigia of that famous Roman station, which has for many years gone by the name of Old Carlisle, where have been found a great number of very valuable antiquities, as votive altars, inscriptions, &c.

When our traveller has visited Carlisle, no doubt but he will have a desire to see what remains of the Picts wall, in this county. Many pieces of antiquity are to be seen at Netherby, Scaleby-castle, Brampton, Lanercost, and Irthington.

Corby is remarkable for the pleasantness of its situation; and, opposite to it on the other side of the Eden, Wetherall, where are some rooms dug out of the solid rock, in a place very difficult of ascent, supposed to have been the habitation

of some hermit ; or, perhaps, places of security for the monks * to retire to in time of danger. Near Penrith, a little below the confluence of the Eimot and Eden, is also a large grotto dug out of the rock, said to have been once a place of some strength, known by the name of Isis Parlish. And at Little Salkeld, not very far from thence, may be seen that great curiosity called Long Meg and her daughters, not perhaps well accounted for by any of our antiquarians.

When speaking of prospects, I ought to have mentioned that vastly extensive and much admired one from Warnal, which takes in all the low country, and is bounded on the north by Solway Frith, and a fine chain of Scottish mountains. Not far from hence, near — Denton's Esq; is a petrifying spring. There is also another in the estate of Sir William Dalston, at Uldale, out of which have been taken several large and extremely curious petrifications of moss, leaves, roots, &c. but it does not appear that this mutation would be produced in any substance put therein, but in a rotation of a prodigious number of years. In some parts of the country are some *mineral waters*, much resorted to at the season, and several rich mines of lead, some copper, &c.

Upon the whole, from what I have said, it may appear that Cumberland is as well worth visiting, on several accounts, as most other counties in England.

An account of that part of America, which is nearest to the land of Kamtchatka. Extracted from the

description of Kamtchatka, by Professor Krasnennicoff, printed at Petersburg, in two volumes, 4to. in 1759 ; and translated by Dr. Dumaresque, chaplain to the English factory at Petersburg.

Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 24, 1760.

THE continent of America, which now is known from 52 to 60° of north latitude, extends from the south-west to the north-east, every where almost at an equal distance from the Kamtchadalian shores, viz. about 37° longitude ; for the Kamtchadalian shore, also, from the Kurilian Lopatka [the shovel] to cape Tchukotski, in a strait line (except where there are bays and capes) lies in the very same direction. So that one has ground to infer, that those two lands were once joined, especially in those parts, where lies cape Tchukotski : for, between that and the coast that projects, which is found at the east, directly over-against it, the distance does not exceed two degrees and a half.

Steller, in his memoirs, brings four arguments to prove this :

1. The state of the shores, which, both at Kamtchatka and in America, are cragged.
2. The many capes, which advance into the sea from 30 to 60 verses.
3. The many islands in the sea, which separate Kamtchatka from America.
4. The situation of those islands, and the inconsiderable breadth of that sea.

The sea, which divides Kamtchat-

* From the neighbouring monastery.

ka from America, is full of islands, which lying over against the south-west end of America, extend towards the streights of Anian, in such an uninterrupted series as the Kurilian islands do towards Japan. That row of islands is found between 51 and 54° of latitude, and lies directly east; and it begins not farther than 5 degrees from the Kamtchadalian shore.

Steller thinks, that Company's-land is to be found between the Kurilian and American islands (which many doubt of), if one setting out from the south-west extremity of America advance south-west: for, in his opinion, Company's-land must be the base of a triangle, which it forms with the Kurilian and the American islands. This seems not to be destitute of foundation, if Company's-land be rightly laid down on the maps.

The American land is in a much better state, with regard to climate, than the farthestmost eastern part of Asia, though it lies near the sea, and has every where high mountains, some of which are covered with perpetual snows; for that country, when its qualities are compared with those of Asia, has by far the advantage. The mountains of that part of Asia are every where ruinous and cleft; from whence they have, long since, lost their consistency, they have lost their inward warmth; upon which account, they have no good metal of any kind; no wood nor herbs grow there, except in the valleys, where is seen small brush-wood and stiff herbs. On the contrary, the mountains of America are firm, and covered on the surface, not with moss, but with fruitful earth or mold; and therefore, from the foot to the very top,

they are decked with thick and very fine trees. At the foot of them grow herbs proper to dry places, and not to marshy ones: besides that, for the most part, those plants are of the same largeness and appearance, both on the lower grounds and on the very tops of the mountains; by reason that there is every where the same inward heat and moisture. But in Asia, there is so great a difference between them, that of one kind of plants growing there, one would be apt to make several kinds, if one did not observe a rule, which holds generally with regard to those places; viz. that in lower grounds herbs grow twice as large as on the mountains.

In America, even the sea-shores, at 60° latitude, are woody; but in Kamtchatka, at 51° latitude, no place set with small willows and alder-trees, is found nearer than 20 verstes from the sea: plantations or woods of birch-trees are, for the most part, at the distance of 30 verstes, and with regard to pitch-trees, on the river Kamtchatka, they are at the distance of 50 verstes, or more, from its mouth. At 62°, there is no wood at Kamtchatka.

In Steller's opinion, from the aforementioned latitude of America, the land extends as far as 70°, and farther; and the chief cause of the abovesaid growth of woods in that country, is the cover and shelter it has from the west. On the other hand, the want of wood on the Kamtchadalian shores, especially on the shore of the Penhsinian sea, doubtless, comes from a sharp north wind, to which it is much exposed. That those parts which lie from the Lopatka, farther to the north, are more woody and fruitful, is owing to cape Tchukotski, and the land

that has been observed over against it, by which those parts are sheltered from the sharp winds.

For this reason also fish come up the rivers of America earlier, than those of Kamtchatka. The 20th of July, there has been observed a great plenty of fish in those rivers; whilst at Kamtchatka, it is then but the beginning of an abundant fishery.

Of berries they saw there an unknown kind of raspberries, which bore berries of an extraordinary bigness and taste. As to the rest, there grow in that country black-berries, with several other kinds of berries, called in Russ, *jimolost*, *golubitsa*, *brusnitza*, and *sbiksha*, in as great plenty as at Kamtchatka.

There are creatures enough, good for the support of the inhabitants of those parts: particularly seals, sea-dogs, sea-beavers, whales*, *cans*, *carcharias*, *marmottes*, [*marmotta minor*], and red and black foxes, which are not so wild as in other places, possibly because they are not much hunted.

Of known birds, they saw there magpies, ravens, sea-mews, sea-ravens, swans, wild ducks, jackdaws, woodcocks, Greenland pigeons, and *mitchagatki*, otherwise called northern-ducks. But, of unknown birds, they observed more than ten sorts, which it was not difficult to distinguish from European birds, by the liveliness of their colours.

With regard to the inhabitants of those parts, they are such a wild people, as the Koriaki and Tchutchi. As to their persons, they are well set, broad and strong shouldered.

The hair of their head is black, and srait, and they wear it loose. Their face is brown, and flat as a plate; their nose is flat, but not very broad; their eyes are as black as jet; their lips thick; their beard small; and their neck short.

They wear shirts with sleeves which reach lower than the knee; and they tie them up, with thongs of leather, below the belly. Their breeches and boots, which are made of the skins of seals, and dyed with alder, much resemble the Kamtchadalian. They carry at their girdles iron knives with handles, like those of the Russian boors. Their hats are platted of herbs, as with the Kamtchadalians, without a rising top, in the shape of an umbrella; they are died in green and in black, with falcon's feathers in the fore part, or with some herb, combed, as if it were a plume of feathers, such as the Americans use about Brasil. They live upon fish, sea animals, and the sweet herb, which they prepare after the Kamtchatka manner. Besides this, it has been observed, that they have also the bark of poplar, or of the pine-tree, dried, which, in case of necessity, is made use of as food, not only at Kamtchatka, but likewise throughout all Siberia, and even in Russia itself, as far as Viatka: also seaweeds made up into bundles, which, in look and in strength, are like thongs of raw leather. They are unacquainted with spirituous liquors and tobacco; a sure proof, that, hitherto, they have had no communication with the Europeans.

They reckon it an extraordinary ornament, to bore, in several places,

* In Russ, *akul*, or *mkoia*; in bigness it is inferior to the whale; and it is like it in this, that it casts no spawn but brings forth young; upon which account, some reckon it a species of whale.

the lower parts of the cheeks, near the mouth; and in the holes they set some stones and bones. Some wear at their nostrils, slate pencils, about four inches long; some wear a bone of that bigness, under the lower lip; and others like a bone on the forehead.

The nation, that lives in the islands round about cape Tchukotski, and frequents the Tchutchi, is, certainly, of the same origin with those people; for with them also it is thought an ornament, thus to inlay bones.

Major Paulutskoi, deceased, after a battle which he once fought against the Tchutchi, found, among the dead bodies of the Tchutchi, two men of that nation, each of whom had two teeth of a sea-horse under the nose, set in holes made on purpose: for which reason, the inhabitants of that country call them Zubatúi [toothed]. As the prisoners reported, these men did not come to the assistance of the Tchutchi, but to see how they used to fight with the Russians.

From this, it may be inferred, that the Tchutchi converse with them, either in the same language, or, at least, in languages of so great affinity, that they can understand one another without an interpreter; consequently, their language has no small resemblance with that of the Koriaki: for the Tchukotchian come from the Koriatskian language, and differs from it only in dialect: nevertheless, the Koriatskian interpreters can speak with them without any sort of difficulty. With regard to what Mr. Steller writes, that not one of the Russian

interpreters could understand the American language, possibly that comes from the great difference in the dialect, or from a difference of pronunciation; which is observed, not only among the wild inhabitants of Kamtchatka, but also among the European nations, in different provinces. In Kamtchatka, there is hardly any small * *ostrog*; whose speech differs not [somewhat] from that of another that lies nearest. As for those small *ostrogs*, which are at some hundreds of verstes from one another, they cannot even understand each other, without trouble.

The following remarkable resemblances between the American and Kamtchadalian nations, have been observed:

1. That the Americans resemble the Kamtchadales in the face.
2. That they eat the sweet herb, after the same manner as the Kamtchadales; a thing which was never observed any where.
3. That they make use of a wooden machine to light the fire with.
4. That, from many tokens, it is conjectured, that they use axes made of stones, or of bones; and it is not without foundation, Mr. Steller thinks, that the Americans had once a communication with the people of Kamtchatka.
5. That their cloaths and their hats do not differ from the Kamtchadalian.
6. That they dye the skins with alder, after the Kamtchatka manner.

Which marks shew it to be very possible, that they came from the same race. This very thing, he rightly judges, may help also to solve that question, "Whence came

* *Ostrojka*, a small *ostrog*, is a place fenced and fortified with a pallisade, made of trees, fixed perpendicular in the ground, and cut sharp at the top; sometimes there are beams laid over each other. *Ostroi*, in Russ, signifies sharp.

“ the inhabitants of America ?” For though we should suppose, that America and Asia were never joined ; nevertheless, considering the nearness of those two parts of the world at the north, no one can say, that it was impracticable for people from Asia to go over to settle in America ; especially, as there are islands enough, and at so small a distance, which might facilitate not a little such a passage in order to settle.

Their armour for war is a bow and arrows. What kind of a bow it is, we cannot say, as it did not happen to our people to see any ; but their arrows are much longer than the Kamtchadalian, and greatly resemble the Tungusian and Tartarian arrows. Those, which came in the way of our people, were dyed black, and planed so smooth, that they left no room to doubt of the Americans having also iron tools.

The Americans sail upon the sea in canoes made of skins, in the same manner as the Koriaki and the Tchutchi. Their canoes are about fourteen feet long, and about two feet high. The fore part of them is sharp ; and they are flat-bottomed. Their inward frame consists of sticks, which are linked together at both ends, and in the middle are pressed outwards, in a rounding or belly, with cross-sticks, which keep the sides at a proper distance. The skins, which they are covered with, all around, seem to be those of sea-dogs dyed of a cherry colour. The place where the Americans sit is round, about two arshines (four feet eight inches) from the poop ; there is sewed upon it the stomach of some great fish, which one may gather and

loosen as a purse, with the help of thongs of leather, passed through small holes at the edge. An American, sitting in that place, stretches his legs and gathers round him the stomach above-mentioned, that water may not fall into the canoe. With one oar, some fathoms long, they row on both sides alternately, with such a progressive force, that contrary winds are but a small hindrance to them : and with so much safety, that they are not afraid to go upon the water, even whilst the sea rises in terrible surges. On the contrary, they look with some terror upon our larger vessels, when they are tossed, and advise those who sail in them, to beware, lest their vessels should be overfet. This happened to the boat Gabriel, which, some years since, was going to cape Tchukotski. As to the rest, their canoes are so light, that they carry them with one hand.

When the Americans see upon their coasts people whom they do not know, they row towards them, and then make a long speech : but it is not certain, whether this is by way of spell, or charm, or some particular ceremony used at the reception of strangers ; for both the one and the other are in use among the Kurilians. But before they draw near, they paint their cheeks with black lead, and stuff their nostrils with some herb.

When they have guests, they appear friendly ; they like to converse with them, and that in an amicable manner, without taking off their eyes from them. They treat them with great submission, and present them with the fat of whales, and with black lead, with which they used to besmear their cheeks, as was before observed ; doubtless from a notion,

notion, that such things are as agreeable to others as they are to themselves.

With regard to the navigation about those parts, it is safe enough in spring and in summer; but in autumn it is so dangerous, that hardly a day passes, but one has reason to fear being shipwrecked; for they (the Russians sent upon the sea expedition) experienced such a violence of winds and storms, that even persons who had served forty years at sea asserted, with an oath, that they never saw such in their lives.

The marks by which they observe there that land is near, are particularly the following considerable ones: 1. When there appears a great quantity of different kinds of the (so called) sea cabbage, swimming upon the water. 2. When one sees the herb of which, at Kamtchatka, they plat cloaks, mats, and bags, for it grows only on the sea-shores. 3. When there begin to appear at sea, flights of sea-mews, as well as droves of sea animals, such as sea-dogs, and the like; for tho' sea-dogs have a hole open at the heart which is called *foramen ovale*, and a duct called *ductus arteriosus Botalli*, and, upon that account, may remain long under water, and consequently go to some distance from the shore, without danger, inasmuch as they can, at a greater depth, find food proper for them; nevertheless, it has been observed, that they seldom go farther than ten German miles from the shore.

The surest sign that land is near is, when there are seen Kamtchatka beavers, which live only upon crabs; and, from the make of their heart, cannot be under water above two minutes at a time: consequently, they cannot get food at the

depth of 100 fathoms, or indeed at a much lesser depth; upon which account they also breed always near the shore.

It remains to speak of some islands nearest to Kamtchatka, which are not found in a strait line with the above-mentioned, but north of them; especially of Berings island, which now is so well known to the inhabitants of Kamtchatka, that many of them go thither to catch sea beavers, and the like sea animals.

That island extends from the S. E. to the N. W. between 55 and 60°. Its N. E. end, which lies almost directly over-against the mouth of the river Kamtchatka, is at about two degrees distance from the eastern shore at Kamtchatka; and its S. E. end is about three degrees from cape Kronotski. This island is 165 verstes long, but its breadth is unequal. From the S. E. end to a rock, which hangs perpendicularly over the sea, and is at 14 verstes distance from that end, the breadth of the island is from three to four verstes; from that steep rock to Suiputchei bay, it is five verstes; from Suiputchei bay to Beaver's steep rock, it is six verstes; at Whale's stream, it is five verstes; but from thence farther on, it grows gradually broader. Its greatest breadth, viz. 23 verstes, is over against the north cape, which lies 115 verstes from the above-mentioned end.

In general, it may be said, that the length of that island is so disproportioned to its breadth, that our author doubts whether there can be, in other parts of the world, any islands of such a shape; at least, he never heard or read of any such; and he adds, that the islands which they saw about America, and all the rows of them lying to the east, have the like proportion.

This

This island consists of a ridge of rocks, which is divided by many vallies, that stretch to the north and to the south. Its mountains are so high, that, in clear weather, one may see them from about half the distance between the island and Kamtchatka. The inhabitants of Kamtchatka, of old times, thought there must be some land over against the mouth of the river Kamtchatka, by reason that the sky appeared there always cloudy, though it were never so clear every where else about the horizon.

The highest mountains of the island do not measure above two verstes in a perpendicular.

[Here follows a description of this barren rocky island, of which the following four pages are not to our present purpose. Then at page 136, the account proceeds thus.]

The south-west side of the island is of a quite different nature from the other, as to access: for though the shore there is more rocky and craggy, yet there are two places by which, in flat-bottomed boats, such as are the *Tscherbotui**, one may not only land on the shore, but even advance as far as a lake, by the streams that flow from it. The first of these places is at 50 verstes, and the other at 115, from the south-east end of the island.

This last place is very remarkable from the sea; for the land there goes rounding from the north to the west; and, at the very promontory there runs a stream, which is the largest of any in that island; and, when the water is high, its depth is not less than seven feet. It runs from a great lake, which lies a verst and a half from its mouth; and because that stream grows deeper the farther it is from the sea,

therefore one may conveniently go upon it in boats as far as the lake: and upon the lake there is a safe station; for it is surrounded with rocky mountains, as with a wall, and sheltered from all winds. The chief mark, by which one may know this stream from the sea, is an island, which is about seven verstes in circumference, and lies to the south at seven verstes distance from the mouth of the stream. The shore from thence towards the west, is sandy and low for five verstes. Round the shores, there are no rocks under water: which one may know from hence, because there are no breakers.

From the highest rocks of that island, one sees the following lands: at the south, two islands, one of which measures about seven verstes in circumference, as was observed before; but the other is over-against the very end of Berings island, at the south-west: it consists of two high and cleft rocks, of about three verstes in circumference, and is at fourteen verstes distance from Berings island.

From the north-east end of Berings island, in clear weather, one may see to the north-east, very high mountains covered with snow, and their distance may be computed at 100 or 140 verstes. Those mountains our author thought, with better grounds, to be a cape of the continent of America, than an island: 1. Because those mountains, allowing for their distance, were higher than the mountains on the neighbouring islands. 2. Because that, at a like distance towards the east, one observes plainly, from the island, such like white mountains, from the height and extent of which all judged that it was the continent.

* Large canoes, or boats, somewhat resembling ferry-boats.

From the south-east end of Berings island, they saw to the south-east also, another island, but not very clearly: it seemed to lie between Berings island and some low part of the continent.

From the west and south-west sides, it was observed, that, even in clear weather, there is a perpetual fog higher up than the mouth of the river Kamtchatka; and from thence, in some measure, they came to know the inconsiderable distance of the land of Kamtchatka from Berings island.

North of the so often mentioned Berings island, there is another island, in length from 80 to 100 verstes, which lies parallel to it, *i. e.* from the south-east to the north-west. The streights between these two islands, at the north-west, measure 20 verstes, and at the south-east about 40. The mountains upon it are lower than the ridge of mountains in Berings island. At both ends of it there are, in the sea, many rocks at low-water mark, and perpendicular rocks like pillars.

With regard to the weather, it differs from that at Kamtchatka only in this, that it is more severe and sharp: for the island has no shelter from any quarter: and, besides that, it is narrow, and without woods.

Moreover, the force of the winds increases to such a degree, in those deep and narrow vallies, that one can scarce stand upon one's legs. In February and April months, were observed the sharpest winds, which blew from the south-east and from the north-west. In the former case, the weather was clear, but tolerable; but in the latter case, it was clear indeed, but extremely cold.

The highest rising of the water happened in the beginning of February month, during north-west winds: the other inundation was

in the middle of May, occasioned by great rains, and by the sudden thawing of the snows. Nevertheless, those floods were moderate, in comparison with those of which there still remained undoubted marks: for there have been carried many trees, and whole skeletons of sea-animals, to the height of thirty fathoms or more, above the surface of the sea [above the common water mark, or level]: from which our author judges, that in the year 1737, there happened likewise in this island such an inundation as that at Kamtchatka.

Earthquakes happen here several times in the year. The most violent that was observed, was in the beginning of February, which, during a westerly wind, lasted exactly six minutes; and before it was heard a noise, and a strong wind, under ground, with a hissing, which went from north to south.

Among mineral things, which are found in that island, one may reckon as the most remarkable, the fine waters, which, upon account of their pureness and lightness, are very wholesome: and this virtue of them was observed upon sick people, with advantage and the desired satisfaction. With regard to the plentifulness of them, there is not a valley but what has a stream running through it; and the number of them all together exceeds sixty: among which there are some, which are from 8 to 12 fathoms broad; and some are two, and some even five fathoms deep, when the water is high; but there are few such, and the greater part of them is extremely shallow at the mouth; because that they have a very rapid course, on account of the steep slopes of the vallies, and that near the sea they divide into many rivulets.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

On the medicinal Uses of Hemlock. See our last Volume, page 105.

Observations concerning the different kinds of Hemlock growing in England, with rules for knowing and gathering that used and recommended by Dr. Storke of Vienna. By William Watson, M. D. F. R. S.

DR. Storke, who published at Vienna last year a treatise *de Cicuta*, has lately informed a correspondent in London, that since the publication of that work he had received letters from almost every part of Europe, confirming his good opinion of the virtues of the *Cicuta*; and that he is about to publish a second treatise upon the same subject, containing still more extraordinary relations of cures brought about by administering that plant. There is no doubt therefore but that endeavours will be made here to confirm the truth of the doctor's assertions; more especially, as some of the diseases are such as are of all others the most shocking to human nature, and have, by too long experience, been found to give way to no other means.

Hence it is highly important to every one, more particularly to physicians, that the very plant directed by Dr. Storke be administered, and no other in the place of it, either through inattention, or want of knowledge; as judgment in the physician is of no real service, unless

his prescriptions are faithfully prepared.

For these reasons it may not be improper to inform those medicinal practitioners, who are not conversant in botany, and who may, nevertheless, be desirous of trying the effects of the *Cicuta*, that at this time of the year [viz. April] there is another plant, growing in the same places, and often mixed with it, so much resembling it in appearance, as not without some attention to be distinguished from it, which however greatly differs from it in sensible qualities. Great care ought therefore to be taken that the one of these should be selected from the other.

As Dr. Storke has transmitted hither a specimen of the plant he has employed, no doubt can remain in ascertaining its species. It is the *Cicuta vulgaris* of the botanists, or common hemlock.

The plant so much resembling hemlock, is the *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the botanists, which, in some parts of England, is called *cow-weed*, in others *wild cicely*. Its greatest resemblance to hemlock is in the spring, before the stalks of the leaves of the hemlock are interspersed with purple spots, and therefore at that season more easily mistaken for it: though even then the leaves of the hemlock smell much stronger, are more minutely divided, and of a deeper green colour than those of the *cow-weed*. Afterwards indeed, they are most easily distinguished, as the *cicutaria* flowers at the end of April and beginning of May, and the *cicuta* not till June, when the other

other is past: To say nothing of the flowering stalk of the cow-weed being furrowed and somewhat downy; and that of Hemlock, smooth, even, and always spotted. These plants differ likewise very essentially in their seeds, which in the cow-weed are long, smooth, and black, when ripe; whereas those of Hemlock are small, channelled, and swelling towards their middle.

Besides the cow-weed, there is another plant in appearance very like the Hemlock, although widely differing from it in other respects; and, unless I am very greatly misinformed, quantities of this have been collected and sold in London for the Hemlock. This is more likely to be taken for the Hemlock in summer or autumn, as it is an annual plant, and is produced and flowers late in the season. The plant here meant is the *cicuta minor* of Parkinson, or *cicutaria tenuifolia* of Ray. This, however, is easily distinguished from Hemlock by its being of the colour and shape of parsley, its flowering stalks having no purple or other spots, and not having the strong smell peculiar to Hemlock.

To the two plants before mentioned may be added a third, which very frequently, more especially about London, grows along with, and is mixed with, the Hemlock. This plant is called, by the late excellent Mr. Ray, *small Hemlock Chervil with rough seeds*; and is denominated, by Casper Bauhin in his Pinax, *Myrrhis sylvestris semibus asperis*. This, like the cow-weed before mentioned, can only be mistaken for Hemlock in the spring. It may be distinguished then from

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it, by the leaves of the *Myrrhis* being more finely cut, of a paler green colour, and though they have somewhat of the Hemlock smell, are far less strong, and have no spots. This plant flowers in April, and the seeds are ripe before the Hemlock begins to flower; and these seeds are cylindrical, rough, and terminated in an oblong point.

The leaves of Hemlock are most fit for medicinal purposes, as being in their greatest perfection, when collected in dry weather from the middle of May to the time that their flowering stems begin to shoot: as by that time the plants will have felt the effects of the warm sun, have acquired an highly virulent smell, and the stems of the leaves are covered with purple spots, an argument of the exaltation of their juices. And we should be attentive here to give them all advantages, as three degrees of latitude, and other circumstances of soil and situation, may occasion a very sensible difference in the qualities of the same plant. An instance of which occurs in the plant under consideration, and may be one of the causes why the effects of the Hemlock have not been such here, as we are assured they are at Vienna, viz. Dr. Storke says, that the root of the Hemlock, when cut into slices, pours forth a milky juice, which I have never seen it do here in England.

There are several vegetables, which, though they thrive here apparently well, their productions are nevertheless not the same as in other parts of the world, where the heat is more intense, and the summers of longer continuance. It would be extremely difficult here,

I though

though the plants thrive very well, to produce from the white poppy, or *cistus ladanifera*, either the *opium* or the *laudanum*, the known production of these vegetables in other parts of the world. No art can make here the *tragacantha* pour forth its gum, the *lentiscus* its mastic, or the candle-berry myrtle, of North-America, its sebaceous concrete. To these might be added many others too tedious to mention.

In such mild winters as the last, the leaves of Hemlock may be procured in any part of them; but they are not to be depended upon; as their specific smell is then comparatively weak, their juices poor and watry, and they are wholly without spots.

A remarkable instance of the success of Hemlock in England; in a letter from a gentleman, who received the benefit of it.

HOWEVER great at Vienna, and elsewhere, the success may have been from the use of Hemlock, it has not, as I am informed, been equal to the expectations of practitioners here. I therefore send you the success of its administration in my own case.

Having for many years been corpulent, and been obliged to sit many hours every day, occasioned, several years since, my legs to swell, and frequently to become very hard and painful. At times, for these four years, this has increased, and several ulcers have broke out in both my legs, which, though they sometimes have been healed, they left my legs hard and swelled, and my tendons were so contracted from the calf to the heel, that I

could not set my feet flat to the ground without the greatest pain. I was constrained therefore to walk upon my toes, supported by sticks. Since Christmas last, my complaints grew worse, my legs swelled more, the ulcers broke out again, increased in their number, extent, and soreness; and, notwithstanding all the means I could procure, they would not heal; insomuch, that by the beginning of May my legs and thighs were very greatly distended, extremely hard and painful, of a deep red colour, and numberless ulcers occupied both my legs from my knees to my ancles. Many of these were very large and deep, and surrounded by high callous lips, and gleeted a thin sharp humour, in such a quantity that it ran into my shoes, and upon the floor where I stood, and wherever it touched my flesh, it brought other ulcers. My feet were likewise prodigiously swelled, and I could scarce move my ancles, and not in the least my toes. My sorrows did not end here; for, upon lying down in my bed, the warmth thereof made my ulcers yet sorer, and excited such an itching all over my body, that I was constrained to leave my bed, and have sat upright in my chair great part of the night, not daring to lie down. The continuance in this posture made, if possible, my condition worse; as my legs grew more distended, and consequently my ulcers increased in number, and the old ones became more foul, and greatly enlarged. Not only my legs and thighs, but my arms and head, were swelled and inflamed. I was hot and dry, and my spittle, which had for some months been brackish, now became very salt. I had been in hopes that the discharge

charge from my legs would have drained off the humours and relieved me; but I experienced the reverse, for the greater my discharge was, the more my complaints increased.

In this state I was in the beginning of May, 1761; and as I had taken a great deal of purging physic, had tried various applications, and had gone through such other regimen as had been directed, and remained nevertheless in this lamentable condition, I despaired of relief, and my life became almost insupportable.

Under these circumstances, and believing myself to be in a great degree dropsical, I consulted Dr. Watson, who, after having weighed all the particulars, was of a contrary opinion, and directed me to lose twelve ounces of blood, and to take a cooling purge; he also prescribed that I should have my legs fomented every night and morning with a decoction of Hemlock for half an hour, and that a poultice made of the boiled herb, and beat up with oatmeal and lard, should be applied warm after each fomenting, from my knees to my ancles, and to be changed twice a-day.

I must here observe, that as other plants are much like, and had in other instances been used for, Hemlock; the doctor was so obliging as to examine the herb I made use of; not only to satisfy himself of the identity of the herb, but likewise of its condition. I was also directed to abstain for the present from animal food, and to drink plentifully of milk and water, and of any other diluting fluid.

The second night after these applications I slept in bed, which I had not done for a great while;

and though I was frequently waked by the itching of my body, as well as by the smarting of my ulcers, I continued all night in bed.

At the end of a week, during all which time I found myself growing easier, my perspiration in the night was restored, which left me a considerable time. My thighs, arms, and head, changed their deep red colour for one less intense, and were quite reduced to their natural dimensions. My itching was less, and my skin peeled all over my body; my spittle was less salt; my legs and feet continued in the same degree of distension, but were far less red and painful, and their discharge was considerably decreased. I could move the toes of one leg, but not of the other; the purge was repeated at intervals, and the fomentation and poultice continued. At the end of the second week, the skin of my thighs, and the upper parts of my body, was of its natural colour; my itching gone, and my spittle was natural and tasteless. The swelling of my legs and feet was much less, and I could move the toes of the other foot. I had likewise a much freer use of the joints of my ancles than I had had for a considerable time. The discharge from the large ulcers was less in quantity, and well concocted; their callous lips were softened, and of a good colour, and they gave me little or no pain. Besides, these ulcers filled up apace, and a vast number of the small ones were entirely healed. Under these happy appearances, the fomentation and poultice were cheerfully continued as they were before directed.

Not to be too tedious in my recital, I must inform you, that at the end of a month, during which time

the discharge became less and less; every ulcer in both my legs was entirely filled up and healed, their callous lips were dissolved, and from the subsiding of their tumours, my legs were less than they had been for some years. I was directed, therefore, to discontinue the fomentation; but as there were yet considerable indurations in the lower parts of my legs, and upon my shin-bones, the poultice was continued. This I wore for a fortnight longer; or thereabouts, when all my ulcers being firmly cicatrized, and the indurations softened, it was left off. Though my legs were quite well, and reduced to their natural size, the skin of them, from being so long distended, was soft and flabby: I was therefore directed to wear strait stockings, which was accordingly complied with. I could now set my feet flat upon the ground, which I had not done for four years, could move my ancles and toes as well as ever, and I could walk with as much ease and freedom as ever I could in my life. I then was permitted to eat animal food, and to live as I was accustomed to do. However, as I am of a corpulent habit, by way of precaution, I was directed to drink occasionally some sea-water, which I have hitherto continued.

It is now three months since I left off the poultice: my legs continue perfectly well, not so much as a pimple has appeared upon them this autumn, and I never was in better health in my life.

If, during this successful treatment, I had used a great variety of external and internal medicines, though I had been cured, I should not have known to which to have

attributed these salutary effects; as possibly every one of them might, in some degree, have conspired thereto; but as, throughout the whole, except some purges, of which I had taken numbers before, I used nothing but the fomentation and poultice of Hemlock, as before-mentioned, I cannot but attribute my cure principally to the virtues of the Hemlock, which I think in my case were very remarkable; and, as far as one instance will go are a strong argument of its excellent effects. I pretend not to determine how far it has been useful in other cases, and under other directions; and I cannot here suppress my gratitude to Dr. Watson, for his humanity and kind attention to me during the continuance of my illness.

From my chambers, Yours, &c.
New-Inn, Oct. 16. H. MITCHELL.

An account of Doctor Storke's second Essay on the medicinal nature of Hemlock.

THE Dr. in his first chapter says, "Various disputes have arisen betwixt physicians and botanists, with relation to the Hemlock" I used for making the extract.

I gave a description of it from Morrison, that was sufficiently clear.

For which reason, I shall only remark in a few words, that my Hemlock was the *cicuta major, vulgaris, maculosa færens*.

Linnæus puts it under the name of *conium seminibus striatis*. See species plantarum, p. 243. N. 1.

Matthioli describes it, p. 272.

C. Bauhin. 18. Tabern. 1170. Clusius

Clusius calls it *cicuta et major, vulgaris*, hist. 2. p. 200.

It is best gathered, for making the extract, before the flowers are blown.

The root is not used for this purpose; but every other part of the plant.

The expressed juice is boiled, often stirring it, in a glazed earthen vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of an extract.

It may be doubted however, whether apothecaries are not too solicitous about depurating this juice. For I would rather have it thick, and almost a pulpy extract.

An extract may be prepared, from a decoction of the dry herb; when it cannot be obtained from the fresh.

But this is far less efficacious.

I am extremely sorry, that some hundred pounds weight of the extract of Hemlock, prepared from the dry herb, unknown to me, were sent from Vienna into other countries; as the effect is neither so great, nor so quick, as that of the extract prepared from the juice fresh expressed.

This herb was suspected of being poisonous by all apothecaries; and therefore, at first, they were not willing to prepare so great a store of it as I desired.

And when they saw the pills every where wanted, they were not able to procure the fresh herb."

Amongst a variety of cases, all tending to establish the reputation of this medicine, (though wherein it failed, the doctor has not been so explicit) we shall select the 19th, as very extraordinary.

"A man, of the age of thirty-four, had for some years the glands of the neck schirrous; and so large, that the bigness of them on

each side exceeded that of a man's head.

This man made a monstrous appearance; as he seemed to have three heads.

All the glands being conjoined in one mass, cohered strongly.

There were large tumours, also, in the arm-pits; which rendered the motion of the arm painful, and almost impossible.

In the fore part of the *thorax*, a schirrous mass extended itself from the neck, to the edge of the rib.

There were, moreover, ichorous ulcers, which eroded these *schir-russes*.

In other places, where there were divisions in the skin, foul, cancerous *funguses* were produced.

Besides, innumerable *sinuses* and *fistulas* were discovered.

A most violent cough harrassed the patient: nocturnal sweats wasted away his flesh, and strength: his respiration was difficult: his appetite prostrate: and his feet, arms, face, and whole body, puffed up with an oedematous swelling.

There were, indeed, evident signs of a true consumption.

Several physicians endeavoured to conquer this illness, by the most penetrating remedies, as well vegetable as mineral, but their attempts were in vain: or, rather, the patient grew worse for them.

I made this man, who was almost wasted away; panting for breath; and swelled all over; be carried to my hospital.

Mr. Haffner, though he had often seen many very dangerously ill, cured by the sole use of Hemlock, yet gave up all hopes in this case.

I myself, to confess the truth, thought the man was lost; for a consuming fever, nocturnal sweats, a continual fatiguing cough, the

strength almost exhausted, the swelling of the whole body, a cachexy of the humours, and troublesome respiration, prefaged almost certain death.

However, I desired Mr. Haffner to apply externally the hemlock fomentation, and to wash the *sinuses* and *fistulas* several times a day, with a weak infusion of it; a little honey of roses being added.

At the same time, I prescribed medicines which might promote expectoration; and, at the same time, increase the strength.

By the fomentation alone, the ulcers were brought to be much cleaner; and the tumours were softened.

In the space of twelve days, the patient had somewhat more strength; a freer respiration, and quieter nights.

I therefore administered the hemlock internally, also.

For the common drink, I gave the decoction of barley, with a fourth part of milk mixed with it.

By the use of the hemlock, copious spitting was obtained: and in the space of about four days, the whole body was less swelled; the urine was plentifully made; the evening fever and nocturnal sweats were diminished; the indurations of the neck, ulcers, *fistulas*, and *sinuses*, were all in a far better state; and the patient could bear to get out of bed.

We were greatly pleased with the quick effect of this remedy, in so desperate a subject; and it encouraged us to proceed cheerfully in the application, as well of internal as external remedies.

Within the space of a month from the time the patient first took the hemlock, the colour of his face

was natural; the appetite was good; the evening fever was gone; the sweats were no longer perceived: the strength was nearly as it ought to be: the tumours of the neck were much less, and softer; and the *pus* was very loadable in the ulcers.

Dr. Collins, together with myself, had the care of this patient. Mr. Haffner continued diligently his fomentations and injections in the day time and at night, and applied the hemlock plaster.

In the space of six months, the tumours of the neck were less by almost one half; and the patient could bend his neck every way, without trouble.

The respiration was free: no cough remained; and the patient grew fat, and strong.

We now gave, daily, a whole dram of the extract of hemlock.

In the beginning of the third month, the patient took a dram and a half of the extract of hemlock every day.

We continued this dose for three months: and, in that time, all the tumours were dispersed; the whole of the ulcers were covered with a *cicatrix*: the *sinuses*, and *fistulas*, coalesced: and the whole neck returned to its natural state. The man was cheerful, fat, and strong; nor did we ever perceive the least inconvenience from this dose.

A cure was, therefore, performed, by the help of hemlock, which nobody before could hope from it."

In his 4th chapter, Dr. Storke gives some corollaries, viz. 1. That the hemlock does not dissolve the blood into a putrid liquamen. 2. That it does not cause consumptions. 3. That it does not cause a dimness of sight. 4. That it does not take away the power of generation. He also

also asserts, that it may be safely given in schirruses of the abdomen. At the conclusion he inserts the following cautions :

“ I have related many cases, in which hemlock is proper : but I do not, nevertheless, insist, that it should always be confided in alone.

Other medicines ought, on some occasions, to be joined to it.

It is requisite, that a physician judiciously follow those proper intentions of cure, which arise from the particular state of the case.

The surgeon should externally change, add, and take away ; as reason, founded on experience, directs.

Many misunderstood my opinion of hemlock, from my first essay ; as they thought that I had offered a remedy, which I believe to be universal, and sufficient, when given alone, in all cases.

But I by no means meant so,

I affirmed only, that the hemlock performed such things, which other remedies, in high reputation, could not.

It cures cancers ; That, convinced by a great number of instances, I was certain of.

But I do not, nevertheless, assert that it will cure every cancer.

Nor do I assert, that the whole is to be rested only on the sole use of hemlock.

If out of a hundred patients, whom other physicians have dismissed, and declared to be incurable, I give relief to, or cure one, it suffices me ; but the number of those, who may be cured, is much greater.

Mercury cures the venereal disease. But is it always found to have good effects ? Does it always cure ? How many thousands are there not cured, but destroyed by this disease ?

The Peruvian bark removes intermitting fevers : and yet is not efficacious with all who have that disease : are there not many to whom it is even injurious ?

Must such medicines, therefore, be held as noxious or useless ?

Skilful physicians judge the same of other remedies called specifick.

If there be some, who from any *idiosyncrasia*, or from a complication of symptoms, cannot bear the hemlock, let them avoid the use of it.

If the symptoms, conjoined with the disease, require any other remedy, why should not that be administered along with the hemlock ?

Purges are often necessary.

Bleeding is likewise very requisite.

Hæmorrhages should not, however, be stopt by that means, in plethorick patients : for to such patients, they are of much greater benefit, than bleeding by venæ-section.

But in such as are weak, they are quickly, and in the best manner, stopt by the agarick of the oak.

The agarick should, nevertheless, be only applied to that place where the effusion of blood is made.

For if it be put over the whole ulcer, it is injurious to the wound ; and often fatal.

Sometimes, besides the hemlock, antiphlogistics and refrigerants are indicated.

This happens often in the gout and rheumatism.

Externally, sometimes emollients, sometimes digestives, and sometimes astringents, are required.

Sometimes a passage ought to be opened to the matter, by means of the knife ; as I have frequently observed in the *spina ventosa*

that the carious and corrupted parts might be separated from the sound; and sometimes a fungus should be cut off.

The internal and external use of hemlock prevents, with sufficient effect, any relapse in such cases.

But sometimes the callous lips of cancers, or fungous cancers themselves, are walled away, by the following remedy only:

Take of the powder of hemlock two drams and a half; and of the honey of roses three ounces.

This medicament is spread upon lint; and applied to the part affected, as often as the physician, or surgeon, judges necessary."

A method of preventing and removing Epileptic Fits; with some observations tending to prove the virtue of musk in preventing the Apoplexy.

ANY person subject to the Epilepsy may himself prevent a fit of it, if he has any the least previous notice of its coming, before he be altogether deprived of his senses, by the following simple experiment. Let him have always ready in his pocket a piece of metal, as broad as he is able to contain between his teeth when his jaws are stretched to the utmost: as soon as he feels the first symptom of the fit, let him immediately take this piece of metal, and opening his teeth as wide as he is able, put the piece of metal between them, that so his jaws may be thereby kept at their utmost stretch for some time: this in about half a minute will mak him come entirely to himself again, and prevent the coming on of the fit for that time,

After the fit is come on, the same experiment will also serve to remove it in a very short time: for if any bye-stander will take the piece of metal before described, and put it between the patient's teeth, and thereby force them open till his jaws are of the utmost stretch, the fit will immediately go off, and the patient very soon recover.

The certainty of this experiment, the person from which this account is taken says, may be depended on. The manner (says he) in which I came to the knowledge of it was from the information of a gentleman of undoubted veracity; and as what he then told me may serve to shew with what success the experiment had been made by others, I shall briefly relate it.

He told me, "That when he was at Amsterdam some years ago, he happened one evening to be in company with several gentlemen, when one of the company happened to be seized with a fit of the Epilepsy; the other gentlemen present could not help being concerned at the accident; but an old officer of the army, who also made one of the company, without any concern, desired them to make themselves easy, for he should shortly cure him; and then taking a piece of metal out of his pocket, he went to the person then lying in the Epilepsy and putting the piece of metal between his teeth, he forced them open with it, whereupon the person forthwith recovered. After they were again set down, they began to enquire of the officer how he could so quickly recover the gentleman from the Epilepsy? He told them, that he was often obliged to go out at the head of a party, when the enemy

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my happened to be but a small distance from their camp; and that as several of their men were liable to the Epilepsy, if any of them happened to be seized with it when they were thus out upon a party, they were obliged to leave them behind, where they often fell into the enemy's hands before they recovered: That, for this reason, he had been long in search of something which might instantly recover them; and that he had at last fallen upon this method of forcing open their jaws with a piece of metal, which he had often tried since, and had never yet known it to fail."

As it is undoubtedly the forcing open of the jaws, and not any virtue in the metal itself, which produces this effect, there can be no difference of whatever kind the metal is of. A crown piece, I believe, might do; but if made of iron, or steel for the purpose, I think it would be more convenient if made of a square or oblong form, of about the thickness of a crown, and of such a breadth as to be exactly equal to the widest opening of the jaws. It may be proper also to observe, that one of the edges ought to be thin, that it may the more easily enter between the teeth, when they are to be forced open by some other person; for the same reason it may be convenient to put a handle to it, like the handle of a key.

I have reason to believe that this experiment will not only remove the fit of the Epilepsy for that time, but also unto the next time of its ordinary periodical return, without any apparent difference from what would have happened if the fit had been allowed to work itself off.

I have only to add, that I suppose

there are few liable to the Epilepsy, who may not, by means of this experiment, prevent its coming on in the day-time: I think, there are scarce any but who have as long warning of its approach, as might be sufficient for taking out a piece of metal out of their pocket, and putting it between their teeth.

PHILANTHROPOS.

According to letters received this year (1761) by the Dutch ships from the Indies, several persons, and some of distinction, have died last year at Batavia, of the Apoplexy, which is thought extraordinary: for though that distemper is as common in Holland as any where, yet formerly it was never heard of at Batavia; and this circumstance has been urged by very great physicians, as a strong argument in favour of musk, which was as much in use at Batavia, as disregarded in Holland and other parts of Europe, since the reign of Lewis XIV. whose queen had an aversion to that and all other perfumes, which circumstance gradually drove them out of all the courts of Europe.

An account of an Hydrophobia cured by an accidental bleeding by the temporal artery; communicated by Mr. Baldwin, Surgeon, at Farringdon, in Berks. With an account of a remedy, recommended as a most effectual cure against the bite of a mad dog; in the transactions of the Berne Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Commerce.

TALKING of canine madness, the other day, an ingenious person in company related this fact. A woman bit by a mad dog, and who

who had the dreadful hydrophobia upon her, was doomed, according to the old custom, to be smothered; but at the time her executioners appeared, she happened to have a small interval of reason, and made such efforts to escape, that she got out of their hands to the stairs head; when, her foot slipping, she fell, and cut through the temporal artery, which bleeding freely, her friends did not attempt to stop it, concluding it would save them their painful office, as in the end it did; for the woman, almost exhausted, gave evident signs of a recovery from the dreadful distemper, and actually survived it.

The remedy recommended in the Berne Transactions is no other than the herb Anagallis or Pimpernel gathered in July, suffered to dry, and pulverized; it may be given in the quantity of half a dram to that of a dram, in a simple distilled water of the same plant, or in tea. After which the patient is to fast for two hours. One dose is generally sufficient; however, it may be repeated in eight or ten hours after with safety.

Clarified butter or tallow, recommended as specifics against the bloody flux, and defuxions on the eyes and breast. In a letter from Aaron Hill, esq. to the earl of Chesterfield, September 27, 1747, on occasion of the havoc made by that disorder in the armies in Flanders.

YOUR Lordship will remember it [the specific in question] were hinted first (if I mistake not) in a piece of Mr. Boyle's. The process (should your memory, by chance, not recollect it) is no more, than to take new-churned butter,

without salt, and skimming off the curdy part when melted over a clear fire, to give two spoonfuls of the clarified remainder, twice or thrice within the day. And this hath never failed to make an almost instant cure in many (I am sure at least a hundred) cases, I have had myself the pleasure to relieve officiously by its effects; and who were persons, for the most part, at the point of death, and solemnly resigned to that last cure of every malady, by their physician's farewell sentence.

A long time after Mr. Boyle had published his experience of this noble medicine, from his frequent proofs of it in Ireland, where dysenteries were too common accidents, there happened, at the siege of Londonderry, such a general demonstration of its efficacy, as leaves a subsequent neglect of it no way to be accounted for, but from the reason I have just assigned it to. For when, by the fatigues and wants of that brave garrison, they found themselves in greater danger, from the havoc of the terrible disease, than from the efforts of the enemy, we are informed, by the describers of that memorable siege, that the distempers stopt at once, upon the soldiers finding a concealed reserve of casks of tallow in a merchant's warehouse, and dividing it among the companies, to melt with, and lengthen out, their short remainder of bad oatmeal.

An acquaintance of my own, a gentleman of the prescribing faculty, complained to me some years ago, of the mortality of this distemper, then an epidemic one, in London. I advised him to make trial of the mentioned help: to which he first objected, that he could

could not see upon what *theory* to ground a likelihood of such success in using it. For answer, I referred him to a known experiment in fermentation, where, on barely throwing a little melted grease (or a small quantity of animal oil) upon the surface of a working liquor, when in the highest foam, the curbed intestine motion sinks to flatness in an instant; nor can it be recovered into a new head by any art our brewers or distillers are acquainted with. The added *oleaginous* particles obviating the now checked *saline* ones in a manner little differing from the operation of the recommended process in the human stomach, when the vitiated hot ferment having had beginning, the incisive acrid salts are sheathed and made inactive by this opposite balsamic softener; and thence passing on corrected through the gradual digestions, furnish a fit chyle for blunting the too stimulative acrimony. And hence arises not a temporary, not a palliative relief—but a complete eradication of the peccant principle. For when the salts above described have lost their points, in the absorbing sheath, those united contraries (commixing oily with lixivious particles) compose, together a new, soluble and saponaceous body, which dissolving readily into the serum and lymphatic humours, is prepared to pass by sweat, or even perspire insensibly through strainers which (while separate) neither oils, nor salts, could have been small enough to have pervaded; and which must therefore (though the blood could have been helped to throw them off upon the glands, or joints) have bred such obstinate concretion and obstruction there, as bring on gout,

sciatica, or rheumatism. But (thus) unless in cases of vessels too much lacerated already, the cause being radically removed, it is no wonder the effect is answerable.

I have, therefore, not let slip this opportunity, with view to give occasion, from his recollecting it, to the most likely hand in Europe, to make generous use of its remembrance.

I don't know whether I should add (and yet it is too remote from the immediate point in view, considering how liable an army is, especially where long entrenched in marshy situations, to defluxions on the eyes, or breast) that, in whatever other case, of salts too sharp and active, none of the trite remedies, however tedious all of them, and some extremely mortifying, will be found of any use, comparatively with this plain and pleasant one, which need be taken, in the last named intentions, only to half the quantity, persisting night and morning, for some length of time, uninterruptedly.

On the benefit of issues in the gout, &c.

Smyrna, March 28, 1761.

I Beg leave to acquaint those, who are afflicted with the gout, that they will find great benefit from issues. The gouty humours are drained off by these outlets, and the fits are either prevented, or much alleviated. It is now almost seven years since I first experienced the good effects of issues on my gouty patients, and I have found them more or less beneficial to all; some continuing to this time entirely free from fits, and also enjoy a much better state of health than before

before. Others have only a very slight fit in the winter, which seldom continues so long as a week; whereas, before the opening of issues, most of them were laid up with the gout some months every year; among whom there were two much incommoded with humours of chalky matter on some of the joints, who are now free from that inconvenience; these humours having suppurated and discharged their contents by little and little, so that the use of some joints was recovered, after having been bound up by these tumours for some time. This to me seems to be a proof that the supply of humours, which formed these tumours, was cut off by the discharge of the issues, and consequently proves the preventive efficacy of them, by draining off the gouty matter, which would otherwise be accumulated, after some time, to a quantity sufficient to cause a fit or fits.

I have always ordered these openings to be made above the knee, immediately above the gartering-place, which I have found to be a more convenient part for issues than below the knee. I am also convinced, from experience, that these drains in the lower extremities are particularly beneficial (by giving a direction for the humours downwards) in preventing the gout from affecting the head, breast, and stomach; a relief from the apprehension of which is generally very consolatory to every person threatened with that disease in these parts; even this advantage alone seemed to me a sufficient inducement for the use of them, and was my first motive to the trial of them, on one of my patients, in imminent danger, from the gout in the head and

breast; in which case they gave such relief as engaged me to order them for those of my patients who were the most afflicted with this disease.

I have generally found that one issue is sufficient to carry off or prevent the disease, except the fits are long, frequent and violent; in such cases I always desire that two issues may be opened.

I imagine that every body will easily be convinced of the necessity of such outlets in gouty bodies; and, I hope, that the benefit of them will be found on trial; their use is become so general here, that even the porters, almost to a man, have issues either in their arms or legs, and they find much benefit from them for old aches from strains, and for rheumatic and sciatic pains.

Though I know of no objection which can be made to the opening of issues for the gout, notwithstanding, I advise every person to consult the physician, who is best acquainted with his constitution, before he takes this step; perhaps some extraordinary circumstance may forbid the use of them.

As I have no other motive or view, in making this public, but that of the relief of those afflicted with the gout, I only beg the favour of those who try this method of cure, that they transmit to me an account of its effects for my further information. Letters may be directed to Doctor Turnbull, in Smyrna, to be left at the Sword-blade Coffee House, London. Post paid to London. I am, Sir,

your most humble,

and most obedient servant,

A. TURNBULL.

P.S. I intended to have wrote more fully on this method of carrying

ing off the gouty matter, and also to have added some observations on physic, which I have made in the course of my practice; but am obliged to defer the publishing these observations for want of proper leisure.

On the virtues of lemon juice and coffee, as dissolvents of the stone, by Z. and Dr. Lobb.

I Have, for many years, suffered a great deal from the stone in one of my kidneys, for which I tried various remedies without success; but being now cured, I cannot better shew my thankfulness to God for the ease I enjoy, than by publishing my case, as it may be the happy means of relieving others who are in the same melancholy condition.

It is, I believe, twelve or fourteen years since I first perceived a pain, uneasiness, and weight, in my left kidney, which gradually increased, till it made my life very uncomfortable. As I had known Mrs. Stephen's medicines to have been very successful in many such cases, I applied to her, and took her remedies for some years, and found myself much better and easier for them while I continued them; but, whenever I left them off for any time, I had a constant return of the same complaints. Upon this I left them quite off, and tried several other things which were recommended to me, and generally found ease upon the first trial of every new medicine; but, after leaving it off for any little time, my old complaints returned again. It is now above a year ago

since I left off all these medicines, and took to lemon juice and water, with a little sugar, for my constant drink. I continued this method for near a year with some intervals, using two or three, and sometimes, in hot weather, four lemons every day. And I found myself grow daily easier, so that for many months I have had scarce any uneasiness in my kidney: and about six weeks ago I had a great forcing to make water, when a kind of jelly came from me, which, upon examination, seemed to be the gluten, which probably connected together the solid parts of a stone.

I think it is the general opinion of our physicians, that a stone in the human body consists of earthy parts, with a little alkaline salt and air, which are connected together by a gluten or glue; and that the alkaline medicines, such as soap and lime, dissolve this glue, by which means the earthy parts separate from the rest, and come away insensibly; but that acid medicines dissolve the earthy, &c. parts of the stone, and leave the glue untouched. And Dr. Lobb, in his treatise on dissolvents of the stone, shews us by experiments, that lemon juice will soften, and even dissolve, a stone.

I bless God, I am now quite easy and happy, and am fully satisfied that I have got rid of a stone which gave me so much uneasiness for many years; and which, if I may judge by the largeness of the glue which came from me, I believe was of the size of a large Spanish nut.

The remedy I used was very pleasant and agreeable to me, especially in the summer. I generally squeezed the juice of a large lemon

lemon into a little above half a pint of soft water, and sweetened it to my taste; and whenever I was faint, or it was cold at my stomach, I added a little white wine to it. It never gave me the cholic, which I find lemons do to some persons, to whom, therefore, this remedy would be very improper.

If, upon this faithful narrative of my case, any persons should try it and be cured, I hope they will be so good as to acquaint the public of it, that it may encourage others to try it. Z.

June, 1761.

Dr. Lobb, after recommending in a letter the use of the above juice of lemons, and likewise of coffee, in the same disorder, from his own experience, concludes as follows.

MY disorder has neither confined me an hour at home, nor kept me any night from quiet sleep.

When I perceived the symptoms of a stone in my bladder, I returned to the use of the coffee.

And on the account of my bloody water, I ordered my servant first to make a tea with ground-ivy, and then to make my coffee with that tea, which rendered the flavour to me more agreeable; I put about one spoonful of milk to a quarter of a pint dish of coffee, and made it very sweet to my palate; I drink three dishes at breakfast, and two in the afternoon.

This liquor we call coffee, as I have observed, does not stimulate as a diuretic, nor occasion a pale-coloured urine like water, but all the proper contents of urine come off with it.

Indeed, after drinking plentifully of tea, punch, cyder, &c. the urine often comes off colourless; and when it so happens, the saline, the oleaginous, and other excrementitious parts of the blood are retained in it, till by some other liquor or exercise, the urine is brought again to its proper colour.

When such a pale urine happens, the liquor before drank was improper for the person, or was taken in too large a quantity. This is commonly the case when disorders in the passions of the mind did not precede.

It is a good rule for every man's observance, viz. to avoid such liquors as occasion a colourless urine, or to drink them in less quantity.

My drink at dinner is about half a pint of New-river water, with the juice of one lemon, and well sweetened with sugar.

While my pains were very sharp, as well as frequent, I took half a common spoonful of a mixture made with four ounces of honey, and one ounce of the oil of olives.

I have carefully avoided all stimulating diuretics, and have used as much as convenient those sorts of aliment which have a dissolvent quality.

Through many months past, I have made no bloody water: and from this alteration in my case, and from the abatements of my other symptoms, I would hope that the stone in my bladder is less, though it is not gone.

I will only add, that it will give me a great satisfaction if this paper proves beneficial to any that shall read it.

Bagnio-court,
July 30.

THE. LOBB.

The

The Hypericum Campodarense of Columna, recommended to trial as a powerful vermifuge. By Dr. Hill.

A Dog to whom Dr. Hill had given a dram and a half of the glandular part of the cups of the *Hypericum Campodarense* of Columna, voided, after a few hours, a flat worm, of a vast length. This was evidently occasioned by the herb; but whether it will discharge the common round worms, as well as the flat, and whether it will take effect in human as well as brute bodies, are points yet to be determined by experience. Physicians, who seek the good of mankind, are requested to try. The plant is perfectly safe and wholesome; and the virtues of the genus to which it belongs, in this way, are not unknown, though they have been overlooked. Bartholine has recorded the common *Hypericum*, as a remedy against worms, with the title of *præstantissimum*; and Cameraarius, long before, had celebrated it for the same purpose: after a trial of that kind, which seems too weak for the purpose, this species was chosen, because of its evidently greater strength; the scent being more resinous, and the glands of the cup, in which the principal virtue resides, vastly larger, and more prominent. The plant is a native of England, tho' not common; and may be easily raised in any quantity, if its virtues are found by more experience to deserve it.

Account of some antidotes against corrosive sublimate mercury.

IT is surprising the advantage of salts never occurred to any

of the gentlemen called to persons, who had taken corrosive sublimate mercury, and whose cases we have seen from time to time published. Common sea-salt, dissolved in the water which the patients drank, would instantly have precipitated the mercury, and thereby greatly abated its acrimony. As that is always ready, it ought constantly to be run to first, especially as in a large quantity it vomits, and when it comes not up, goes downward by stool; either way carrying off the mercury.

Volatile and fixed alkaline salts and spirits also precipitate mercury, spirits of salts of hartshorn, or sal-ammoniac, salt of tartar and wormwood, &c. but as these can seldom be got on a sudden, the following articles may be used: pot-ashes dissolved in warm water (or cold till some can be got warm) so as not to be too acrid. Failing these, strain warm water through ashes of bean-stalks, brooms, ash, or any other plant that can be soonest burnt: white and black soaps, containing these salts and oil, are very fit to be melted in all the water drank, or injected by way of glister.

If none of these can be got, or in some cases thought not proper, any of the testacea, crabs-eyes crabs-claws, shells of oysters, muscles, or eggs, coral prepared, or common chalk pounded or scraped into their drink, will precipitate the mercury; and as some of them at the same time add a mucus to the excoriated stomach and intestines, they may be used with advantage at least.

As one or several of the above articles can easily be got, even in the country, your publishing this may save the lives of some, which otherwise would be lost.

The

The salts ought to be used at first, so long as the vomiting and purging is to be continued; then oils, butter, fat, broth, drank and injected, to comfort and soften these parts, after so much violence.

Cautions against the use of seggs.

HAVING frequently seen children at play with seggs in their mouths, by blowing them, in order to make a noise: and others upgrown, who have used the juice thereof, for curing of the tooth-ach; I hope an observation on its deleterious effects will not be unacceptable to the public, as it will give them a caution against its internal use.

One Susannah Lindley, a girl aged 14, snuffed up her nostrils (in imitation of some who had done so for the tooth-ach) the quantity of a thimble-full of the juice of the root of the common segg, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th instant; and, within half an hour after, began to be affected with a burning pain in her nostrils, and up to her head. Bye-and-bye she felt her arms and legs becoming benumbed, and the heat, &c. in her nostrils to increase; which continued until five o'clock, when her legs and arms became contracted, stiff, and stretched out, with much pain. She continued thus convulsed for about half an hour, and then her contractions went off; nevertheless the extremities were very cold, and she still complained of a painful heat in her head and nostrils, until seven o'clock, and then her right knee began to shake most violently, and she seemed in general to be growing worse. Whereupon they had some advice, and were ordered to have some

warm milk and water syringed up her nostrils, as soon as possible, in order to wash off the juice that still adhered to the membranes thereof. But before they could get this done, she fell into another fit, the same as before; yet was instantly better, upon their throwing up the injection, and, after repeating it about eight or ten times, the limbs perfectly relaxed, the pulse became regular, and the extremities recovered their natural heat.

About an hour after this she went to bed, slept well, and in the morning only complained of a slightish pain and heaviness in her head, which went quite off in the next night's sleep, and she has now continued quite well these several days past.

March, 1761.

Method of curing luxations of the spine, or broken backs.

THIS disease has been sometimes held to be incurable, not only by the ancient, but by the more expert modern surgeons too; but with how little reason, may appear from the following case, abridged from Bonetus's *Medicina Septentrionalis Collectitia*, p. 603. Three vertebræ of the loins were dislocated, or forced inward, with total loss of sense and motion in all the parts below. The cure was performed by extension, with cloths or swaths under the arms and about the thighs; the former drawn by men, and the latter by a machine in another room, till the cracking bones gave notice that the extension was enough. The bones then being set, and the extension gradually lessened, the motion of some parts returned presently, and of all parts,

parts, with sense, in due time; and after a strengthening plaster.

'Tis probable, this method may be improved by a swathe put under the body, opposite the luxation, to bring and hold together the broken parts in a straight line the better. In some cases, this operation is most easy; since it needs only an even but strong extension, whilst the great ligaments and muscles will do the rest; and it is always far better to try a doubtful remedy, when safe, than none with certain death.

After this was written, much the same directions, in the case, were found in Dr. Shaw's new practice of physic, p. 701: yet the importance of the matter, it was thought, would justify the present publication.

A. B.

An account of a remarkable operation on a broken arm; sent to the Royal Society, by Mr. Charles White, surgeon at Manchester. From the Philosophical Transactions.

ROBERT ELLIOT, of Eyam, in Derbyshire, a very healthful boy of nine years old, had the misfortune about Midsummer, in the year 1759, by a fall, to fracture the humerus, near the middle of the bone. He was immediately taken to a bone-setter in that neighbourhood, who applied a bandage and splints to his arm, and treated him as properly, as, I suppose, he was capable of, for two or three months. His endeavours, however, were by no means productive of the desired effect, the bones not being at all united. A surgeon of eminence in Bakewell was afterwards called in; but, as soon as he found he could be of no service to him, and as the

case was very curious, he advised the lad's friends to send him to the infirmary at Manchester: he was accordingly brought thither the Christmas following, and admitted an in-patient. Upon examination, we found it to have been a simple oblique fracture, and that the ends of the bone rode over each other. His arm was become not only entirely useless, but even a burthen to him, and not likely to be otherwise, as there was little probability that it would ever unite, it being now near six months since the accident happened.

Amputation was therefore proposed as the only method of relief; but I could not give my consent to that; for, as the boy was young, and had a good constitution, it was hardly possible that it could be owing to any fault in the solids or fluids, but that either nature was disappointed in her work by frequent friction, while the callus was forming; or rather, that the oblique ends of the bone, being sharp, had divided a part of a muscle, and some portion of it had probably insinuated itself betwixt the two ends of the bone, preventing their union: whichever of these might be the case, I was of opinion, that he might be relieved by the following operation, viz. to make a longitudinal incision down to the bone, to bring out one of the ends of it, (which might be done with great ease, as the arm was very flexible) and cut off the oblique end, either by the saw or cutting-pincers; then to bring out the other end of the bone, and cut off that likewise; afterwards to replace them end to end, and then treat it entirely as a compound fracture.

The objections made by the
K other

other gentlemen concerned, to this proposal, were, 1st, the danger of wounding the humeral artery by the knife; 2dly, the laceration of the artery, by bringing out the ends of the bone; and 3dly, that we had no authority for such an operation. As to the first, that was easily obviated, by making the incision on the side of the arm opposite to the humeral artery: the place of election appeared to me to be at the external and lower edge of the deltoid muscle, as the fracture was very near to the insertion of that muscle into the humerus; the danger of wounding the vessel not only being by that means avoided, but, after the operation, while the patient was confined to his bed, the matter would be prevented from lodging, and the wound be easily come at, to renew the dressings. The second objection will not appear to be very great, when we consider, that, in compound fractures, the bone is frequently thrust with great violence through the integuments, and seldom attended with the laceration of any considerable artery; and, as this would be done with great care and caution, that danger would appear very trifling. The third and last objection is no more than a general one to all improvements.

This method, which I have been proposing, was at last resolved upon, and I assisted in the operation, which was performed by a gentleman of great abilities in his profession, on the third of January, in the present year. The patient did not lose above a spoonful of blood in the operation, though the tourniquet was not made use of. When the operation and dressings were

finished, the limb was placed in a fracture-box contrived on purpose, the lad confined to his bed, and the rest of the treatment nothing different from that of a compound fracture.

The wound was nearly healed in a fortnight's time, when an erysipelas came on, and spread itself all over the arm, attended with some degree of swelling; this, by fomentations and the antiphlogistic method, soon went off, and the cure proceeded happily without any other interruption. In about six weeks after the operation, the callus began to form, and is now grown quite firm: that arm is as long as the other, but somewhat smaller, by such long-continued bandage; he daily acquires strength in it, and will soon be fit to be discharged.

C. WHITE,

Manchester, Surgeon to the infirmary at Manchester.
March 17, 1760.

Extract from a pamphlet, entitled, Observations upon the proper Nursing of Children. From a long series of experience.

A Child, when it comes into the world, is almost a round ball; it is the nurse's part to assist nature, in bringing it to a proper shape. The child should be laid (the first month) upon a thin mattrass, rather longer than the child, which the nurse will keep upon her lap, that the child may always lie straight, and only sit up, as the nurse slants the mattrass. To set a child quite upright before the end of the first month, hurts the eyes, by making the white part of the eye appear below the upper eye-lid. Afterwards

the nurse will begin to set it up, and dance it by degrees. The child must be kept as dry as possible.

The cloathing should be very light, and not much longer than the child, that the legs may be got at with ease, in order to have them often rubbed in the day, with a warm hand or flannel; and in particular, the inside of them.

Rubbing a child all over takes off scurf, and makes the blood circulate. The breast should be rubbed with the hands, one, one way, and the other, the other way, night and morning at least.

The ancle bones and inside of the knees should be rubbed twice a day; this will strengthen those parts, and make the child stretch its knees, and keep them flat: which is the foundation of an erect and graceful person.

A nurse ought to keep a child as little in her arms as possible, lest the legs should be cramped, and the toes turned inwards. Let her always keep the child's legs loose. The oftener the posture is changed the better.

The child should begin to walk upon a carpet, or blanket, from three months old: the nurse must hold the child by the hips, that the movement in walking may come from that part, and not drag it by the arms.

Tossing a child about, and exercising it in the open air in fine weather, is of the greatest service. In cities, children are not to be kept in hot rooms, but to have as much air as possible.

Want of exercise is the cause of large heads, weak and knotted joints, a contracted breast, which occasions coughs and stuffed lungs,

an ill-shaped person, and waddling gait, besides a numerous train of other ills.

The child's flesh is to be kept perfectly clean, by constantly washing its limbs, and likewise its neck and ears; beginning with warm water, till by degrees it will not only bear, but like, to be washed with cold.

Rising early in the morning is good for all children, provided they awake of themselves, which they generally do; but they are never to be waked out of their sleep, and as soon as possible to be brought to regular sleeps in the day.

When laid in bed or cradle, their legs are always to be laid straight.

By this method most children may be taught to walk alone, quite strong and upright, by the ninth or tenth month. At all times, till they are two or three years old, they must never be suffered to walk long enough at a time to be weary.

Girls might be trained to the proper management of children, if a premium were given in free-schools, workhouses, &c. to those that brought up the finest child to one year old.

If the mother cannot suckle the child, get a wholesome chearful woman, with a young milk, who has been used to tend young children. After the first six months, small broths, and innocent foods of any kind, may do as well as living wholly upon milk.

A principal thing to be always attended to, is, to give young children constant exercise, and to keep them in a proper posture.

With regard to the child's dress in the day, let it be a shirt, a petticoat of fine flannel, two or three inches longer than the child's feet;

with a dimity top (commonly called a bodice coat) to tie behind; over that a surcingle made of fine buckram, two inches broad, covered over with sattin, or fine ticken, with a ribbon fastened to it, to tie it on, which answers every purpose of stays, and has none of their inconveniences. Over this put a robe, or a slip and frock, or whatever you like best; provided it is fastened behind, and not much longer than the child's feet; that their motions may be strictly observed.

After the first six months, the child may wear shoes and stockings, provided the shoes are large enough, and very broad at the toes, that the feet may not be cramped.

Two caps are to be put on the head, till the child has got most of its teeth.

No leading-strings of any kind should be used till the child can go quite alone, strong and upright.

The child's dress for the night may be a shirt, a blanket to tie on, and a thin gown to tie over the blanket.

Remarkable instance of the superior merit of the horse-hoeing husbandry.

S I R,

I Send you an account of a farming-wager, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, to be communicated to the public; the issue being, in my opinion, extremely interesting, and very worthy their attention. It was laid with a gentleman, who has for several years past kept a small farm near that city in the horse-hoeing husbandry way. The field consisted of ten acres, partly very good ground, partly indifferent or bad; and it had

carried eight crops, the ninth then standing, of which the last six were wheat, without dung or any kind of manure whatever. Out of these ten acres one was to be picked, lying contiguous; and the wager was Produce or Not produce twelve bolls of clean dight wheat? The spot was accordingly chosen, and an acre measured off by a land-surveyor. It was cut down immediately after measuring, and the produce in the straw was twenty-one threaves, bating four sheaves, allowing twenty-four sheaves to the threave; which were set upon a separate part of the field, to prevent mistakes; and afterwards carried home, and put into the end of a barn by themselves. The produce in clean dight wheat, when threshed out, was precisely one peck and a half short of sixteen bolls, Linlithgow measure.

It is proper to notice, that this crop was very much blacked or smutted; but as the loss thereby could not be brought to any certain computation, several farmers were desired to view it when standing, in order to estimate what the loss might amount to; and their estimate run between a fifth and a ninth part of the whole; so that taking this loss at a medium, and supposing the crop had been free of smut, it must have exceeded eighteen bolls; and this computation is not fully answerable to the ordinary produce from the same number of threaves in former years. It cannot be expected the whole field, considering the inequality of the soil, should produce a crop equal to this acre; but computing the whole according to the number of threaves, and the produce supposed the same with what is already threshed, it ought

to turn out about nine bolls per acre. The ridges are about five feet in breadth, and drilled upon the top with two rows of wheat, at nine inches distance; the quantity of seed was two pecks to the acre; and the intervals were ploughed four times during spring and summer, and the nine-inch partitions cleaned with the Dutch hand-hoe.

This experiment, Sir, bids fair for exciting both proprietors and farmers to a nearer consideration of their own interest; as by this method their out-field ground may be brought to equal, if not to exceed, the now produce of their in-field, without any other expence than ploughing and cleaning from weeds; but the poorer the ground is, the more ploughing must be applied; and the farmer may be well assured, that the expence, upon the whole, does not exceed that of the common husbandry. The cleaning from weeds during the first two or three years of the management, may possibly add a trifle to this expence; but as it decreases every crop, two shillings the acre will become a large allowance for both hand-hoeing between, and weeding the rows themselves.

The agreeable views this opens for the improvement of the country not only in wheat but in many other crops, supported by this material consideration, that the farmer will no more be narrowed in his cultivation, by the over too small quantity of dung or manure he can make or obtain in his neighbourhood, are too many and too extensive to be included in the bounds of a letter; and therefore I shall only add, by way of encouragement, that the operation itself is so far from being difficult, that during the

late excessively rainy go-harvest, the like to which has not been seen for many years, thirty-eight acres of wheat have been ploughed, harrowed, and drilled (five of them twice ploughed) with three horses only; and if the season had been favourable, half as much more might have been done with less trouble.

The scheme itself is no other, than what was published forty years ago by Mr. Tull, and very unwisely judged, from some rash and ill-executed trials, to be a visionary project. It is certain, to my knowledge, that this gentleman's crops have been on the increasing hand for these six years past, and have never yet been under five bolls per acre, upon an average, from a soil which in general is very far from being naturally good.

As this is published solely for the benefit of the public, it may be proper to advise all beginners, not to exceed two or three acres in their trials, nor easily to increase that quantity, till the operations are become familiar to the servants. Good ground ought likewise to be chosen for this purpose, the expence of cultivation being the same in good as in bad ground, and the utmost care taken to clean the rows of all kinds of weeds. I think it best to begin with a summer fallow. If the soil be good, dung certainly is not necessary; if it be indifferent or bad, a little dung will no doubt hasten the fertility, but increase the expence, perhaps beyond the return: but be the ground what it will, more clear profit will always be got out of it by this method, than by the common husbandry, provided it lies fair for the plough.

I am, &c.

Note, that the Scotch acre makes about one acre, one rood, and one perch, English measure; and that the Scotch measure, called a boll, is equal to about three bushels and nine tenths, Winchester measure.

Letter concerning the fattening of sheep with grains.

S I R,

I Have very good information from Swithbottom, near Croydon in Surry, that Mr. Richard Wood of that place, farmer and brewer, sold two horned sheep lately to a butcher in that neighbourhood, whose carcases weighed 36 stone; they were excessive fat; but what is very extraordinary, they were fed with grains. There were great sums of money won and lost about their weight, and particularly by Mr. T. B. an eminent butcher of Croydon, who lost four times the value of the sheep. As the brewers grains are now become so very valuable by this remarkable trial of feeding sheep, I apprehend that the great advantages that will accrue from thence to the brewer, may be adequate to the late additional duty; if so, then they will be enabled to sell their beer at the old price.

April 9, A Surry Farmer.
1761.

A Letter concerning the usefulness of the plant Nummaria, against the worms that destroy corn; and likewise of tobacco against weevils.

THIS plant, to which I give the name Nummaria, must

not be confounded with the Nummaria, so called on account of the figure of its leaves, which resemble a farthing, and which is known in medicine by its astringent quality. That of which I treat, hath a quite contrary effect. I would class it, however, with the shepherd's purse, *bursa pastoris*, two kinds of which are described by botanists, namely, the large and the small. I dare not affirm that it is of the large kind; but I am certain it is not of the oblong kind of *bursa pastora minor*.

The plant Nummaria grows naturally in cultivated or uncultivated fields, but especially in those where white turnips have been sowed. It may be planted likewise with great success, and in a good soil becomes taller and stronger than when it grows wild in the fields. It rises commonly a foot and a half high, with three, five, ten, or fifteen branches; but I have found one in my kitchen garden three feet and a half high, with 181 leaves, which contained 511 grains of seed. The leaves of this plant lie two and two together, and are rolled up in such a manner as to have the middle of a little bag which they form elevated. In this little bag is contained the seminal grain, which may be seen and counted when the leaves are ripe, because then they are yellow and transparent. The grains are in number from six to eighteen, somewhat smaller than turnip-seed: they appear through a microscope lengthened and broad, furrowed, and of a darkish brown colour. They give oil, although one third less than the like quantity of linseed. In fine, the plant, the leaves, and the seed, cast an intolerable bad smell: the oil is stinking, and my servants are always

out of humour, when I order them to burn the oil extracted from the Nummaria.

The Nummaria appears in May, and is ripe about the middle of June. In its maturity, the leaves open and scatter the seed; wherefore, in order to make a provision, it must be gathered a little earlier. By cultivating it, you may have it twice a year, if it is sown in March, and in the end of June; and this is very often necessary, because it doth not grow every year. It loves a particular temperature of air, of which I have no certain knowledge; but I am positive, whenever it begins to grow, it must not be disturbed by any tillage; the more the earth about it is turned up, the more its maturity is retarded.

Upon examining the grain of the Nummaria, I found that it contained an oil. It happened, that some years since I sowed about four acres of ground with turnips, not one of which grew up: but then, instead of these, I had such a prodigious quantity of the Nummaria, that one would have thought that my land had been sown with it. To make amends in some measure for the loss of the turnips, I resolved to gather the Nummaria, and extract its oil. Accordingly I cleared the ground entirely of this plant, of which there were several waggon-loads, and piled it up in my granary. In two days time it heated, for which reason I spread it out as much as possible, that it might dry more easily; and afterwards it was threshed. It is not possible to conceive what an abominable stink it spread, not only in the granary, but also in the contiguous buildings; and even in the court-yard it was insupportable.

Several years before, some rye, full of white worms, had been laid up in that granary: they were in such vast numbers, that at the usual season of the metamorphosis of insects, they crawled out of the heap, which they covered in such multitudes, that with a rake they were gathered in bushels; and yet, notwithstanding, the heap of corn seemed overspread with a yellowish living matter. When some time after the rye was carried away, the vermin did not abandon my granary; they had made a lodgement there, and in spite of all my efforts, and all the remedies I could procure, I could never exterminate them. The new corn brought in was always found, in four-and-twenty hours, covered with a white web, formed of the kind of silk which is spun by that vermin.

Disheartened by a thousand expensive and unprofitable projects, I became accustomed to that disagreeable object. I was even so indifferent, that when my granary was emptied of the Nummaria, and the rye was covered off, which I had seen before covered with white worms, I imagined, as none appeared at that time, that their metamorphosis had been advanced by some cause to which I was a stranger. Upon reflection, however, I conceived some suspicion of the smell of the plant, and I resolved to make the experiment the first opportunity that should offer; and indeed it was not long till one presented itself.

The following year I had some corn brought to me full of white worms: immediately I ordered the Nummaria to be sought for; and as only a small quantity of it could be gathered, I commanded a ring

or circle to be made with it round the heap of corn, which was very considerable. It was trod upon, that it might diffuse the smell more strongly, and the success justified the idea I had conceived: the white worms disappeared, and since that time I have never perceived one in my granary. All my neighbours, to whom I communicated this discovery, have reaped the same advantage from it, and it is with pleasure I impart it to you, that the whole kingdom may be indebted to you for the same obligation.

As these worms are not found in all countries, every body is not acquainted with them; and amongst those who are, perhaps there may be some, who, in order to get rid of them, would scarce expose themselves to the nauseous stink of the Nummaria; for we must acknowledge, that vermin destroy the corn but very little. These worms never attack it on the side of the shoot: they consume but a fifth part of the flour, and never communicate to it the least bad taste.

The corn, therefore, if sown, grows as well, and produces as plentiful a crop as any other; and if ground into flour, gives as good and as nourishing bread as one can desire, without the least danger to the health; a fact of which I am well assured by my own experience. But, besides that they diminish the quantity of the corn, they give it so disagreeable a colour, that it is a difficult matter to sell it. The gain, therefore, is evident in exterminating and destroying them by a cheap and infallible remedy, far superior to others, which are often expensive and ineffectual.

I forgot to inform you, that the oil, the remaining substance after the oil is extracted, the leaves, the branches, the trunk of the Nummaria, are severally endowed with the same virtue as the whole plant, because they preserve the same smell. I experienced this with one of my neighbours, in a year when that plant failed entirely. I ordered some to be boiled in water that distilled from a dunghill, and after removing the wheat, we sprinkled plentifully the place where it had lain. When that place was well moistened, we let it dry, and afterwards put the wheat upon it. We washed in like manner the second place which the wheat had occupied. In three days time no maggots or worms were to be seen.

The black worm, which gnaws the corn entirely, leaving nothing but the bran, is far more dangerous. I am not certain if the Nummaria destroys that insect or not, having never made the experiment; but I am inclined to believe, that it is an enemy to all vermin, for I could never perceive a caterpillar upon its leaves; and it is very probable, that with the white it destroys also the black worm, caterpillars, bugs, wood-lice, wevils, and a multitude of other insects, which infest and consume our most valuable effects. (*Journal Oeconomique.*)

M. de la Nux, of the isle of Bourbon, a correspondent of the academy at Paris, has advised M. de Reaumur to make use of tobacco, either green or in rolls, as a preservative against wevils; these animals, who are apparently liquorish, will come to the tobacco from all parts, and as soon as they have eaten of it, they certainly die.

A demonstration of the accuracy of the trial made with Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, for finding the longitude at sea, by Jupiter's Satellites. By M. de L'Isle, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, Fellow of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Stockholm, and Upsal, and late Principal Astronomer in the Imperial Academy at Peterburgh.

IN the *Journal Etranger*, for the month of March, 1760, I meet with a short description of this Marine Chair, invented by Mr. Irwin, for observing the longitude at sea, wherein it is said, that Mr. Irwin, on his return from a voyage he had undertaken to make a trial of it, found that he was not mistaken above twenty-three miles, or about a third of a degree, in his estimate of the longitude, from the several observations he had taken; that is to say, that, by means of his machine, he had obtained the longitude to a greater degree of precision than the act of parliament made in England requires.

As the *Journal Etranger* above mentioned recites the journal and particulars of these first observations, made with Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, by Mr. Jeremy Siffon, I thought proper to examine into the exactness of them, by means of correspondent observations made at Paris and elsewhere, to supply the uncertainty of the calculus which Mr. Siffon had only to rely upon, he not knowing of any correspondent observations that had been taken. I have also compared his observations and their correspondent ones, with the position of the isle of Ushant, within sight of which Mr. Siffon observed, the 9th

of August 1759, the situation of that island being accurately known and determined by the triangles formed for constructing the chart of France.

Mr. Siffon's observations consist of three emergences of Jupiter's Satellites, two of the second, and one of the first, observed the beginning of August 1759. I have not hitherto met with any observation correspondent to the first of the three, but only to the two others. The second observation related by Mr. Siffon, is that of the first satellite, the 9th of August, in the evening, which he found to happen at sea, at 7 h. 55 min. $1\frac{1}{2}$ sec. I observed it at Paris, at the Hotel de Clugny, with a 22 feet telescope, at 8 h. 20 min. 42 sec. and M. Messier, with a Newtonian reflector, of four feet and a half long, which magnified 56 times, 15 seconds later *. By comparing M. Messier's observations with Mr. Siffon's, the place where the latter then was should be 25 min. $52\frac{1}{2}$ sec. of time west of the meridian of Paris, for 16 min. $14\frac{1}{2}$ sec. west of the meridian of London, on supposition that the distance of London from Paris is 9 min. 41 sec. as marked in the *Connoissans des Temps*. Mr. Siffon makes the difference of longitude, between London and his place of observation, 18 min. 16 sec. or 4 h. 34 m. 15 sec. and he adds, that his observation was taken in sight of Ushant. Now, according to the general chart of France, regulated by triangles, the isle of Ushant is west of the meridian of Paris, 7 d. 24 m. 33 sec. from whence taking 2 h. 25 m. for the distance from London to Paris, there remains 4 d. 59 min. 33 sec. for the longitude of the place of Mr. Siffon's observa-

* The translator observed it in Clerkenwell-close, London, at 8 h. 11 min. 14 sec. apparent time, with a reflector of 19 inches focal length, magnifying fifty-five times.

tion, west of London, which gives the longitude of the isle of Ushant, with respect to London, 25 m. 18 sec. less than it is marked on the chart of France. This difference of 25 min. is certainly but a minute error for an observation of the longitude, as it amounts to no more than six marine leagues. But, to reason a little further; probably the error might turn out still less, if we could introduce into the account the bearing and distance the ship then was from Ushant, and the difference of the telescopes with which the correspondent observations were made: it is well known, that an emersion of the second satelkite may be seen 30 seconds sooner with a reflecting telescope of four feet, than with one of two feet, which would again diminish the error by about a third; and were we to suppose that the ship, which, according to the relation, was in sight of Ushant, was three or four leagues distant from it, the error would absolutely vanish.

Lastly, it is to be noted, that the longitudes marked on this chart, and calculated from a series of triangles, as they are expressed in two columns, graved at the sides of the chart, were computed by M. Cassini, and his assistants, under the hypothesis of a spherical earth; whereas they should be less in the hypothesis of an earth oblate towards the poles. Thus Mr. Siffon's observation agrees better for the position of the isle of Ushant, with the figure which we now know the earth has, than with the determination deduced from the measure of the parallel of Paris in the hypothesis of a spherical earth. This is a proof of the goodness of Mr. Irwin's Marine Chair, and the

exactness that may be arrived at in the observations of Jupiter's satelkites made in it.

The other observation of the satelkites by Mr. Siffon, of which we have a correspondent one, is the emersion of the second, on the 13th of August in the evening, which Mr. Siffon has noted at 11 h. 21 m. 54 sec. By an observation made at Vienna with a four feet Newtonian reflector, this observation should have happened at London, at 11 h. 44 m. 35 sec. *; and consequently the place of his observation was west of London 22 min. 41 sec. Mr. Siffon marks this difference of longitude 24 min. 25 sec. not having had any correspondent observation, and being obliged on that account to refer to the tables.

Thus we see plainly that navigators are, for the future, to consider the invention of the Marine Chair, as one of the greatest benefits that can possibly accrue to their science. The knowledge of the longitude, which is so essential a part of it, and so long desired, is now brought to its utmost perfection, if, by this new means, observations can be made as well at sea as at land. The heavens are continually offering proper phenomena for finding the longitude, and the greatest difficulty has, till now, been how to observe them well. It is therefore of the utmost importance to be more and more satisfied, by repeated trials, of the goodness of this method. I make no doubt, that, in a short time, the navigators in general, jealous of the progress of their art, will dispute the glory of having first profited by so excellent a discovery.

* The translator observed it in Clerkenwell-clofe, London, at 11 h. 44 min. 51 sec. apparent time, with the same reflecting telescope.

Useful hints for sailors and seafaring men.

BATHING in the sea-water, in hot climates, is very wholesome, when done with discretion. It should never be immediately after meals, for reasons obvious to those who are acquainted with animal nature and œconomy. Bathing in, and drinking, the salt-water is a specific cure for scorbutic diseases. Cleanliness, and frequent washings, are very beneficial. Sir John Narborough preserved the health of his crew, in a long and unwholesome voyage, by obliging them to have a strict observance of cleanliness, and particularly by washing themselves, and being careful to keep neat and sweet their vessels of cookery. Cleanliness also extends itself to apparel and bed-cloaths, which should always be with the strictest care observed, in the utmost state of possible purity. One instance of detrimental uncleanness, is lying down to sleep, as seamen too frequently do, in all their cloaths; this should never be suffered; but, instead of being prevented, it is often encouraged, that they may be the more ready at a call. Much sleep in hot weather is hurtful; it relaxes and enervates very greatly, and disposes the body to many disorders. It greatly behoves all seamen, who have a due regard for self-preservation, never to sleep upon deck, especially in the night, or when the air is moist: for obvious reasons. Let the breast be covered during sleep. It were perhaps needless to admonish the prudent seamen never to sleep exposed to the sun, rain, or cold winds. Every seaman ought to have three shirts, that he may be able, by keep-

ing them duly washed, to change once in three or four days. After linen has been washed in salt water, it should be rinsed in fresh water; for the salt particles adhering to it are hurtful to the wearer. The expence of fresh water would be but small; a hundred shirts may be rinsed in a small pail of fresh water; but when it rains, even without that charge.

It is very important to the healthiness of ships, to be well provided with a plentiful store of vinegar: if the seamen use it with all their victuals, the better; but especially with pork; and a little in their water too, particularly in hot climates or intemperate weather. Vinegar corrects evil effects from water inclining to putrefaction; and promotes greatly that salutary perspiration, which in hot climates prevents putrid fevers and inflammations. If vinegar fails, spirit of sea salt answers, in a very small quantity, nearly the same happy purpose, as vinegar does in a greater proportion. If a little shrub was provided for the use of the seamen after hard fatigue, instead of such other liquors as are commonly given to them, by generous and humane commanders, on these occasions, it would have a much better effect, as the vegetable acid in it gives it a superior efficacy against putrefaction.

On such occasions as sickness, how easily might seamen be supplied with good plenty of excellent and wholesome soup, by the help of a digester in Papin's manner? By this machine, with a lamp or candle, the bones of any kind of meat-animals might be liquefied in a few minutes. How light of charge this engine? How plentifully and readily bones of cattle might be procured?

cured? How easily preserved if sliced or in powder? How quickly made potable? How wholesome and restorative such food would be to sickly people, as it is a noble and excellent broth, without the help of salt to preserve, I submit to the consideration of those who have more authority, and wish them to have the same benevolence to compassionate the miseries of seamen in distress.

It may seem a trifling matter, but it will prove greatly salutary to a ship's crew, to make every man wash his mouth, every morning and night, with vinegar. This is particularly salutiferous in hot weather, and a singular preservative against the scurvy and all putrid diseases. At the same time as such a diffusion of acid or antiseptic particles are diffused through the parts of a ship, they exert their antiscorbutic efficacy to prevent or destroy the influence of putrescent or corrupt air, and to restore it to a wholesome state: by this practice also, the lungs and more tender vitals become sheathed or armed against the reception or inhalation of the volatile particles of putrefaction; so that they either are repelled, or else entirely change their poisonous to a harmless quality. A man in such armour is safe.—Fine grass hay in rain water, makes a liquor which is perhaps one of the most excellent preservatives against, and remedies in, the sea scurvy. It is a pleasant drink; hay is easily preserved; and it may be made to occupy no great compass of room.

A method of making sea-water potable.

SEA-WATER becomes fresh by making it pass through ma-

rine plants. I took a glass vessel, of an oblong form, and having partly filled it with sea-water, I put therein a proper quantity of the *alga marina*, or sea-weed; the roots of some of which were naked, and quite clear of any foreign body; but to the rest were still adhering the pebbles that served to support them in the sea. The vessel being then full, I fitted to it a glass-head, with its beak, to which I joined a receiver, without luting the joints. There distilled daily from these plants a small quantity of water, very fresh, very potable, and quite free from the ill taste, which waters distilled by fire usually retain.

This experiment shews the easiest, surest, and most natural method of making sea-water fresh, a matter of such singular utility to navigators.

I doubt not but we may find other plants, among those growing either in the sea or on its shores, which may be more effectual for this experiment, and which yield fresh water in greater quantity, as rock-samphire, the *brassica marina*, or kali-kind, the sea-lentil, &c. Some of these plants may be tried, by examining their growth either in sea-water, or earth sprinkled with it. And hence, in some measure, the conjecture may be very probable, that the real primitive water, which might have existed before animals and plants, is sea-water; and that fresh water is, for the most part, indebted for its origin to the vapours of plants, the respiration of animals, and the exhalation of the earth, attracted by the heat of the sun.

Chinese contrivance, by which a person, who does not know how to swim, may easily keep himself above water. From a letter to the author of the seaman's preservative.

IN the year 1730, I was passenger in a ship from Batavia to China, burthen about 400 tons, called the *Pridae*, Francisco Xavier commander, freighted by English, Chinese, and Portuguese. Near the coast of China we met one of those storms called a *Tuftoon*, [*Tau fong*] or a great wind, which carried away all our masts, bowsprit, and rudder; and in our hold we had six feet of water, expecting every moment the ship would founder. — We consequently were consulting our preservation: the English and Portuguese stood in their shirts only, ready to be thrown off; but the Chinese merchants came upon deck, not in a cork jacket, but I will call it a bamboo habit, which had lain ready in their chests against such dangers, and it was thus constructed; four bamboos, two before, and two behind their bodies, were placed horizontally, and projected about 28 inches. These were crossed on each side by two others, and the whole properly secured, leaving a space for their bodies; so that they had only to put

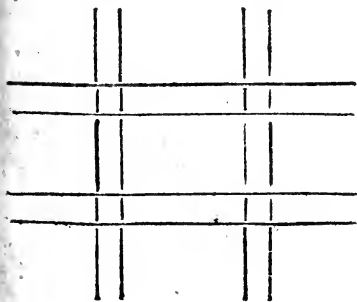
it over their heads, and tie the same securely, which was done in two minutes, and we were satisfied they could not possibly sink. — The shape is given in the foregoing column.

Easy method of opening a way to the fight through turbulent waters.

OPPPOSITE to the famous baths of Balarue, on the coast of Provence, is *Taur* or *Hill-pond*, so called from its lying among hills; the word *Tor* or *Taur*, in the Hebrew, Phenician, and Celtic, signifying a mountain or hill: in the middle of it stands an insulated rock, known by the name of *Rocairals*. The foot of this rock, under the water, is covered with *mytuli*, or muscles, *lepadés*, or goats eyes, *balani*, or sea-acorns, and *echini*, or sea-urchins, &c. strongly adhering to it. The fishermen, for tearing them off, made use of an iron hoop, something sharpened at the upper edge, and fastened to a pole: with which scraping the rock, the fish fall into a bag tied round the hoop.

I have been at this sport, and it gave me an opportunity of observing a fact, not unworthy notice. That the labour of scraping the rock may the better answer, it is necessary to discern the places where the shell-fish, and especially the largest, most abound. This one would think no difficulty, the water being usually clear: yet it is not so easy as imagined; the least agitation occasions a simmering formed of undulations, irregularly congested on one another, that amidst these inequalities, the rays of light, in that entrance and issue, necessarily go through many refractions, unequal, and often opposite; hence a kind of shade on

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the surface of the pond, that objects of a middling bigness, are scarce discernible at the depth only of two feet. To overcome an inconvenience so detrimental to the fishermen's industry, experience has taught them a sure method, which perhaps mere naturalists would never have dreamed of; yet it is only to pour a drop of oil on the place where the fisherman would look. The oil, agitated by the motion of the water, spreads with a surprizing celerity, and by this horizontal dilatation, suppresses and levels the crisped undulations, which obstructed the sight. The fishermen are very dextrous in taking advantage of this calm interval, which is soon over; but they renew it at pleasure, and at little expence, using only a single drop of oil at one time, and that of the worst sort.

This advice throws a light on a passage of Pliny, hist. natural. lib. 2. cap. 103. where that author, after saying, *mare oleo tranquillare*, i. e. that the sea is smoothed by throwing oil on it; he adds, that it is on this account divers carry some in their mouths, and by spurning it out when under water, are capable to see much better. *Et ob id urinantes ore spargere, quoniam mitiget naturum asperam maris, lucemque deportet.*

Method of edulcorating train oil. By Mr. Doffie.

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Strand, July 13, 1761.

ORDERED, that the processes communicated by Mr. R. Doffie, for edulcorating train oil, as

now in the possession of the Society, be published verbatim, with Mr. Doffie's explanatory notes at the bottom of the page, under his name.

PROCESS the FIRST.

For purifying oil in a moderate degree, without almost any expence.

Take an ounce of chalk, powdered pretty finely, and half an ounce of lime slackened by lying exposed to the air. Put them into a gallon of stinking oil: and having mixed them well together, by stirring, add half a pint of water; and mix that with them, also, by the same means. When they have stood an hour or two, repeat the stirring, and continue the same treatment, at convenient intervals, for two or three days. After which super-add a pint and a half of water, in which an ounce of salt is dissolved; and mix them as the other ingredients, repeating the stirring as before for a day or two. Let the whole then stand at rest; and the water will sink below the oil; and the chalk subside in it to the bottom of the vessel; the oil will become clear, be of a lighter colour, and have considerable less smell: but will not be purified in a manner equally to the effect of the other processes, below given: though as this is done, with the expence only of one ounce of salt, it may be practised advantageously for many purposes: especially preparatory to the next method, the operation of which will be facilitated by it.

PROCESS the SECOND.

To purify oil without heat to a great degree.

Take a gallon of crude stinking oil, or of such as is previously prepared

pared by the foregoing method, and add to it an ounce of powdered chalk. Stir them well together, several times, as in the preceding process; and, after they have been mixed some hours, or a whole day, add an ounce of pearl-ashes, dissolved in four ounces of water; and repeat the stirring as before. After they have been so treated for some hours, put in a pint of water, in which two ounces of salt are dissolved, and proceed as before. The oil and brine will separate, on standing some days: and the oil will be greatly improved, both in smell and colour. Where a greater purity is required, the quantity of pearl-ashes must be increased; and the time, before the addition of the salt and water, prolonged.

If the same operation be repeated several times, diminishing at each time the quantity of the ingredients, one half, the oil may be brought to a very light colour, and rendered equally sweet in smell, with the common spermaceti oil.

By this process, the cod oil may be made to burn; and when it is so putrid as not to be fit for any use, either alone or mixt, it may be so corrected by the first part of the process, as to be equal to that commonly sold; but where this is practised, in the case of such putrid oil, use half an ounce of chalk, and half an ounce of lime.

PROCESS the THIRD.

To purify oil with the assistance of heat, where the greatest purity is required, and particularly for the woollen manufacture.

Take a gallon of crude stinking oil, and mix with it a quarter of an ounce of powdered chalk, and a quarter of an ounce of lime slacken-

ed in the air, and stir them together; and when they have stood some hours, add a pint and a half of water, and two ounces of pearl-ashes; and place them over a fire that will just keep the simmering, till the oil appear of a light amber colour, and has lost all smell, except a soapy, greasy, hot scent. Then super-add half a pint of water, in which an ounce of common salt has been dissolved; and having boiled them half an hour, pour them into a proper vessel, and let them stand till the separation of the oil, water, and lime, be made, as in the preceding.

Where this operation is performed, to prepare oil for the woollen manufacture, the salt may be omitted; but the separation of the lime from the oil will be slower; and a longer boiling is necessary.

If this oil be required still more pure, treat it, after it is separated from the water, &c. according to the second process, with an ounce of chalk, a quarter of an ounce of pearl-ashes, and half an ounce of salt.

PETER TEMPLEMAN, *Secretary.*

Observations on the above Processes, by Mr. R. Dossie.

Observations on Process the First.

First, This process may be performed on any kind of fish or seal oil, that is putrid and stinking; and will improve it in smell, and most generally render it of a lighter colour, if before dark and brown. It will, also, conduce to the rendering those oils fitter for burning profitably, that are in their original state faulty in that point; but it will not meliorate them to the full degree they admit of, even with heat;

heat; and should, therefore, be practised only where moderate improvement is required.

Second, After the oil is taken off from the dregs and brine; the dregs which swim on the brine should be taken off also, and put into another vessel, of a deep form: and, on standing, particularly if fresh water be added, and stirred with them, nearly the whole remaining part of the oil will separate from the foulness; or, to save this trouble, the dregs, when taken off, may be put to any future quantity of oil, that is to beedulcorated by this method; which will answer the same end.

Observations on Process the Third.

First, This process may be advantageously performed on the train oil, called *viticus oil*, and the more putrid and foul it may be, the greater will be the proportionable improvement: especially if there be no mixture of the other kind of fish oils, particularly the seal, which do not admit of beingedulcorated perfectly, by means of heat; but require other methods: but when the vitious oil is pure, however stinking it may be, the bad smell will be removed by this process, duly executed, and the brown colour changed to a light amber; and these qualities will be much more permanent in this, than in any crude fish oil: as it will not, on account of the degree of purity to which it is brought, be subject to putrify again under a great length of time, whether it be kept open, or in close vessels. The oil, in this state, will burn away without leaving the least remains of foulness in the lamp; and being rendered more fluid than before, will go further when used in

the woollen manufacture, than any other kind, and be much more easily scoured from the wool. If, nevertheless, there be any branches of the woollen manufacture, which require the use of a more thick and unctuous oil, this may be rendered so, by adding a proper quantity of tallow or fat; of which a certain proportion will perfectly incorporate with the oil; the fluidity and transparency being still preserved, as well as all the other qualities that render it suitable to the intended purpose. This may be the most beneficially done, by adding a proper quantity of the refuse grease of families, commonly called *kitchen-stuff*: which, being put to the oil, when moderately heated, will immediately dissolve in it, and let fall all its impurities or foulness to the bottom of the vessel: and it will be so far from being any way disadvantageous, that it will, on the contrary, be profitable to the manufacturer; as there will be a saving of more than one half in the proportion of the *kitchen-stuff* employed: as its common price is not half so great, as that of vitious oil; nor one-third of that of the Gallipoly olive oil now used.

Secondly, The different qualities, and disposition of different parcels of *vitious oil*, with respect toedulcoration, render various proportions of the ingredients to be used necessary. The quantities stated in the above process, are the least, which will effect the end, in general; and frequently greater will be required, but these may always be first tried; and, if it be found, after six or eight hours simmering of the mixture, that no gradual improvement is making in the smell and colour, but that the oil continues the same in those particulars; and remains also
mixed

mixed with chalk and lime, and in a thick turbid state, a fourth, or third part of the first quantity of pearl ashes should be added; and the simmering continued till the oil be perfect. It is proper, as the quantity of the water is lessened, by the evaporation, to make fresh additions from time to time, that there may be always nearly the original proportion.

Third, if it be inconvenient to give the whole time of boiling together, the fire may be suffered to go out; and re-kindled at any distance of time; and if, in such case, a small proportion of pearl-ashes, dissolved in water, be added, and the mixture several times stirred, between the times of boiling, it will facilitate the operation.

The time of boiling may be also much shortened, if the chalk, lime, and pearl-ashes be added some days before, and the mixture frequently stirred; or if oil, previouslyedulcorated, according to process N^o. 1. be taken, instead of crude oil.

Fourth, The oil remaining in the dregs may be recovered by the same means, as are directed for process N^o. 1. in *Observation* N^o. 2; and if they be duly performed, there will scarcely any waste at all be found in the oil by the operation.

Receipt to make Soap without boiling.
Boston, New-England, May 11, 1761.

SET your leaches with hot water; put 20lb. of greafe into a kettle, with two pails full of strong lye; set it over the fire until the greafe is well melted; then take a barrel, placing it in the yard, or any other open place, where the sun

may come to it, and fill it two thirds full of strong lye, and put the melted greafe and lye into it, boiling hot, stirring it well together with a stick, and put in a pail full of weak lye every day, continuing the stirring of it until the barrel is full, and in about a week's time you will have excellent soap. [*The above method has been tried in this town of Boston, New-England, and found to exceed any common soap hitherto made by boiling, and will not be subject to any disagreeable smell by keeping; besides it will ease many worthy families from the confusion and vexation which usually attends the making of soap in the old way.*]

Method of making Sal Ammoniac in Egypt; as communicated to Dr. Linnæus by his pupil Dr. Hasselquist, who had been lately in those parts. From the Philosophical Transactions.

SAL Ammoniac is made from the foot arising from the burnt dung of four-footed animals, that feed only on vegetables.

This dung is collected in the four first months of the year when all their cattle, such as oxen, cows, buffaloes, camels, sheep, goats, horses, and asses, feed on fresh spring grass, which, in Egypt, is a kind of trefoil, or clover, for when they are obliged to feed their cattle on hay, and their camels on bruised date kernels, their excrements are not fit for this purpose; but when they feed on grass, the poor people of Egypt are very careful to collect the dung quite fresh, and, for that purpose, follow the cattle all day long, in order to collect it as it falls from them; and, if it is too moist,

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they mix it with chaff, stubble, short straw, or dust, and make it up in the form of cakes, about the same size and shape as it lies on the ground.

Then they fix it to a wall to dry, till it is fit to be burnt.

For want of wood, which none but the rich in Egypt can afford to buy, they burn this dung through the whole country, and sell a vast quantity of it to the salt-makers.

The excrements of the camel are not found at all preferable to any other; and its urine is never used for this purpose, although generally reported so by authors.

The salt-workers pretend, that the human excrements, and those of goats and sheep, are preferable to any other.

The months of March and April is the only time they make the salt.

Sal Ammoniac is made in the following manner :

They build an oblong oven, about as long again as broad, of brick and moist dung, of such a size, that the outside, or flat part of the top of the arch, may hold fifty glass vessels, ten in length, and five in breadth, each vessel having a cavity left for it in the brick-work of the arch.

These glass vessels are globular, with a neck an inch long, and two inches wide.

These vessels are of different sizes, in different salt-works, containing from a gallon to two gallons; but in general are about eighteen inches diameter.

They coat each vessel over with a fine clay (which they find in the Nile) and afterwards with straw; they then fill them two thirds full of soot, and put them into their holes on the top of the oven.

They make the fire gentle at first,

and use the afore-mentioned dried dung for the fuel; they increase the heat gradually, till they bring it to the highest degree, which the workmen call hell-fire, and continue it so for three days and three nights together.

When the heat is come to its due degree, the smoke shews itself with a sourish smell, that is not unpleasant; and, in a little time, the salt sticks to the glasses, and covers the whole opening. The salt continues subliming, till the above-mentioned time is expired: then they break the glasses, and take out the salt, just in the same form, and of the same substance, that it is sent all over Europe.

At each salt-work they have a glass furnace, to melt the old glasses, and make new ones.

Some account of the late Dr. Godfrey's machines for the immediate extinction of fire; by his grandson Mr. Ambrose Godfrey. And likewise of the trial made of it by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. and of another trial made in Sweden, of a secret of the same kind discovered by Mr. Fuches, a German physician.

S I R,
F REQUENT mention hath been made of an invention perfected many years since, by my late grandfather, for the immediate extinction of fire, of which an experiment is to be made before the Premium Society. The method, or machine, to be employed, consists of a small portion of gunpowder closely confined; which, when animated by fire, acts by its elastic force, upon a proper medium, and

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not only divideth it into the minuteſt atoms, but diſperſeth it alſo in every direction, ſo as immediately to extinguiſh any fire within a certain diſtance. This medium is a liquor ſtrongly impregnated with a preparation of antiphlogiſtic principles, which, by their action upon burning materials, extinguiſhes the flames, and reduceth them in general to a ſtate of a black coal; and, by its oppoſite nature to fire, hinders the remaining ſparks, notwithſtanding the admiſſion of the air, from kindling the flames afreſh. By this means the great point is obtained, in giving ſufficient time for totally extinguiſhing any remains of fire.

They who preſume that water only will perform this, will find themſelves greatly miſtaken, as the draught of air will certainly rekindle the neighbouring materials which are very fit to receive a freſh flame, the fire not being extinguiſhed by the quantity of water, but rather (if I may be allowed the philoſophy) by the artful expansion and rarefaction of its particles. There are ſeveral ſizes of theſe machines, from five to fifty pounds weight, in a portable and rather ſmall compaſs, and may generally be carried to any place where a man can go himſelf.

But though theſe machines will prevent great fires by a timely application, far be it from me to ſay, that they will extinguiſh them after they have reached a frightful height, and ſeveral houſes, perhaps near a whole ſtreet, is in flames. The floors muſt be ſtanding, and acceſs to the building ſafe, otherwiſe no perſon can be ſuppoſed to approach near enough to apply them in a proper manner. Every fire has its beginning, for the moſt part, in

ſome apartment; and as ſoon as diſcovered, the family, inſtead of loſing all preſence of mind, ſhould immediately apply one or more of theſe machines; which will then fully answer the intention. The proper time of applying them, ſuppoſes that they are ready at hand. It will be in vain to think of fetching them from any conſiderable diſtance, as it will then be too late for them to perform any important ſervice, except indeed being the probable means of ſaving ſome adjacent houſe, by extinguiſhing the flames as often as they break out, till the building firſt on fire is totally conſumed, and by falling into ruins, leaves the other in perfect ſafety.

Such are the effects of theſe machines. It is with pleaſure, therefore, that I obey the commands of the Premium Society, in ſubmitting the invention to a fair experiment. Southampton-ſtreet, I am, &c.

Covent-garden. AME. GODFREY.

On the 19th of May 1761, at noon, Mr. Godfrey's moſt valuable experiment for extinguiſhing fire, was tried in the houſe erected for that purpoſe, near Mary-le-bone. Their royal highneſſes the duke of York, prince William Henry, prince Henry Frederick, a great number of perſons of rank and diſtinction, and many of the learned world, gave their attendance upon this ſingular occaſion. The houſe, which is of brick, conſiſts of three rooms, one above another, a ſtair-caſe, chimney, lath and plaſter-cielings, and a kind of wainſcoting round the rooms, of rough deal. Exactly at twelve o'clock the ground room, and that up one pair of ſtairs, were ſet on fire, by lighting the faggots and ſhavings

shavings laid in there for that purpose: in about fifteen minutes the wainscot of the under room was thought to be sufficiently in flames, and three of the machines were thrown in; which, by almost immediate and sudden explosions, instantaneously extinguished the flames, and the very smoke in that apartment in a few minutes totally disappeared. By this time, the firemen, &c. who had the care of throwing in the machines, gave an alarm that the stair-case had taken fire, and that it was necessary directly to go to work upon the next room, which was accordingly done, and with the same effect. The experiment, however, hitherto did not universally satisfy; in the last instance more especially it was thought to be too hastily put in execution; and the populace, without-side the paling, who were supposed to amount to near 20,000, and whose curiosity, from the very nature of their situation, remained much dissatisfied, began to grow rather riotous, and talked of a second bottle-conjuror. For the sake of the experiment, therefore, and to remove all manner of doubt, Mr. Godfrey consented to a third experiment in the upper room, which was entirely of wood. The flames were now suffered to get to a considerable height, and even the window frames destroyed, before the machines were thrown in, which, however, answered exactly as the former had done; and, being quite in sight of the out-standers, met with that universal approbation which so noble an invention, it is hoped, will be found deserving of.

The experiment, thus made by Mr. Godfrey's preparation for extinguishing fires, calls to remem-

brance, that, in the year 1734, the states of Sweden offered a premium of 20,000 crowns for the best invention of stopping the progress of accidental fires; when one Mr. Fuches, a German physician, a man of experience in his profession, made a preparation for that end, and the experiment was tried on a house built on purpose, of dry fir, at Legard island; in the buildings were placed several tubs of tar and pitch, and a great quantity of chips, all which were set on fire; flames issuing through the top of the house, windows, &c. when he threw in one of the barrels containing the preparation, which immediately quenched the flames; a second barrel entirely cleared the smoke away; and the whole was executed to the satisfaction of the spectators, and to the no small satisfaction of the inventor, who was about to return home, when unexpectedly the flames broke out again, supposed to be occasioned by a small quantity of combustible matter being introduced, and set on fire secretly by some malicious person. Upon this the wrong headed mob fell upon Mr. Fuches, and beat him most unmercifully, so that he narrowly escaped with his life. He soon after left the country, and never could be prevailed on (though strongly persuaded by some of the most eminent citizens) to return.

It is said, another experiment of the same kind was tried this year (1761) in Holland; but rendered abortive through the perverseness of the populace.

These machines of Mr. Godfrey's, it is evident, would be of great use in extinguishing fires on shipboard, and might be considered as a no less
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necessary part of a ship's lading, than her stores or ammunition.

Use of gunpowder for extinguishing fires in chimnies.

IT is well known that the inner parts of chimnies easily take fire; the foot that kindles therein emits a greater flame, according as the tunnel is more elevated; because the inferior air feeds the fire. If this air could therefore be suppressed, the fire would be soon extinguished. In order to this, some discharge a pistol into the chimney, which produces no effect; others lay under the chimney a copper full of water; but the vapours that rise from it, far from extinguishing the fire, seem to give it new force. Water thrown into the chimney at top is equally of no effect, because it comes down through the middle of the tunnel, and not along the sides. It would be more advisable to stop with dung the upper orifices of the tunnel for quenching the fire. But the surest and readiest method is, to take a little gunpowder, and having humected it with spittle for binding it, to form it into small masses, and so throw it into the hearth of the chimney. When it is burnt, and has produced a considerable vapour, a second, afterwards a third, are thrown, and so on, as much as is necessary. In a little time the fire is extinguished, and, as it were, choked by this vapour; and cakes of inflamed foot are seen to fall from the tunnel, till at last not the least vestige of fire appears.

On the nature of glass music, lately come into such vogue; with some proposals for improving it.

BESIDES those tones which every elastic string produces by a vibration of all its parts, it is capable of another sett of tones, in which only a part of the string is supposed to vibrate. These sounds are produced by the lightest touches, either by air, as in Oswald's lyre, or by rubbing the bow in the softest manner on the string of a fiddle.

Analagous to these sounds are those produced by bells; in those last, besides those tones produced by their elliptical vibrations, there are a sett of tones which may be brought out by gently rubbing their edges, and in which the whole instrument does not appear to vibrate in all its parts, as before.

Take, for instance, a bell finely polished at the edges, or, what will perhaps be more convenient, a drinking glass; let the edges be as free from any thing oily as possible; then, by moistening the finger in water (I have found allum-water to be best) and rubbing it circularly round the edge of the glass, you will at length bring out the tone referred to.

This note is possessed of infinite sweetness; it has all the excellencies of the tone of a bell, without its defects. It is loud, has a sufficient body, is capable of being swelled, and continued at pleasure; and, besides, has naturally that vibratory softening which musicians endeavour to imitate, by mixing with the note to be played a quarter tone from below.

To vary these tones, nothing more is required than to procure

several bells or glasses of different tones, tuned as nearly as possible, which may be done by thinning the edges of either; or, for immediate satisfaction, the glasses may be tuned by pouring in water; the more water is poured in, the graver the tone will be.

Let us suppose then a double octave of those glasses, thus tuned, to be procured. Any common tune may be executed by the fingers rubbing upon each glass successively; and this I have frequently done, without the least difficulty, only choosing those tunes which are slow and easy. Here then are numbers of delicate tones, with which musicians have been, till very lately, unacquainted; and the only defect is, that they cannot be made to follow each other with that celerity and ease which is requisite for melody. In order to remedy this, I took a large drinking glass, and by means of a wheel and a gut, as in the electrical machine, made it to turn upon its axis with a moderately quick but equable motion; then moistening the finger as before, nothing more was required than merely to touch the glass at the edge, without any other motion, in order to bring out the tone.

Instead of one glass only turning in this manner, if the whole number of glasses were so fixed as to keep continually turning, by means of a wheel, it follows, that upon every touch of the finger a note would be expressed; and thus, by touching several glasses at once, an harmony of notes might be produced, as in an harpsichord.

As I write rather to excite, than satisfy the curious, I shall not pretend to direct the various ways this number of glasses may be contrived

to turn; it may be sufficient to say, that if the glasses are placed in the segment of a circle, and then a stop, as in a cutler's wheel, be supposed to go round them all, the whole number will by this means be made to turn, by means of a wheel.

Instead of the finger, I have applied moistened leather to the edge of the glass, in order to bring out the tone; but, from want of a proper elasticity, this did not succeed. I tried cork, and this answered every purpose of the finger; but made the tone much louder than the finger could do. Instead therefore of the finger, if a number of corks could be so contrived as to fall with a proper degree of pressure on the edge of the glass, by means of keys like the jacks of an organ, it is evident that in such a case a new and a tolerably perfect instrument would be produced; not so loud indeed as some, but infinitely more melodious than any.

The mouths of the glasses or bells used in this experiment should not resemble the mouth of a trumpet, but should rather come forward with a perpendicular edge. The corks used in this case should be smooth, even, free from those blemishes which are usually found in them, and at the same time the more elastic the better.

This is but a short account; my design being to put some who have more leisure and abilities upon prosecuting the completion of this instrument, the hint of which I owe to a very ingenious and learned friend, whose superiority of knowledge is his smallest merit.

Your's,
M. B.

[No notice is taken in the above account of the late Mr. Puckeridge, who entertained the town the beginning of the winter, 1759, by playing some fine pieces of music on a set of glasses tuned by water, and producing those sweetest of tones by mere rubbing on the edge of the glasses with a wet finger. Since his death there has been an instrument composed of glasses, but in a better and much more convenient form than that he used, or than that proposed in the above account, which was contrived by a gentleman in London, who shewed it to his friends long before the above account was published.]

Part of a letter from Paris, giving an account of a new wall-paint.

I Can't forbear adding to this letter already so long, an invention which takes mightily here. There will now be no longer need of scraping old buildings, an artist having invented what he calls *peinture à muraille*, a wall-paint, which being laid on a stone, however old or marred, immediately gives it all the appearance of newness, and neither the air nor wet will affect it sooner than if it were fresh taken out of the quarry. A trial of this paint has been made above a year ago, on an old pillar at the Louvre; and several times it has been rubbed and washed with a sponge, without the least impression made on the paint; what is more, some specimens of it have been left to lie in water a considerable time, others under a spout, or exposed to the frost for some months, yet the paint stood the test of all: it has, if the expression may be allowed me, all

possible fixedness. After such trials, the discovery must be applauded as effectual; and useful it is, as, besides saving money and time, there will be no necessity of weakening old edifices, and chiefly hurting the sculpture by scraping them, this water-paint impregnating the stone without leaving any incrustation; but a decisive proof of its value is the following certificate of the Academy of Architecture: "Messrs. Aubry and Perronnet, architects to H. M. being commissioned by the Academy to examine the water-paint, of which the Sieur Vallée has made trials at the Louvre in June, 1759, and on the front of a private house, in Sentier-street, for giving old buildings a lasting appearance of newness; and they having in their report certified, that it gives to the oldest and most decayed buildings a slightly air; and that, if as solid as to them it appeared, it must be exceedingly useful, especially for the outward facings of large edifices, the surface of the old parts of which were frequently retouched with the chissel to make them look like the new; which was a great deal more chargeable than this colouring of the Sieur Vallée, and required infinitely more time: that, besides, in some cases, such freshenings were detrimental, injuring the decorations, and altering their first properties, which must be allowed an objection of some weight against those operations; the society has approved the Sieur Vallée's new wall-water paints.

"I the underwritten, perpetual secretary of the royal academy of architecture, certify the above to be a true extract from the register of the said academy.

CAMUS.
A liquor

A liquor to wash old deeds and writings, &c. whereby they are rendered as legible as when first wrote. Communicated by Mr. Holmes, keeper of the records in the Tower.

TAKE five or six galls, bruise them, and put them into about a pint of the very best white wine; let it stand in the sun two days, you will by trial soon see whether it is too strong or too small; dip a brush into it, and wash the part wanted to be cleared up.

Description of a portable apparatus for examining all metalline and mineral ores, on the spot where they are found, by which mineral searches in such mountains where we ought to look for these natural productions, are greatly facilitated. In a letter from Dr. W. Linden, M. D. to John Bevis, M. D. A. R. B. S.

THIS apparatus consists of a double pair of forge bellows, a lamp, and a box made of good strong crucible, or Stourbridge clay, such as the smelting-pots of the glass-house are made of.

The bellows are of a common size, the extreme measure 30 inches long, and a foot or 12 inches broad; they must be made very strong and powerful, so as to blow with as much force as possible.

The box is within about 6 inches deep, and about 4 inches diameter; in the front just in the middle a hole is contrived in such a manner as to receive the flame of the lamp which by the bellows is to be played upon the matter or mineral to be tried, and in the bottom of the box is made a bed for charcoal, joined as close as possible, so that it has the appearance of one piece. The cover of this box is within half an inch as big as the lower part, but the six

inches within are from the top of the cover to the bottom of the box; the cover is also filled with charcoal in the same manner as the bottom, that the matter to be assayed may be placed between the coals; for which purpose, with a knife, a suitable place is made in the charcoal, on the top, and on each side of the small holes, for vent.

The lamp is made of iron, and must have a very good wick, at least an inch thick; if thicker, it is better, must be well supplied with oil or grease, and there must be also some oil or grease put between the charcoal, with the matter you intend to try.

Any flux may be made use of, but the best, in this way of trying all kind of minerals, is borax powdered, to which one eighth part of mercur. sublimat. corrosiv. is to be added and well mixed.

When the ore or mineral is in the box between the coals with the flux, then place the burning-lamp before the hole in such a manner that the flame may easily reach it, and, with the bellows, blow all the flame upon it; continue thus blowing till you see all the stuff you try in a liquid state; then let it cool, and examine the product.

N. B. Before you begin the operation with the lamp and bellows, the cover of the box must be fastened upon it, with an iron wire or screw made on purpose for it. In this manner all minerals may be proved, and their contents discovered with the greatest certainty; but by this means it cannot be ascertained what quantity they yield, that knowledge must be obtained from regular assays; the chief utility of this apparatus is, to discover whether the mineral is worth a regular assay.

ANTIQUITIES.

A disquisition on the custom of burning the dead.

SIR Thomas Brown, in his spirited treatise, entitled, *Hydriothaphia*, accidentally introduces the ancient usage of burning the dead. It were to be wished, that he, and all those who preceded him in the disquisition of so abstruse a theme, had considered the subject, with a little more attention. One general error seems to have been adopted; that by such a precipitate dissolution, the æthereal flame, or soul of man, was purified by its disunion from the gross and fervile bandage of matter. Heraclitus, it seems, was the first expositor of this doctrine; by whose means the practice became general in every region of Greece. According to him, fire was the predominant principle in the human fabrick; and that therefore, by the reduction of the body to its first principles, the purity and incorruptibility of its magisterial parts were, by such means, better preserved. To this purpose is Euripides, in speaking of Clytæmnestra,

—πυρὶ καθήγγισαι δέμας.

There was indeed another opinion, which had its foundation in policy; which was, that by burning the body, all rage and malice, the general issues of hatred and enmity, which often survived their object, were checked and prevented. But

as this reason grew out of the custom, established a long time before; so the custom, in its original, grew out of reasons, previous to those beforementioned. 'Tis matter of surprise, that so ingenious a writer as Sir Thomas Brown should have imbibed the general opinion; and not rather have corrected it, by expatiating a little farther into that fruitful soil, where they would soon have discovered a clearer prospect.

Two considerations then will arise here. The first relates to the antiquity, and the second to the intention of this custom. Its antiquity rises as high as the Theban war; where we are told of the great solemnity that accompanies this ceremony at the pyre of Menœceus and Archemorus, who were cotemporary with Jair, the eighth judge of Israel. Homer abounds with funeral obsequies of this nature. Pen-theilea*, queen of the Amazons, we find, underwent this fiery dissolution. In the inward regions of Asia, the practice was of very ancient date, and the continuance long; for we are told, that in the reign of Julian, the king of Chionia† burnt his son's body, and reposed the ashes in a silver urn, Coeval almost with the first instances of this kind in the East, was the practice in the western parts of the world‡. The Herulians, the Getes, and Thracians, had all along observed it: and its antiquity was as

* C. Calaber, lib. 1.

† Ammianus (Marcellinus.

‡ Arnoldis Montanis L. L. Gyraldus.

great, with the Celtæ, Sarmatians, and other neighbouring nations.

Under the second consideration, then, cannot we turn up, and examine the earth a little about the roots of this custom, and see if they do not spread further than general observation has hitherto gone? Can we not deduce this pyral construction, the *supremos honores* of this kind, from our own feelings? Yes—the custom has its foundation laid deep in nature. An anxious fondness to preserve the memory of the great and good, the dear friend, and the near relation, was the sole motive that prevailed, in the institution of this solemnity. Wherefore Heraclitus, when he spoke of fire, as the master-principle in all things (the custom of burning bodies existing long before his time), could not be supposed to lay down this doctrine, as a reason for this custom, but as a persuasion, to ease the minds of those, who thought there was too much barbarity and inhumanity in the practice of it. Let us see, if the antients do not furnish us with symptoms of this tenderness. In Homer we see this confirmed.

—καὶ πάνυχ' ὥκυσ' Ἀχιλλεύς
Χρυσέῃ ἐκ κρητῆρ', ἔχων δέπας ἀμφι-
κύπελλον,
Οἶνόν ἀφυσσάμεν' χαμάδις χέει, δαΐε
δὲ γαίαν,
Ψυχὴν κικλήσκων Πατροκλῆ' δειλοῖο. —
Iliad Ψ.

At Hector's funeral, the preservation of the ashes was the principal concern of the friends and relations that attended.

Πρῶτον μὲν κατα πυρεκαίῃν σθήσαν αἱ
θοπι οἶνω
Πῶσαν, ὅπόσσον ἐπίσχε πρὸς μέν'·
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα.

Οἷά κευκά λέγοντο κασίγνητοι, ἔταιροί
τε. — *Iliad* Ω. 791.

The ashes, when collected and repositied in an urn, were preserved, as a memorial of the goodness or greatness of the party deceased, as an example to excite the same ardour in the minds of those who survived. These were kept in some convenient place, in the house of the next relation or friend. Achilles, we find, had the remains of his dear Patroclus in his tent.

Ἐν κλισίῃσι δὲ θέντες ἱανῶ λίλι κάλυψαν.
Iliad Ψ. 254.

Tibullus introduces the same custom, where he speaks of the mother's absence, whose duty it had been to have preserved her son's remains.

—*Non hic mihi Mater,
Quæ legat in mæstos ossa perusta
sinus.*

Thus it appears, that the reduction of the body to ashes, the urnal inclosure of those ashes, the frequent contemplation of them in the urn, were thought good expedients to keep alive the memory of those, who were in their lives most conspicuous in the walk of fame. These were the springs, from whence this custom issued. In the celebrated instance of Artemisia, the fondness extended almost to a deification. A case this, not unlike what we experience in our own times: when a lock of hair, a ring, a seal, which was the property of a deceased friend, and which we have in our possession, is looked upon with reverence, and a peculiar pleasure in the contemplation.

E. BOCHART.
The

The antiquity of drinking healths.

IT was a custom among the Greeks, and from them derived, like many others, especially of the religious kind, among the Romans, to make libations, to pour out wine, and even to drink wine in honour of the Gods. Sometimes this ceremony was introduced to their meals, but, in their more solemn entertainments, it was performed in the interval preceding the *mensæ secundæ*, which answers to our second course, or the desert.

This manner of venerating the Gods often occurs in the classics, and consequently is too well known to want any farther enlargement.

Servius and Potter, with other scholiasts and antiquarians, may enable us to harangue very copiously over the glass, on these devout effusions.

The grateful custom of drinking to the health of our benefactors, or of our acquaintance, is of a more obscure origin, though numberless instances of it are to be seen in the Grecian poets and historians, no less than in the Roman writers. Ovid, that easy and luxuriant genius, that happy proficient in all the literature his age afforded, introduces this usage in his metamorphoses, as of a very ancient date among the Greeks. The Athenians, on the arrival of Theseus from killing the Minotaurus, according to him, made public rejoicings, attended with a pompous entertainment, in which they congratulate his safe arrival, and enlarge on his unparalleled exploits, which intitled him to a divine immortality.

Here then is the custom of drinking to the health and prosperity of superiors, by whom we have been benefited, or of our equals, with whom we live in reciprocal friendship, in vogue among the Grecians, so early as Theseus, in those remote ages, which are distinguished in history by the splendid appellation of the heroic ages; that is, many centuries before the commencement of the Christian æra. Neither, like us, were they wanting to pay this regard to strangers or foreigners of eminent rank and merit.

Asconius, explaining the meaning of *more Græco bibere* (drinking after the manner of the Greeks), says, that it was their custom, in their libations, first to pay their devotions to the Gods, and then mention their friends in terms of esteem and affection, and wishes for their prosperity. Every time they venerated the Gods, or wished health to their friends, it was in neat wine: nay, it was indispensable to this religious ceremony, for such it was accounted, to drink *merum*, that is, wine, not only undiluted with water, but without any other of the mixtures then used, as saffron, honey, &c.

Libations were esteemed more respectful than drinking to the honour of the Gods, or welfare of their friends; and possibly from this distinction may be derived the omission of drinking to the healths of illustrious personages, especially where the nobility are not so near on a level with the commonalty, as they are in our well-constituted country.

The Roman gallants used to take off as many glasses to their mistresses, as there were letters in her name,

name, according to Martial, who says,

- Let six full cups to Nævia's health go round,
- And fair Tustina's be with seven crown'd.

An account of the first instruments for measuring time, introduced into Rome. From M. D'Arnay's Private Life of the Romans.

THE Romans were near four hundred and sixty years, without knowing any other division of the day than morning, noon, and night. The laws of the twelve tables even mention only sun-rise and sun-set; it was not till some years afterwards that an officer of the councils proclaimed mid-day aloud, which the Romans then distinguished only in fine weather, and by the height of the sun.

Pliny reports, on the credit of an ancient author, that the first instrument which the Romans had to divide the hours was a sun dial, which L. Papirius Cursor placed in the court of the temple of Quirinus, twelve years before the war against Pyrrhus: but he seems to doubt the truth of this relation. He weakens it himself; and to give something more certain and better acknowledged, he says, after Varro, that it was during the first Punic war that the first dial was exposed to public view at Rome, and placed upon a column of the tribunal of harangues. Marcus Valerius Messala brought it from Sicily after the taking of Catana thirty years after Papirius, the year of Rome 477.

Although this dial, drawn for the latitude of Catana, which was different from that of Rome, could

not shew the hours justly; yet as imperfect as it was, the Romans conformed to it for the space of ninety-nine years, till Quintus Marcus Philippus, who was Censor with Paulus Æmilius, gave them another more exact. This, of all the acts of his censorship, was that which obtained him the greatest applause. These sorts of clocks were of use only in the day, and in clear weather. Scipio Nasica, five years after, in the year of Rome 595, first brought into use, and placed under cover, a water-clock, which shewed the hours equally by day and night. There were twelve in the day, and as many in the night, without distinction of seasons.

Vitruvius attributes the invention of water clocks, to Cresibius, a native of Alexandria; he lived under the two first Ptolemys. The Romans had different kinds of them, which marked the hours in different ways. They called them *horologium hibernum*, winter clock, and sometimes also *horologium nocturnum*, night clock, in opposition to the dials, which were of no use in the night, and of very little in winter, when the rays of the sun are often intercepted by clouds.

To form an idea of these clocks, we may conceive a pretty large basin filled with water, which, by a little hole contrived in the bottom, emptied itself into another vessel of nearly the same capacity, in the space of twelve hours; and where the water, rising gradually, brought up perpendicularly a bit of cork, or the figure of a genius pointing to the hours, which were marked one above another on columns or pilasters.

These

These clocks were different from those which the ancients called Clepsydra. This was a glass filled with water, of a pyramidal figure, in form of a cone. The base was pierced, the upper orifice very narrow, and lengthened into a point; on the water swam a piece of cork, bearing a needle to mark the hours traced along the vase, by descending gradually as it ran out.

Dials, Clepsydra, and water-clocks were all the Romans knew. They were ignorant of the use of clocks with wheels. As useful as they are, many ages passed before the art of making them was discovered. We are even uncertain of the time, and the author of that invention. The present which the Calif Aaron Rachid made to Charlemain of a striking clock, was looked on as a wonder. Æginard says, that it was a water-clock, which marked the hours by the fall of some balls of metal upon a bell. and by some figures of men, which opened and shut certain doors contrived in the clock, according to the number of the hours.

On a medal of the emperor Claudius, hitherto unexplained.

Looking lately into the cabinet of a curious friend, I found a medal, which, to the best of my remembrance, has not hitherto been explained. It immediately recalled to my mind a piece of history, which points out the occasion of its being struck, and fully shews the design of it. The medal is of the emperor Claudius, the type and legend thus:

T. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG.

P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P. Caput Claudii nud. b. LIBERTAS AVGUSTA. Figura muliebris stans, dextra tenens pileum.

What renders this medal the more distinguished, is, that the word *libertas* is not to be found on any imperial medal before; and how it should start up at the time when the thing it signified had so long been lost, makes it more deserving our inquiry.

All historians agree, that the conspiracy against Caius Caligula, the predecessor of Claudius, was entirely of a private nature, altogether the effect of resentment of ill usage to the conspirators, particularly to Chærea, tribune of the Prætorian court. His death, therefore, caused the utmost confusion among all degrees of people at Rome, as the imperial government was at an end by no successor immediately appearing, *neque conjurati cuiquam imperium destinaverunt*. Suet. in Calig. c. 60. At this favourable juncture, the spirit of liberty, though so long depressed, began to discover and exert itself. The consuls and senate appeared unanimous in asserting the common liberty; and, as a public proof of their intentions, they met, as in the days of the republic, in the capitol, which had never been done since the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar, when some voted to abolish entirely the memory of the Cæsars, and to pull down the temples dedicated to them. Thus far Suetonius. Many more interesting particulars are related by Josephus, Antiq. Judaic. lib. 19. He gives us the noble spirited oration of Sentius Saturninus, one of the consuls, exhorting and imploring the senate

senate to improve the present opportunity of restoring liberty to their country : he adds, that when Chærea, as præfect of the Prætorian cohort, to show his sense of the supreme power being restored to the consuls, went to them for the word (which, for near an hundred years before, had been given by the emperors), they gave the word *liberty*.

Though the military power soon over-awed the senate, and dashed all the hopes of the common people (elated with the view of once again having a share of power) by making Claudius emperor, yet such bold proofs of the general love and desire of liberty, could never be forgotten by the old man, whose former scenes of life and natural temper combined to make the distinguishing part of his character to be distrust and timidity, *nihil æque quam timidus ac diffidens fuit*. Suet. Claud. sec. 35.

It was therefore natural for him to use every art to endeavour to persuade the people their liberty was as great under an *Augustus*, as under magistrates in a republic of their own chusing. With this view, beyond all doubt, the medal with *LIBERTAS AUGUSTUS* was struck.

Hertfordshire, Aug. 1761.

A dissertation concerning the antiquity &c. of the poems of Ossian, the son of Fingal; lately collected and translated from the Galic language into English, by Mr. MACPHERSON. In a discourse prefixed to that work.

Inquiries into the antiquities of nations afford more pleasure

6

than any real advantage to mankind. The ingenious may form systems of history on probabilities and a few facts; but, at a great distance of time, their accounts must be vague and uncertain. The infancy of states and kingdoms is as destitute of great events, as of the means of transmitting them to posterity. The arts of polished life, by which alone facts can be preserved with certainty, are the production of a well formed community. It is then historians begin to write, and public transactions to be worthy remembrance. The actions of former times are left in obscurity, or magnified by uncertain traditions. Hence it is that we find so much of the marvellous in the origin of every nation; posterity being always ready to believe any thing, however fabulous, that reflects honour on their ancestors. The Greeks and Romans were remarkable for this weakness. They swallowed the most absurd fables concerning the high antiquities of their respective nations. Good historians, however, rose very early amongst them, and transmitted, with lustre, their great actions to posterity. It is to them that they owe that unrivalled fame they now enjoy, while the great actions of other nations are involved in fables, or lost in obscurity. The Celtic nations afford a striking instance of this kind. They, though once the masters of Europe, from the mouth of the river Oby, in Russia, to Cape Finisterre, the western point of Galicia in Spain*, are very little mentioned in history. They trusted their fame to tradition and the songs of their bards, which, by the vicissitude of

* Plin lib. 6..

human affairs, are long since lost. Their ancient language is the only monument that remains of them; and the traces of it being found in places so widely distant of each other, serves only to shew the extent of their ancient power, but throws very little light on their history.

Of all the Celtic nations, that which possessed old Gaul is the most renowned; not perhaps on account of worth superior to the rest, but for their wars with a people who had historians to transmit the fame of their enemies, as well as their own, to posterity. Britain was first peopled by them, according to the testimony of the best authors*; its situation, in respect to Gaul, makes the opinion probable; but what puts it beyond all dispute, is, that the same customs and language prevailed among the inhabitants of both in the days of Julius Cæsar †.

The colony from Gaul possessed themselves, at first, of that part of Britain which was next to their own country; and spreading northward, by degrees, as they increased in numbers, peopled the whole island. Some adventurers, passing over from those parts of Britain that are within sight of Ireland, were the founders of the Irish nation: which is a more probable story than the idle fables of Milesian and Gallician colonies. ‡ Diodorus Siculus mentions it as a thing well known in his time, that the inhabitants of Ireland were originally Britons; and his testimony is unquestionable, when we consider, that, for many ages, the language and customs of both nations were the same.

Tacitus was of opinion, that the ancient Caledonians were of German extract. By the language and customs which always prevailed in the North of Scotland, and which are undoubtedly Celtic, one would be tempted to differ in opinion from that celebrated writer. The Germans, properly so called, were not the same with the ancient Celtæ. The manners and customs of the two nations were similar; but their language different †. The Germans are the genuine descendants of the ancient Dacæ, afterwards well known by the name of Daci, and passed originally into Europe by the way of the northern countries, and settled beyond the Danube, towards the vast regions of Transylvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia; and from thence advanced by degrees into Germany. The Celtæ, it is certain, sent many colonies into that country, all of whom retained their own laws language and customs ‡; and it is of them, if any colonies came from Germany into Scotland, that the ancient Caledonians were descended.

But whether the Caledonians were a colony of the Celtic Germans, or the same with the Gauls that first possessed themselves of Britain, is a matter of no moment at this distance of time. Whatever their origin was, we find them very numerous in the time of Julius Agricola, which is a presumption that they were long before settled in the country. The form of their government was a mixture of aristocracy and monarchy; as it was in all the countries where the Druids bore the chief sway. This order of

* Cæf. l. 5. Tac. Agric. l. 1. c. 2. † Cæf. Pom. Mel. Tacitus. ‡ Diod. Sic. l. 5. † Strabo, l. 7. ‡ Cæf. l. 6. Liv. l. 5. Tac. de Mor. Germ.

men seems to have been formed on the same system with the *Dactyli Idæi* and *Curetes* of the ancients. Their pretended intercourse with heaven, their magic and divination, were the same. The knowledge of the Druids in natural causes, and the properties of certain things, the fruit of the experiments of ages, gained them a mighty reputation among the people. The esteem of the populace soon increased into a veneration for the order; which a cunning and ambitious tribe of men took care to improve to such a degree, that they, in a manner, ingrossed the management of civil, as well as religious matters. It is generally allowed that they did not abuse this extraordinary power; the preserving their character of sanctity was so essential to their influence, that they never broke out into violence or oppression. The chiefs were allowed to execute the laws, but the legislative power was entirely in the hands of the Druids*. It was by their authority that the tribes were united, in times of the greatest danger, under one head. This temporary king, or Vergobretus †, was chosen by them, and generally laid down his office at the end of the war. These priests enjoyed long this extraordinary privilege among the Celtic nations, who lay beyond the pale of the Roman empire. It was in the beginning of the second century that their power among the Caledonians began to decline. The poems that celebrate *Trathal* and *Cormac*, ancestors to *Fingal*, are full of particulars concerning the fall of the Druids, which account for the total silence concerning their religion in the poems that are now given to the public.

The continual wars of the Caledonians against the Romans hindered the nobility from initiating themselves, as the custom formerly was, into the order of the Druids. The precepts of their religion were confined to a few, and were not much attended to by a people inured to war. The Vergobretus, or chief magistrate, was chosen without the concurrence of the hierarchy, or continued in his office against their will. Continual power strengthened his interest among the tribes, and enabled him to send down, as hereditary to his posterity, the office he had only received himself by election.

On occasion of a new war against the *King of the World*, as the poems emphatically call the Roman emperor, the Druids, to vindicate the honour of the order, began to resume their ancient privilege of choosing the Vergobretus. *Garmal*, the son of *Trano*, being deputed by them, came to the grandfather of the celebrated *Fingal*, who was then Vergobretus, and commanded him, in the name of the whole order, to lay down his office. Upon his refusal, a civil war commenced, which soon ended in almost the total extinction of the religious order of the Druids. A few that remained, retired to the dark recesses of their groves, and the caves they had formerly used for their meditations. It is then we find them in the *circle of stones*, and unheeded by the world. A total disregard for the order, and utter abhorrence of the Druidical rites, ensued. Under this cloud of public hate, all that had any knowledge of the religion of the Druids became extinct, and the nation fell into the

* Cæf. 1. 6.

† Fer gubreth, the man to judge.

last degree of ignorance of their rites and ceremonies.

It is no manner of wonder then, that Fingal and his son Ossian make so little, if any, mention of the Druids, who were the declared enemies to their succession in the supreme magistracy. It is a singular case, it must be allowed, that there are no traces of religion in the poems ascribed to Ossian; as the poetical compositions of other nations are so closely connected with their mythology. It is hard to account for it to those who are not made acquainted with the manners of the old Scottish bards. That race of men carried their notions of martial honour to an extravagant pitch. Any aid given their heroes in battle, was thought to derogate from their fame; and the bards immediately transferred the glory of the action to him who had given that aid.

Had Ossian brought down gods, as often as Homer hath done, to assist his heroes, this poem had not consisted of elogiums on his friends, but of hymns to these superior beings. To this day those that write in the Gallic language seldom mention religion in their profane poetry; and when they professedly write of religion, they never interlard with their compositions, the actions of their heroes. This custom alone, even though the religion of the Druids had not been previously extinguished, may in some measure, account for Ossian's silence concerning the religion of his own time.

To say, that a nation is void of all religion, is the same thing as to say, that it does not consist of people endued with reason. The

traditions of their fathers, and their own observations on the works of nature, together with that superstition which is inherent in the human frame, have, in all ages, raised in the minds of men some idea of a superior being.—Hence it is, that in the darkest times, and amongst the most barbarous nations, the very populace themselves had some faint notion, at least, of a divinity. It would be doing injustice to Ossian, who, upon no occasion, shews a narrow mind, to think, that he had not opened his conceptions to that primitive and greatest of all truths. But let Ossian's religion be what it will, it is certain he had no knowledge of Christianity, as there is not the least allusion to it, or any of its rites, in his poems; which absolutely fixes him to an æra prior to the introduction of that religion. The persecution begun by Dioclesian, in the year 303, is the most probable time in which the first dawning of Christianity in the north of Britain can be fixed.—The humane and mild character of Constantius Chlorus, who commanded then in Britain, induced the persecuted Christians to take refuge under him. Some of them, through a zeal to propagate their tenets, or through fear, went beyond the pale of the Roman empire, and settled among the Caledonians; who were the more ready to hearken to their doctrines, as the religion of the Druids had been exploded so long before.

These missionaries, either through choice, or to give more weight to the doctrine they advanced, took possession of the cells and groves of the Druids; and it was from this retired life they had the name of

M

Culdees,

*Culdees**, which in the language of the country signified *sequestered persons*. It was with one of the *Culdees* that Ossian, in his extreme old age, is said to have disputed concerning the Christian religion. This dispute is still extant, and is couched in verse, according to the custom of the times. The extreme ignorance on the part of Ossian, of the Christian tenets, shews, that that religion had only been lately introduced, as it is not easy to conceive how one of the first rank could be totally unacquainted with a religion that had been known for any time in the country. The dispute bears the genuine marks of antiquity. The obsolete phrases and expressions peculiar to the times, prove it to be no forgery. If Ossian then lived at the introduction of Christianity, as by all appearance he did, his epoch will be the latter end of the third, and beginning of the fourth century. What puts this point beyond dispute, is the allusion in his poems to the history of the times.

The Exploits of Fingal against Caracul †, the son of the *King of the World*, are among the first brave actions of his youth. A complete poem, which relates to this subject, is printed in this collection.

In the year 210, the emperor Severus, after returning from his expeditions against the Caledonians, at York fell into the tedious illness of which he afterwards died. The Caledonians and Maiaetæ, resuming courage from his indisposition, took arms in order to recover the possessions they had lost, the enraged emperor commanded his army to march into their coun-

try, and to destroy it with fire and sword. His orders were but ill executed, for his son, Caracalla, was at the head of the army, and his thoughts were entirely taken up with the hopes of his father's death, and with schemes to supplant his brother Geta. He scarcely had entered the enemy's country, when news was brought him that Severus was dead. A sudden peace was patched up with the Caledonians, and, as it appears from Dion Cassius, the country they had lost to Severus was restored to them.

The Caracul of Fingal is no other than Caracalla, who, as the son of Severus, the emperor of Rome, whose dominions were extended almost over the known world, was not without reason called in the poems of Ossian, *the Son of the King of the World*. The space of time between 211, the year Severus died, and the beginning of the fourth century, is not so great, but Ossian, the son of Fingal, might have seen the Christians whom the persecution under Dioclesian had driven beyond the pale of the Roman empire.

Ossian, in one of his many lamentations on the death of his beloved son Oscar, mentions, among his great actions, a battle which he fought against Caros, king of ships, on the banks of the winding Carun ‡. It is more than probable, that the Caros mentioned here is the same with the noted usurper Carausius, who assumed the purple in the year 287, and seizing on Britain, defeated the emperor Maximian Herculus, in several naval engagements, which gives propriety to his being called, in Ossian's poems,

* Cwldich.

† Carac huil, *terrible eye*.

‡ Car-avon, *Winding river*.

the King of Ships. The winding Carun is that small river retaining still the name of Carron, and runs in the neighbourhood of Agricola's wall, which Carausius repaired to obstruct the incursions of the Caledonians. Several other passages in the poems allude to the wars of the Romans; but the two just mentioned clearly fix the epoch of Fingal to the third century; and this account agrees exactly with the Irish histories, which place the death of Fingal, the son of Comhal, in the year 283, and that of Oscar and their own celebrated Cairbre, in the year 296.

Some people may imagine, that the allusion of the Roman history might have been industriously inserted into the poems, to give them the appearance of antiquity. This fraud must then have been committed at least three ages ago, as the passages in which the allusions are made, are alluded to often in the compositions of those times.

Every one knows what a cloud of ignorance and barbarism overspread the north of Europe three hundred years ago. The minds of men, addicted to superstition, contracted a narrowness that destroyed genius. Accordingly we find the compositions of those times trivial and puerile to the last degree. But let it be allowed, that, amidst all the untoward circumstances of the age, a genius might arise, it is not easy to determine what could induce him to give the honour of his compositions to an age so remote. We find no fact that he has advanced, to favour any designs which could be entertained by any man who lived in the fifteenth century. But should we suppose a poet, through humour, or for reasons which can-

not be seen at this distance of time, would ascribe his own compositions to Ossian; it is next to impossible, that he could impose upon his countrymen, when all of them were so well acquainted with the traditional poems of their ancestors.

The strongest objection to the authenticity of the poems now given to the public under the name of Ossian, is the improbability of their being handed down by tradition through so many centuries. Ages of barbarism, some will say, could not produce poems abounding with the disinterested and generous sentiments so conspicuous in the compositions of Ossian; and could these ages produce them, it is impossible but they must be lost, or altogether corrupted, in a long succession of barbarous generations.

These objections naturally suggest themselves to men unacquainted with the antient state of the northern parts of Britain. The bards, who were an inferior order of the Druids, did not share their bad fortune. They were spared by the victorious king, as it was through their means only he could hope for immortality to his fame. They attended him in the camp, and contributed to establish his power by their songs. His great actions were magnified, and the populace, who had no ability to examine into his character narrowly, were dazzled with his fame in the rhymes of the bards. In the mean time, when men assumed sentiments that are rarely to be met with in an age of barbarism, the bards, who were originally the disciples of the Druids, had their minds opened, and their ideas enlarged, by being initiated in the learning of that celebrated order.

They could form a perfect hero in their own minds, and ascribe that character to their prince. The inferior chiefs made this ideal character the model of their conduct, and by degrees brought their minds to that generous spirit which breathes in all the poetry of the times. The prince, flattered by his bards, and rivalled by his own heroes, who imitated his character as described in the elogiums of his poets, endeavoured to excel his people in merit, as he was above them in station. This emulation continuing, formed at last the general character of the nation, happily compounded of what is noble in barbarity, and virtuous and generous in a polished people.

When virtue in peace, and bravery in war, are the characteristics of a nation, their actions become interesting, and their fame worthy of immortality. A generous spirit is warmed with noble actions, and becomes ambitious of perpetuating them. This is the true source of that divine inspiration, to which the poets of all ages pretended. When they found their themes inadequate to the warmth of their imaginations, they varnished them over with fables, supplied by their own fancy, or furnished by absurd traditions. These fables, however ridiculous, had their abettors; posterity either implicitly believed them, or through a vanity natural to mankind pretended that they did. They loved to place the founders of their families in the days of fable, when poetry, without the fear of contradiction, could give what character she pleased of her heroes. It is to this vanity that we owe the preservation of what remains of the works of Ossian. His poetical merit made his heroes famous in

the country where heroism was much esteemed and admired. The posterity of these heroes, or those who pretended to be descended from them, heard with pleasure the elogiums of their ancestors; bards were employed to repeat the poems, and to record the connection of their patrons with chiefs so renowned. Every chief in process of time had a bard in his family, and the office became at last hereditary. By the succession of these bards, the poems concerning the ancestors of the family were handed down from generation to generation; they were repeated to the whole clan on solemn occasions, and always alluded to in the new compositions of the bards. This custom came down near to our times; and after the bards were discontinued, a great number in a clan retained by memory, or committed to writing, their compositions, and founded the antiquity of their families on the authority of their poems.

The use of letters was not known in the north of Europe till long after the institution of the bards: the records of the families of their patrons, their own, and more ancient poems, were handed down by tradition. Their poetical compositions were admirably contrived for that purpose. They were adapted to music; and the most perfect harmony observed. Each verse was so connected with those which preceded or followed it, that if one line had been remembered in a stanza, it was almost impossible to forget the rest. The cadences followed in so natural a gradation, and the words were so adapted to the common turn of the voice, after it is raised to a certain key, that

that it was almost impossible, from a similarity of sound, to substitute one word for another. This excellence is peculiar to the Celtic tongue, and is perhaps to be met with in no other language. Nor does this choice of words clog the sense or weaken the expression. The numerous flexions of consonants, and variation in declension, make the language very copious.

The descendants of the Celtæ, who inhabited Britain and its isles, were not singular in this method of preserving the most precious monuments of their nation. The ancient laws of the Greeks were couched in verse, and handed down by tradition. The Spartans, thro' a long habit, became so fond of this custom, that they would never allow their laws to be committed to writing. The actions of great men, and the elogiums of kings and heroes were preserved in the same manner. All the historical monuments of the old Germans* were comprehended in their ancient songs; which were either hymns to their gods, or eulogies in praise of their heroes, and were intended to perpetuate the great events in their nation, which were carefully interwoven with them †. This species of composition was not committed to writing, but delivered by oral tradition. The care they take to have the poems taught to their children, the uninterrupted custom of repeating them upon certain occasions, and the happy measure of the verse, served to preserve them for a long time uncorrupted. This oral chronicle of the Germans was not forgot in the eighth century, and it probably

would have remained to this day, had not learning, which thinks every thing that is not committed to writing, fabulous, been introduced. It was from poetical traditions that Garcillasso composed his account of the Yncas of Peru. The Peruvians had lost all other monuments of their history, and it was from ancient poems which his mother, a princess of the blood of the Yncas, taught him in his youth, that he collected the materials of his history. If other nations then, that had been often over-run by enemies, and had sent abroad and received colonies, could, for many ages, preserve, by oral tradition, their laws and histories uncorrupted, it is much more probable that the ancient Scots, a people so free of intermixture with foreigners, and so strongly attached to the memory of their ancestors, had the works of their bards handed down with great purity.

It will seem strange to some, that poems admired for many centuries in one part of this kingdom should be hitherto unknown in the other; and that the British, who have carefully traced out the works of genius in other nations, should so long remain strangers to their own. This, in a great measure, is to be imputed to those who understood both languages, and never attempted a translation. They, from being acquainted but with detached pieces, or from a modesty, which perhaps the present translator ought, in prudence, to have followed, despaired of making the compositions of their bards agreeable to an English reader. The manner of those compositions is so different from

* Tacitus de mor. Germ. † *Abbe de la Bleterie, Remarques sur la Germanie.*

other poems, and the ideas so confined to the most early state of society, that it was thought they had not enough of variety to please a polished age.

This was long the opinion of the translator of the following collection; and though he admired the poems, in the original, very early, and gathered part of them from tradition for his own amusement, yet he never had the smallest hopes of seeing them in an English dress. He was sensible that the strength and manner of both languages were very different, and that it was next to impossible to translate the Galic poetry into any thing of tolerable English verse; a prose translation he could never think of, as it must necessarily fall short of the majesty of an original. It was a gentleman, who has himself made a figure in the poetical world, that gave him the first hint concerning a literal prose translation. He tried it at his desire, and the specimen was approved. Other gentlemen were earnest in exhorting him to bring more to the light, and it is to their uncommon zeal that the world owes the Galic poems, if they have any merit.

It was at first intended to make a general collection of all the ancient pieces of genius to be found in the Galic language; but the translator had his reasons for confining himself to the remains of the works of Ossian. The action of the poem that stands the first, was not the greatest or most celebrated of the exploits of Fingal. His wars were very numerous, and each of them afforded a theme which employed the genius of his son. But, excepting the present poem, those pieces are irrecoverably lost, and

there only remain a few fragments in the hands of the translator. Tradition has still preserved, in many places, the story of the poems, and many now living have heard them, in their youth, repeated.

The complete work, now printed, would, in a short time, have shared the fate of the rest. The genius of the Highlanders has suffered a great change within these few years. The communication with the rest of the island is open, and the introduction of trade and manufactures has destroyed that leisure which was formerly dedicated to hearing and repeating the poems of ancient times. Many have now learned to leave their mountains, and seek their fortunes in a milder climate; and though a certain *amor patriæ* may sometimes bring them back, they have, during their absence, imbibed enough of foreign manners to despise the customs of their ancestors. Bards have been long disused, and the spirit of genealogy has greatly subsided. Men begin to be less devoted to their chiefs, and consanguinity is not so much regarded. When property is established, the human mind confines its views to the pleasure it procures. It does not go back to antiquity, or look forward to succeeding ages. The cares of life increase, and the actions of other times no longer amuse. Hence it is, that the taste for their ancient poetry is at a low ebb among the Highlanders. They have not, however, thrown off the good qualities of their ancestors. Hospitality still subsists, and an uncommon civility to strangers. Friendship is inviolable, and revenge less blindly followed than formerly.

To say any thing concerning the poetical merit of the poem, would be an anticipation on the judgment of the public. The poem which stands first in the collection is truly epic. The characters are strongly marked, and the sentiments breathe heroism. The subject of it is an invasion of Ireland, by Swaran, king of Lochlin, which is the name of Scandinavia in the Galic language. Cuchullin, general of the Irish tribes in the minority of Cormac, king of Ireland, upon intelligence of the invasion, assembled his forces near Tura, a castle on the coast of Ulster. The poem opens with the landing of Swaran; councils are held, battles fought, and Cuchullin is, at last, totally defeated. In the mean time, Fingal, king of Scotland, whose aid was solicited before the enemy landed, arrived and expelled them from the country. This war, which continued but six days and as many nights, is, including the episodes, the whole story of the poem. The scene is the heath of Lena, near a mountain called Cromleach in Ulster.

All that can be said of the translation is, that it is literal, and that simplicity is studied. The arrangement of the words in the original is imitated, and the inversions of the style observed. As the translator claims no merit from his version, he hopes for the indulgence of the public where he fails. He wishes that the imperfect semblance he draws, may not prejudice the world against an original, which contains what is beautiful in simplicity, and grand in the sublime.

trial of the Pix, made from time to time by a jury of goldsmiths, as a check on the officers of the Mint; extracted from the tables of English silver coins, published by the late ingenious Martin Folkes, Esq.

AS in speaking of the money of this reign in particular [queen Elizabeth's] I have had frequent occasion to mention the Mintmarks, or privy marks, as they have been usually called in the Mint, it may be necessary to say a word of the nature and use of those marks. It may therefore be observed, that it hath been usual, from old time, to oblige the masters and workers of the Mint, in the indentures made with them, 'to make a privy mark in all the money that they made, as well of gold as of silver, so that another time they might know, if need were, and witte which money of gold and silver among other of the same moneys, were of their own making, and which not.' And whereas, after every trial of the Pix at Westminster, the masters and workers of the mint, having there proved their moneys to be lawful and good, were immediately intituled to receive their *quietus* under the great seal, and to be discharged from all suits or actions concerning those monies, it was then usual for the said masters and workers to change the privy mark before used for another, that so the moneys from which they were not yet discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their *quietus*; which new mark they then continued to stamp upon all their moneys, until another trial of the Pix gave them also their *quietus* concerning those.

The Pix is a strong box with three locks, whose keys are respectively

Some account of the marks on coin, called Mint marks, or privy marks; and likewise of the trial, called the

kept by the warden, master, and comptroller of the Mint: and in which are deposited, sealed up in several parcels, certain pieces taken at random out of every journey, as it is called, that is, out of every 15 pounds weight of gold, or 60 pounds weight of silver, before the same is delivered to the proprietors. And this Pix is, from time to time, by the king's command, opened at Westminster, in the presence of the lord chancellor, the lords of the council, the lords commissioners of the treasury, the justices of the several benches, and the barons of the exchequer: before whom a trial is made, by a jury of goldsmiths impannelled and sworn for that purpose, of the collective weights of certain parcels of the several pieces of gold and silver taken at random from those contained in the Pix; after which those parcels being severally melted, assays are then made of the bullion of gold and silver so produced, by the melting certain small quantities of the same against equal weights taken from the respective trial pieces of gold and silver, that are deposited and kept in the exchequer for that use. This is called the trial of the Pix; the report made by the jury upon that trial is called the verdict of the Pix for that time; and the indented trial pieces just above-mentioned, are certain plates of standard gold, and standard silver, made with the greatest care, and delivered in upon oath, from time to time as there is occasion, by a jury of the most able and experienced goldsmiths, summoned by virtue of a warrant from the lords of the treasury, to the wardens of the mystery of goldsmiths of the city of London, for that purpose; and which plates being so delivered in, are divided

each, at this time, into seven parts by indentures, one of which parts is kept in his majesty's court of exchequer at Westminster, another by the said company of goldsmiths, and two more by the officers of his majesty's mint in the Tower; the remaining three being for the use of the mint, &c. in Scotland. The Pix has sometimes been tried every year, or even oftener, but sometimes not more than once in several years: and from hence is understood how it comes to pass, that among the pieces that are dated as well as marked, three or more different dates are sometimes found upon pieces impressed with the same mark, and again that different marks are found upon pieces bearing the same date. These marks are first observable upon the coins of king Edw. III. the words above quoted concerning those marks, are from the indentures, made with the lord Hastings, master and worker to king Edw. IV. and the marks themselves continued to be stamped very conspicuously upon the moneys, till the coinage by the mill and screw was introduced and settled after the Restoration, in the year 1662: since which time the moneys being made with far greater regularity and exactness than before, these marks have either been totally laid aside, or such only have been used, as are of a more secret nature, and only known to the officers and engravers concerned in the coinage: and indeed the constant practice that has ever since prevailed, of dating all the several pieces, has rendered all such marks of much less consequence than before.

The following account of some superstitious opinions and practices still subsisting in many parts of France, besides

besides the entertainment it may give our reader, by their similarity with many, which unhappily are not obliterated among us, will afford a collateral indication that, at least, a part of the inhabitants of the two countries are originated from the same people.

THE first opinion is that of Fairies, who were imagined to be women of an order superior to human nature, yet subject to wants, passions, accidents, and even death; sprightly and benevolent while young and handsome; morose, peevish, and malignant, if ugly, or in the decline of their beauty; fond of appearing in white, whence they are often called the White Ladies.

Concerning these imaginary beings, no less a person than Jervaise of Tilleberry, Marshal of the kingdom of Arles, who lived in the beginning of the 13th century, writes thus in a work inscribed to the emperor Otho IV. "It has been asserted by persons of unexceptionable credit, that Fairies used to chuse themselves gallants from among men, and rewarded their attachment with an affluence of all worldly goods; but if they married, or boasted of a fairy's favours, they as severely smarted for such indiscretion." The like tales still go current in Languedoc, and throughout the whole province there is not a village without some ancient seat or cavern which had the honour of being a fairy's residence; or, at least, some spring where a fairy used to bathe. This idea of fairies has a near affinity with that of the Greeks and Romans, concerning the nymphs of the woods, mountains, and springs; and an ancient scholiast on Theocritus says, *the nymphs are demons, which appear on the mountains*

in the figure of women; and what is surprizing, the Arabs, and other Orientals, have their Ginn and Peri, of whom they entertain the like notions.

2. The dread of the *Dracs*, supposed to be malicious, or at least tricksome demons; but, which is very rare, if one of them happens to take a fancy to a man or woman, they are sure to be the better for it. They are still said to lay gold cups and rings on the surface over pits, in rivers, as a bait to draw in women and children; though their usual dwelling be some old empty house, whence they make excursions in human form, invisible or visible, as best suits their purpose. The country folks shudder at the very name of the *Drac*; some are positive they have seen him; for happy, indeed, is that village, in which there is not a house, execrated as the lurking place of this tremendous *Drac*.

3. Further, it is a received custom in Lower Languedoc, not to marry in the month of May, as both the parties infallibly die within a short time; to avoid this misfortune, matters are made up in April, or deferred till June. This fancy is derived from the Romans, who in May celebrated the festival of Lemures, or Ghosts of the Dead; during which time the temples were shut up, and marriages intermitted, as fatal.

Fana tamen veteres illis clausere diebus,

Ut nunc ferali tempore operta vides.

Nec viduæ tædis eadem, nec virginis apta

Tempora: quæ nupsit non diuturna fuit.

Hæc

Hac quoque de causa, si te proverbia tangunt,

Menſe malas Maio nubere vulgus ait. Ov. Faſtor. l. v.

This cuſtom ſubſiſted at Rome in the time of Plutarch, who, in his Roman queſtions, ſays: *Few or no marriages are known in the month of May; they ſlay till June.*

4. The worſhip of ſprings and ponds: we learn from Seneca, that the Romans worſhipped hot ſprings, and ponds, and lakes; eſpecially, when in a very high or dark place.

Concerning the like uſage among the Gauls, Gregory of Tours gives us the following narrative: "On a mountain of Gevaudan, called Helanus, was a lake, whither the neighbourhood annually reſorted, and, by way of offerings, threw in ſuffs, entire fleeces, cheeſes, wax, loaves, and the like, every one according to his ability; this was accompanied with great feaſtings for three days; till at length a pious biſhop, building a church on the brink of the lake, by his powerful remonſtrances and exhortations, turned that Pagan ceremony into Chriſtian devotion." Something analogous to this is ſtill obſerved in the country of Foix, where, on a high mountain, called Thabor, is a very deep lake, and cloſe by it a church, which, on the 24th of Auguſt, the inhabitants of the adjacent places made it a duty to aſſemble at, as thoſe of Gevaudan uſed at the lake of mount Helanus.

The people of the country of Foix, indeed, flock to the maſſes which, on that day, are ſaid both in the church and at an altar which ſtands in the open air; but it is very probable, the ſcope of this in-

ſtitution, like that on mount Helanus, was only to ſanctify a remnant of Paganism, which it was not eaſy to aboliſh. Thus, on the converſion of the Engliſh to Chriſtianity, Gregory the Great allowed them to hold their uſual meetings at certain times of the year round their temples, which had been conſecrated as churches, to make harbours, hold religious feaſts, as before, and ſlay the oxen, which uſed to be ſacrificed to idols, provided it was, now, with no other meaning than to eat them; the reaſon given by that pope for ſuch toleration, muſt be allowed very wiſe; *nam duris mentibus ſimul omnia abſcindere impoſſibile eſſe non dubium eſt, i. e.* with rude and inſatuated minds, there is no retrenching every thing at once.

5. Three ſuperſtitious preſages, the ringing of the ears, ſudden ſtarts of the eye-lids, and ſneezing. Theſe Auſonius terms the *tria omnia*; and as they are now received in moſt parts of Europe, ſo they paſſed current among the wiſe Greeks and Romans. The *tinnitus aurium*, or tingling of the ears, was thought to intimate to the perſon who felt it, that ſomebody was talking of him: thus, the Lady in Arilteneſus, writing to her lover, ſays: *When I think of my deareſt, my ears tingle, a ſure ſign that I am alſo in your thoughts.* Pliny, Hiſt. Nat. lib. xxviii. cap. 2. has theſe words: *Quin et abſentes tinnitu aurium præſentire ſermones de ſe receptum eſt*: on this chimera is founded the following ancient epi-gram:

Garrula quid totis reſonat mihi noctibus auris?

Nefcio quem dicis nunc meminiffe mihi.

Hic

Hic quis fit quæris? Resonant tibi noctibus aures

Et resonant totis. Delia te loquitur.

Further, if the right ear tingled, it denoted commendation and praise; if the left, blame and obloquy.

The *subfultus palpebrarum*, or a start of the eye-lids, the Greeks and Romans imagined to preface good luck, when in the right eye; and in the left, misfortune: accordingly, the enamoured swain, in Theocritus, cries out in a rapture, *Oh I shall see her! my right eye started!* And a slave in Plautus, barely on this happy omen, warrants his master that he shall raise the money he stood in need of.

Unde dicam nescio,

Nisi quia futurum est, ita supercilium salit. Pseud. A. 1. f. 1.

This infatuation still prevails; and in Languedoc such startings in the eye-lids are called *le rat*; at Paris, *la petite souris*, i. e. the little mouse; and, among the vulgar, raise joy or fear, according to the eye where they are felt.

This superstition is still more common in Asia than in Europe. The Mahometans carefully observe all such involuntary starts of the eye-lids, lips, &c. and, besides many other books, have one of great note, called *Elm al Ekketlage*, written by an eminent Iman, and which treats of the presages deducible from such starts, with prayers to be used according to the parts of the body where the start or convulsion is felt. So true is it, that there is not that absurdity, however gross, which has not its partisans!

The *sternutamentum*, or sneezing, was, among the Greeks and Romans

a sure portent of good or evil, according as the person sneezed towards the right or left. Plutarch relates, that the priest who officiated at the solemn sacrifice, previous to the fight of Salamin, hearing a sternutation on the right, assured Themistocles of victory; and the meaning of Catullus's epigram every body knows:

Amor sinister ante

Dextram sternuit approbationem.

To the emperor Tiberius, the custom of an ejaculatory prayer for the person who had sneezed, appeared of such moment, that he was displeased if omitted to him, tho' on a journey. *Cur sternutamentis salutamur*, says Pliny, H. N. l. xxviii. c. 2. *quod etiam Tiberium Cæsarem, tristissimum, ut constat, hominum, in vehiculo exegisse tradunt.*

Though sternutation be no longer accounted ominous, to bow to a person sneezing, and adding a complimentary *God bless ye!* is still an article of good breeding in several parts of Europe, especially among the middle and lower classes.

6. It is a very common custom in Languedoc, after eating boiled eggs, never to fail quashing them, or at least making several holes in the shells, lest, if intire, they should be used for composing charms against those who had eaten the contents; this also obtained among those magnanimous lords of the world, the Romans; for Pliny, speaking of the superstitious practices of his countrymen, to prevent fascination, says: *Huc pertinet ovorum, ut exorbuerit quisque, calices cochlearibus protinus frangi, aut perforari.*

7. One of the ancient superstitions of the Belgians, was, to make human

human figures of dough, about New-years day, it being their chief festival: and it appears by the council of Leptines, in the diocese of Cambray, held 743, that the like custom then subsisted: and in Lower Languedoc, during all the Christmas week, they make cakes shaped like men, as presents to children.

8. Nothing is more common in Upper Languedoc, than to hear the commonalty swear *by the fire, by the flame of the candle, &c.* At Thoulouse, especially, scarce a sentence without *per aquest fucc, per aquest lum*; if these oaths are more ridiculous than that which Virgil puts in the mouth of Sinon,

*Vos, æterni ignes, et non violabile
vestrum*

Tellor Numen, ait,

they may be surely ranked with Socrates's *per canem*, and Zeno's *per capparinum*.

Many other like instances of superstition may be added; as, confidence in amulets or charms, the ceremonies on the eve of Midsummer-day, the numberless fascinations practised in drying up the milk in women and cattle, rendering men impotent, laming horses, bringing a mortality on beasts; the dread of ridiculous presages, as the breaking of a looking-glass, oversetting a salt-seller, turning the sieve to discover a theft, faith in dreams, &c. Thus credulity, superstition, and error, are, among the commonalty, maladies of every clime and age, and maladies which the remonstrances of learning and reflexion, it is to be feared, will never be able totally to eradicate.

An History of Coaches.

JULIUS CÆSAR found chariots here eighteen hundred years ago; for all wheel-carriages, which warriors rode and fought in, are fairly comprehended under that name. This method of fighting in chariots is very ancient; we have it in Homer, and in the book of Exodus, and thenceforward to the books of Kings and Chronicles.

But this way of fighting was inconvenient; and the Saracens, who were once the best soldiers in the world, used horses. These Saracens, it is probable, were descended from the ancient Parthians, who also fought on horseback, and used to fly with an intention to disorder the array of their enemy's battle.

From the Romans and Saracens, the nations of Europe might learn to reject the use of chariots in war (if they had not done it sooner); for almost all the nations of Europe sent great armies against them to recover the Holy Land.

To come back nearer to our own times; coaches returned to England in the days of queen Elizabeth, by the way of France (as our fashions commonly do); and it is most certain that the judges rode on horseback to Westminster-hall, in term-time, all the reign of king James I. and possibly a good deal later: at the restoration, king Charles II. rode on horseback between his two brothers, the duke of York, and duke of Gloucester; and the whole cavalcade, which was very splendid, and consisted of a great number of persons, was performed on horseback.

We shall add one remarkable fact concerning the increase of coaches among

among us. Our present number of hackney-coaches, which ply in the streets, is eight hundred, besides a great many stages that do not run twenty miles off. We are told how these matters stood an hundred years ago by Mr. Rushworth, a writer of great reputation and much gravity.

He says the king and council published a proclamation against them, which he prints in his collections, alledging that they raised the price of provender against the king, nobility, and gentry: and then he proceeds to inform us, that they were about twenty in number, and did not ply in the streets, but kept at their inns till they were sent for, which bespeaks a vast alteration! for we are credibly informed, that even in the city of Dublin (which is not more than a third part of what London was an hundred years ago) there are two hundred licensed hackney-coaches.

Since I am upon this subject, it may be necessary to observe, that under proper regulations, they are of excellent use in a great rich city. They assist the dispatch of business, are beneficial to the health of those who use them, and contribute not a little to keep up that breed of strong horses fit for service, with which this land is stored, and is able, in time of war, to furnish her own armies, or, in time of peace, to sell to other nations.

It is observable (upon Mr. Rushworth's story above-mentioned) that human foresight is very short; for it is highly probable that provender was dearer here an hundred years ago, in proportion to the scarcity of money, than it is at this day: we are sure the fact is so with respect to corn; for a large market is always supplied. Ten thousand acres of

land extraordinary, laid out for meadows, are more than enough to answer the increase of horses in London; and the greatness of the quantity of hay makes the price more regular and uniform, unless a season of extraordinary barrenness should happen.

Of the Origin of Cards. Translated from the French.

ABOUT the year 1390, cards were invented to divert Charles the sixth, then king of France, who was fallen into a melancholy disposition.

That they were not in use before, appears highly probable. 1st, Because no cards are to be seen in any painting, sculpture, tapestry, &c. more ancient than the preceding period, but are represented in many works of ingenuity since that age. 2dly, No prohibitions relative to cards, by the king's edicts, are mentioned, although some few years before, a most severe one was published, forbidding, by name, all manner of sports and pastimes, in order that the subjects might exercise themselves in shooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppose the English. Now it is not to be presumed, that so luring a game as cards would have been omitted in the enumeration, had they been in use.

3dly, In all the ecclesiastical canons, prior to the said time, there occurs no mention of cards; although twenty years after that date, card playing was interdicted the clergy, by a Gallican synod. About the same time is found in the account-book of the king's cofferer, the following charge: "Paid for 2 pack

pack of painted leaves bought for the king's amusement, three livres." Printing and stamping being then not discovered, the cards were painted, which made them so dear, Thence, in the above synodical canons, they are called *pagilla pictæ*, painted little leaves.

4thly, About 30 years after this, came a severe edict against cards in France; and another by Emanuel, duke of Savoy; only permitting the ladies this pastime, *pro spinulis*, for pins and needles.

Of the Design of Cards.

The inventor proposed by the figures of the four suits, or colours, as the French call them, to represent the four states, or classes of men in the kingdom.

By the *Cœurs* (Hearts) are meant, the *Gens de Chœur*, choir men, or ecclesiastics; and therefore the Spaniards, who certainly received the use of cards from the French, have *copas* or chalices, instead of hearts.

The nobility, or prime military part of the kingdom, are represented by the ends or points of lances or pikes, and our ignorance of the meaning or resemblance of the figure induced us to call them spades. The Spaniards have *espadas* (swords) in lieu of pikes, which is of similar import.

By diamonds, are designed the order of citizens, merchants, and tradesmen, *carreaux* (square stones, tiles, or the like). The Spaniards have a coin, *dineros*, which answers to it; and the Dutch call the French word *carreaux*, *stieneen*, stones and diamonds from the form.

Trefle, the trefoil leaf, or clover grass (corruptly called clubs) alludes to the husbandmen and peasants. How this suit came to be

called Clubs, I cannot explain, unless, borrowing the game from the Spaniards, who have *bastos* (staves or clubs) instead of the trefoil, we gave the Spanish signification to the French figure.

The history of the four kings, which the French in drollery sometimes call the cards, is David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, (which names were then, and still are, on the French cards). These respectable names represent the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks under Charlemagne.

By the queens are intended Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas, (names retained in the French cards) typical of birth, piety, fortitude and wisdom, the qualifications residing in each person. Argine is an anagram for *Regina*, queen by descent.

By the knaves were designed the servants to knights (for knave, originally meant only servant; and in an old translation of the Bible, St. Paul is called the knave of Christ); but French pages and valets, now indiscriminately used by various orders of persons, were formerly only allowed to persons of quality, esquires (*Escuiers*) shield or armour bearers.

Others fancy that the knights themselves were designed by those cards, because Hogier and Lahire, two names on the French cards, were famous knights at the time cards were supposed to be invented.

An account of the celebration of the May-games, and the reason of their suppression.

IT was usual, on the 1st of May, for all the citizens, who were able, to divert themselves in the woods

woods and meadows with May-games, diversions not confined to the lower class, but equally the entertainment of persons of the highest rank; a remarkable instance of which is inserted in Hall's Chronicle, under the year 1515, when that author observes, that king Henry VIII. and queen Catherine, accompanied by many lords and ladies, rode a maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's-hill, where as they passed along, they saw a company of 200 tall yeomen, all clothed in green, with green hoods and bows and arrows. One, who was their chieftain, was called Robin Hood, and desired the king and all his company to stay and see his men shoot; to which the king agreeing, he whistled, and all the two hundred discharged their arrows at once, which they repeated on his whistling again. Their arrows had something placed in the heads of them that made them whistle as they flew, and all together made a loud and very uncommon noise, at which the king and queen were greatly delighted. The gentleman who assumed the character of Robin Hood then desired the king and queen, with their retinue, to enter the green wood, where, in arbours made with boughs intermixed with flowers, they were plentifully served with venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his men.

About two years after an event happened, which occasioned the epithet of Evil to be added to this day of rejoicing. The citizens being extremely exasperated at the encouragement given to foreigners, a priest, named Bell, was persuaded to preach against them at the Spital;

and, in a very inflaming sermon, he incited the people to oppose all strangers; this occasioned frequent quarrels in the streets, for which some Englishmen were committed to prison.

Suddenly a rumour arose, that on May-day all the foreigners would be assassinated, and several strangers fled; this coming to the knowledge of the king's council, cardinal Wolsey sent for the lord mayor and several of the city council, told them what he had heard, and exhorted them to preserve the peace. Upon this affair a court of common council was assembled at Guildhall, on the evening before May-day, in which it was resolved to order every man to shut up his doors, and keep his servants at home; and this advice being immediately communicated to the cardinal, met with his approbation.

Upon this every alderman sent to inform his ward, that no man should stir out of his house after nine o'clock, but keep his doors shut, and his servants within till nine in the morning. This order had not been long given, when one of the aldermen, returning from his ward, observed two young men at play in Cheapside, and many others looking at them. He would have sent them to the Compter, but they were soon rescued, and the cry raised of "Prentices! Prentices! Clubs! Clubs!" Instantly the people arose; by eleven o'clock they amounted to six or seven hundred, and the crowd still increasing, they rescued from Newgate and the Compter the prisoners committed for abusing the foreigners; while the mayor and sheriffs, who were present, made proclamation in the king's name; but,

but, instead of obeying it, they broke open the houses of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, and continued plundering them till three in the morning, when, beginning to disperse, the mayor and his attendants took 300 of them, and committed them to the several prisons. While this riot lasted, the lieutenant of the Tower discharged several pieces of ordnance against the city, but without doing much mischief; and about five in the morning several of the nobility marched thither, with all the forces they could assemble.

On the 4th of May the lord mayor, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Surry, and others, sat upon the trial of the offenders at Guildhall, the duke of Norfolk entering the city with 1300 men. That day several were indicted, and on the next 13 were sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered; for the execution of whom ten gallowses were set up in several parts of the city, upon wheels, to be removed from street to street, and from door to door.

On the 7th of May several others were found guilty, and received the same sentence as the former, and soon after were drawn upon hurdles to the standard in Cheapside; but, when one was executed, and the rest about to be turned off, a respite came, and they were remanded back to prison.

After this, the soldiers who had kept watch in the city were withdrawn, which making the citizens flatter themselves that the king's displeasure against them was not so great as they had imagined, the lord mayor, recorder, and several aldermen went in mourning gowns to wait upon the king at Greenwich, when having attended for some

time at the privy chamber-door, his majesty, with several of the nobility, came forth; upon which all of them falling upon their knees, the recorder, in the name of the rest, in the most humble and submissive terms, begged that he would have mercy on them for their negligence, and compassion on the offenders, whom he represented as a small number of light persons. His majesty let them know that he was really displeased, and that they ought to wail and be sorry for it: for, as they had not attempted to fight with those who they pretended were so small a number of light persons, they must have winked at the matter; he therefore ordered them to repair to the lord chancellor, who would give them an answer. Upon which they retired, deeply mortified.

Being informed that the king was to be at Westminster-hall on the 22d of May, they resolved to repair thither, which they did with the consent of cardinal Wolsey, lord high-chancellor. The king sat at the upper end of Westminster-hall, under a cloth of state, with the cardinal and several of the nobility; and the lord mayor, aldermen, recorder, and several of the common council attended; the prisoners, who then amounted to about 400, were brought in their shirts, bound together with cords, and with halters about their necks, and among these were eleven women. The cardinal having sharply rebuked the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty for their negligence, told the prisoners, that, for their offences against the laws of the realm and against his majesty's crown and dignity, they had deserved death; upon which they all set up a piteous cry, of "Mercy, gracious lord, mercy!" which so moved the

the king, that, at the earnest entreaty of the lords, he pronounced them pardoned; upon which, giving a great shout, they threw up their halts towards the top of the hall, crying, "God save the king!" After this affair, the May-games were not so commonly used as before.

Historical remarks on dress. Prefixed to a collection of the dressers of different nations, ancient and modern.

THE origin of dress, considered merely as a covering for the body, is too generally known to need a dissertation: but that covering which was produced jointly by weakness and guilt, to defend the wearer from the inclemency of the weather, and to conceal those parts which the loss of innocence had made shameful, is but a very inconsiderable part of what has been long included under the name of dress. To trace the modern dress back to the simplicity of the first skins and leaves and feathers that were worn by mankind in the primitive ages, if it were possible, would be almost endless; the fashion has been often changed, while the materials remained the same; the materials have been different as they were gradually produced by successive arts, that converted a raw hide into leather, the wool of the sheep into cloth, the web of the worm into silk, and flax and cotton into linen of various kinds. One garment has also been added to another, and ornaments have been multiplied upon ornaments with a variety almost infinite, produced by the caprices of human vanity, or the new necessities to which man rendered himself subject by those many in-

ventions which took place after he ceased to be, as God had created him, upright.

Some bounds however have been put to the licentiousness of fancy in forming and changing the dress, by various prohibitions and ordinances after men had been formed into civil society: by some it was intended to keep up a visible distinction between the different classes of people, as noble or mean, ecclesiastical or lay, magistrate or private persons; the design of others was to distinguish the two sexes, and some to prohibit many expensive superfluities, which were at once productive of poverty, dependence, and effeminacy; some of these regulations still subsist, and the sexes have, by a kind of common consent, been distinguished at all times, and in all civilized countries, by some difference in their dress. At present indeed the Europeans are so much at liberty to follow their own fancy in the figure and materials of their dress, that the habit is become a kind of index to the mind, and the character is in some particulars as easily discovered by a man's dress as by his conversation. Of the dresses of Europe in general it may be observed that they are now Gothic; that of the men is military, for the garments are all short, and the dress is considered as incomplete without a weapon. So that even the physician, who spends the day in going from the chamber of one sick person to another, is not completely dressed without a sword. The old civic habits were long, and are still used on particular occasions. The merchant and trader, when he appears as a citizen, wears a gown and hood, and there are long garments

peculiar to the professors of physick and law, to the great officers of state, and the peers of every denomination: but all these characters, except upon public occasions, wear the short coat and sword, which is the military dress, that the inroads of the Goths, whose trade was war, made general.

As to the dresses of the women, they have never been military, and therefore have never been short; but besides the alterations that convenience and caprice have introduced in the female habit, there are several which have had a more latent and less innocent cause. The dress of women has been long considered as a decoration of beauty, and an incitement to desire; and in this view it has been the object of much thought, ingenuity, and solicitude; but it does not appear that those who intended to multiply or secure their conquests by dress, always knew how best to exert that power which the choice of their dress put into their hands. When the British lady thinks fit to dress so as to discover the whole breast, the British gentleman soon looks upon it with as much indifference, as the naked Indians look upon all the rest; but if she covers it with a handkerchief, and contrives this covering so that it shall accidentally discover, what it appears intended to hide, the glimpse that is thus casually given, immediately and forcibly seizes the imagination, and every motion is watched in hopes that it will be repeated; so, if by any accident a lady discovers half her leg, the fancy is instantly alarmed, though when the actress appears in breeches and discovers the whole, she is the object of indifference, if not of disgust; for the same rea-

son the figure of a naked Venus produces less effect than that of a dressed figure with the petticoat raised so as to discover the garter. It follows therefore, that if she dresses most immodestly, who dresses so as most to excite licentious desires, she does not dress most immodestly who uncovers most of her person, but she who covers it so that it may be accidentally seen. And upon this principle it was that the Grecian legislator, when he observed that many of the youth lived unmarried, directed the women to wear long garments which covered the whole person from the shoulders to the feet, instead of discovering all the breast and half the leg; and ordered that the robe should be cut in slashes from the hip to the knee, so that when they stood or sat still, the two sides of the opening should fall together, but should by dividing, when they walked or used any other motion, casually discover the parts which at other times were concealed.

Many changes of female dress, that may be traced in this collection, will be found to proceed from unskilful attempts to allure, by discovering more and more of the person, and from the disappointment which succeeded the experiment, and at last induced a sudden transition to a close dress, by which the whole person was covered. As to the changes of habit, which were the effects of mere caprice and wantonness of fancy, it is impossible to trace them in other countries, and difficult in our own; the following particulars, however, may serve to gratify the curious, and excite them to a more critical examination.

Party-coloured coats were first worn in England in the time of Henry I. chaplets or wreaths of artificial flowers in the time of Edward III. hoods and short coats without sleeves, called taberts, in the time of Henry IV. hats in the time of Henry VII. ruffs in the reign of Edward VI. and it is said that they were first invented by a Spanish or Italian lady of quality to hide a wen which grew on her neck. Wrought caps or bonnets were first used here in the time of queen Elizabeth. Judge Finch, in the time of James I. introduced the band. French hoods, bibs, and gorgets, were laid aside by the queen of Charles I. and the commode or tower was introduced in 1687. Shoes of the present fashion were

first worn in 1633. Breeches were introduced instead of trunk hose in 1654, and perukes were first worn soon after the restoration.

As to the stage dresses, it is only necessary to remark, that they are at once elegant and characteristic: and among many other regulations of more importance, for which the public is obliged to the genius and the judgment of the present manager of our principal theatre, is that of the dresses, which are no longer the heterogeneous and absurd mixtures of foreign and ancient modes, which formerly debased our tragedies, by representing a Roman general in a full-bottomed peruke, and the sovereign of an Eastern empire in trunk hose.

Literary and Miscellaneous Essays.

An Essay on Augury.

[*From Stillingfleet's calendar of Flora.*]

WE know from Hesiod, says Mr. Stillingfleet, that husbandry was in part regulated by the blowing of plants, and the coming or going of birds; and most probably it had been in use long before his time, as astronomy was then in its infancy; but when artificial calendars came into vogue, the natural calendar seems to have been totally neglected; for I find no traces of it after his time, whether for good and sufficient reasons I pretend not to determine.

I shall make no further mention at present of the use of plants in directing the husbandman, but take this opportunity of making a digression about birds, in relation to their prognostic nature. Henceforward then, *i. e.* from the time of Hesiod, they seem to have been looked upon as no longer capable of directing the husbandman in his rural affairs, but they did not, however, lose their influence and dignity; nay, on the contrary, they seemed to have gained daily a more than ordinary, and even wonderful authority, till at last no affair of consequence, either of private or public concern, was undertaken without consulting them. They were looked upon as the interpreters of the gods, and those who were qualified to understand their oracles were held among the chief men in the Greek and Roman states,

and became the assessors of kings, and even of Jupiter himself. However absurd such an institution as a college of Augurs may appear in our eyes, yet, like all other extravagant institutions, it had in part its origin from nature. When men considered the wonderful migration of birds, how they disappeared at once, and appeared again at stated times, and could give no guess where they went, it was almost natural to suppose that they retired somewhere out of the sphere of this earth, and perhaps approached the æthereal regions, where they might converse with the gods, and thence be enabled to predict events. This, I say, was almost natural for a superstitious people to imagine; at least to believe, as soon as some impostor was impudent enough to assert it. Add to this, that the disposition in some birds to imitate the human voice must contribute much to the confirmation of such a doctrine. This institution of Augury seems to have been much more ancient than that of Aruspicy; for we find many instances of the former in Homer, but not a single one of the latter that I know of; though frequent mention is made of sacrifices in that author. From the whole of what I have observed, I should be apt to think, that natural Augury gave rise to religious Augury, and this to Aruspicy, as the mind of men makes a very easy transition from a little truth to a great deal of error.

A passage in Aristophanes gave me the hint for what I have been saying.

saying. In the Comedy of the Birds, he makes one of them say thus: "The greatest blessings which can happen to you, mortals, are derived from us; first, we shew you the seasons, viz. Spring, Winter, Autumn. The crane points out the time for sowing, when she flies with her warning notes into Egypt; she bids the sailor hang up his rudder and take his rest, and every prudent man provide himself with winter garments. Next the kite appearing, proclaims another season, viz. when it is time to shear his sheep. After that the swallow informs you when it is time to put on summer cloaths. We are to you, adds the chorus, Ammon. Dodona, Apollo; for after consulting us you undertake every thing; merchandizes, purchases, marriages, &c." Now, it seems not improbable, that the same transition was made in the speculations of men, which appears in the poet's words; and that they were easily induced to think, that the surprising foresight of birds, as to the time of migration, indicated something of a divine nature in them; which opinion Virgil, as an Epicurean, thinks fit to enter his protest against; when he says,

*Haud equidem credo quia sit di-
vinitus illis
Ingenium.*

But to return to Aristophanes. The first part of the chorus, from whence the afore-cited passage is taken, seems, with all its wildness, to contain the fabulous cant, which the augurs made use of in order to account for their impudent impositions on mankind. It sets out

with a cosmogony, and says, that in the beginning were Chaos and Night, and Erebus and Tartarus. That there was neither water, nor air, nor sky; that Night laid an egg, from whence, after a time, Love arose. That Love, in conjunction with Erebus, produced a third kind; and that they were the first of the immortal race, &c.

Linnaeus's Dream.

LINNAEUS, whose fame has spread throughout all Europe, had spent many days in examining and classing those wonderful plants which he had collected from the craggy mountains of Norway. He admired their beauty and structure, but knew not their use; nor was he able accurately to determine what place they held in the vegetable creation. He saw much was to be known, and lamented his ignorance — whilst the world was admiring him as a prodigy and father of science; — nor could he forbear bitterly bewailing the shortness of life, which puts a stop to philosophical enquires, and renders it almost impossible to attain even the smallest degree of perfection, in any one branch of knowledge. "Alas! (said he) why is man's existence circumscribed within such narrow bounds; and why, surrounded as he is with the glorious works of God, is he permitted to know so little of them? Scarce are we born into the world, scarce do we acquire skill to perceive what is most worthy of our notice, before we are snatched away, and hurried to the grave, leaving our undertakings unfinished, and in the hands

of those who either have not skill to carry them on, or chuse some other pursuits."

His thoughts distressed him ; but still he retained that humble acquiescence to the will of the supreme Being, which is ever inseparable from a truly philosophical mind:—he knew that whatever the Author of nature appointed was certainly right and good.—Humbled therefore, but not discontented or repining, he retired to rest, and in the visions of the night was instructed.

He fancied himself busied in searching for some extraordinary plants which he had long desired to be possessed of, and that he had wandered insensibly to one of the most delightful spots in all Norway. It was the brow of an high mountain : the vast ocean was before him, on which appeared with swelling sails a large fleet, passing to convey the products of the north to the more pleasing regions of the south ;—and on the other part, through a vale bounded on each side by craggy rocks, was seen the adjacent country, which the warm season, just begun, had clad in all its verdure. Beyond a river, that bent its course through rich pastures filled with cattle, appeared to the right a large and populous town, over which the rising ground exhibited to the view corn-fields, and all the variety of a well-watered country : and to the left a thick wood, through a large opening whereof (formed by nature) was seen the ruins of an ancient castle, heretofore the seat of Gothick valour. Linnæus's attention to his pursuit was for a while suspended ; and he slopt to survey alternately

these pleasing scenes. In the mean time, the sun setting in full glory beneath the waves, caused the horizon to exhibit the bringest colours of the rainbow ; and these gradually fading, the starry concave of heaven began to be enlightened by the rising moon. But soon the scene was changed, the whole sky became veiled with thick clouds, and a distant roaring proclaimed the approach of a dreadful storm. Already the rain descended in vast torrents, the heavens blazed with lighting, and the rocks resounded with loud claps of thunder.

Linnæus, filled with terror, was seeking where to shelter himself, when a voice from a cave (whence there suddenly issued a gleam of light) bade him approach, and consider what he saw. With trembling he obeyed, and entered a spacious cavern, adorned on all sides with pointed crystals, which had been formed by water distilling from the rock, and which reflecting the light that proceeded from a golden lamp hanging in the midst, made it as bright as day. Here he found a venerable old man, in a loose robe of purple, ornamented with ermine, who had before him a large concave mirror, and in his hand a golden rod : he seemed calm and serene, and approached Linnæus with a smile of complacency that dissipated all his fears. " Behold (said he) thy sincerest friend, who has desired thy happiness, and long sought to discover himself to thee. I would gladly always abide with thee, but the state of things in this world forbids it ; and I can only use favourable opportunities of conversing with thee : at such times I would make thee partaker

of my riches, and they will continue for ever.—Seest thou this mirror? observe attentively what it representeth to thee.”

Having thus spoke, before Linnæus could reply, he waved his wand, and immediately there appeared a garden that had been lately planted: the trees were covered with a bright green, and began to shoot forth their various blooms on every part, and to fill the air with fragrant sweets. But suddenly there came forth those who had the care of the plantation, and stripped them of all their boughs and verdure, leaving only the bare and unadorned trunks, which, instead of the pleasant scene that before presented itself to the view, afforded only a disgustful and barren prospect.—Soon, however, they were grafted on these, fresh branches of all kinds;—and again, they sprung to a more delightful verdure, and produced more fragrant blossoms, and in the end the finest fruits, and went on increasing in beauty, strength, and usefulness.

Linnæus was filled with admiration, and began diligently to observe their various kinds, that he might know to what classes they belonged, when the venerable old man interrupted his speculations, and thus addressed himself to him.

“Know that no evil is permitted but for good, and that the shortness of life which thou lamentedst, is consistent with the designs of a wise and gracious God, the tender Father of all created beings. Thou sawest the plants beautiful and pleasant to the sight, and it perhaps displeased thee that they were so soon stripped of their glory, and prevented from attaining that perfection to which they seemed to be

tending; but thou sawest also, that thereby they became in the end more beautiful, and instead of continuing useless objects, only pleasing to the sight, yielded the finest and most delicious fruits. So it is with man.—His days are short, during which he exists in an imperfect state on earth, and he is quickly removed from thence, to flourish in that more exalted station for which he was created. In this world he begins to exert the powers of his mind, and to enquire after knowledge, and having obtained some small portion of wisdom, to promise himself a greater increase, and to form plans of much improvement, and of perfection in what he has undertaken; but being designed for pursuits of a still nobler kind, he has a period put to his existence of progress here—he is (like the plants thou sawest) deprived of his first beauty and lustre, in order to be exalted to a more glorious state, and to be endued with higher faculties, that shall be grafted on his human nature, and by the assistance of them he shall attain to the utmost his soul can desire.

It must not be revealed to man too clearly what are the glories of that exalted state, lest he should be unwilling to remain his appointed time in this, and rushing immaturity into it, should fail in the desired end; but he is permitted to have some faint glimpses to quicken his desires, and his endeavours to fit himself for it. What happiness must there be in a state, wherein man shall have before him a prospect of existence to all eternity, without meeting with any obstacle to put a stop to his pursuits? wherein he shall have leisure tho-

roughly to contemplate and investigate all the ways and works of God, and to gain a perfect knowledge thereof, observing accurately every thing that exists, and learning its place, its order and design!

What enjoyment in a state, wherein he may be permitted to learn the history of this world, through which he shall have passed, and of all its revolutions; of the actions and ways of men, and of the dealings of God with them!—wherein he may learn the history of other worlds, visible and invisible, and the scheme of Divine Providence with regard to the whole! and reflecting thereon, may become acquainted with all the attributes of the Deity; and being filled with unfeigned love and adoration, may draw near to the Most High, and see him as he is!”

Linnæus was in raptures at these words: he no longer lamented his condition:—he became suddenly contented with the shortness of his days, and even wished to arrive at the end of them:—but conscious how much attention and care it required to reach that desirable period in such a manner as to have well-grounded hopes of enjoying the state of happiness he so earnestly wished for, he addressed himself to the sage, to beg his direction and instruction. Venerable monitor, (he cried) teach me, O teach me how to live, so that I may attain an happy end.—But such was the fervour and solicitude of his mind that he awoke, and lo! that which he had seen and heard, was but a dream.

*Shepherd his Majesty means himself.
Philosophe de Sans Souci, p. 68.*

THE miser, my dear d'Argens, is chiefly his own enemy, but the ambitious man is the enemy of the human race. He strides forward to vice with impunity, and even his virtues degenerate into faults. The miser and the ambitious are both equally self-interested; but, while one destroys only a cottage, the other, perhaps, overturns an empire.

Avarice and Glory once made a journey together to this world, in order to try how mankind were disposed to receive them. Heroes, citizens, priests, and lords, immediately lifted beneath their standards, and received their favours with gratitude and rapture. Travelling, however, into a more remote part of the country, they by accident set up at the cottage of a simple shepherd, whose whole possessions were his flock, and all his solicitude the next day's subsistence. His birth was but humble, yet his natural endowments were great. His sense was refined, his heart sensible of love and piety, and, poor as he was, he still preserved an honest ardour for liberty and repose. Here, with his favourite Sylvana, his flock, his crook, and his cottage, he lived unknown, and unknowing a world that could only instruct him in deceit and falsehood.

Our two travellers no sooner beheld him, than they were struck with his felicity. “How insupportable is it,” cried Glory, “thus to be a spectator of pleasures which we have no share in producing. Shall we, who are adored here below, tamely continue spectators of
a man

*Avarice and Glory, an history. By
the king of Prussia.—By the*

a man who thus flights our favours, because as yet unexperienced in their delights: no, rather let us attempt to seduce him from his wife pursuit of tranquillity, and teach him to reverence our power." Thus saying, they both, the better to disguise themselves, assumed the dress of shepherds, and accosted the rustic in terms the most inviting. "Dear shepherd, how do I pity, cries Glory, your poor simplicity; to see such talents buried in unambitious retirement, certainly might create even the compassion of the gods. Leave, pr'ythee leave, a solitude destined only for ignorance and stupidity; it is doubly to die, to die without applause. You have virtues, and those ought to appear, not thus lie hid with ungrateful obstinacy. Fortune calls, and Glory invites thee. I promise you a certainty of success: you have only to chuse, whether to become an author, a minister of state, or a general; in either capacity, be assured of finding respect, riches, and immortality."

At so unaccustomed an invitation, the shepherd seemed incapable of determining. He hesitated for some time between ambition and content, till at length the former prevailed, and he became in some measure a convert. Avarice now came in to fix him entirely, and willing to make him completely the slave of both, thus continued the conversation. "Yes, simple swain, be convinced of your ignorance; learn from me, in what true happiness consists. You are in indigence, and you miscall your poverty temperance. What! shall a man, formed for the most important concerns, like you, exhaust a precious life, only in ogling his mistress, playing upon his pipe, or

shearing his sheep. While the rest of mankind, blessed with affluence, consecrate all their hours to rapture, improved with art, shall you remain in a cottage, perhaps shuddering at the winter's breeze? *Alas!* little dost thou know of the pleasures attending the great. What sumptuous palaces they live in; how every time they leave them seems a triumphal procession: how every word they pronounce is echoed with applause: without fortune, what is life but misery? what is virtue but sullen satisfaction?—Money, money, is the grand mover of the universe; without it, life is insipid, and talents contemptible."

The unhappy shepherd was no longer able to resist such powerful persuasions; his mistress, his flock, are at once banished from his thoughts, or contemptible in his eye. His rural retreat becomes tasteless, and ambition fills up every chasm in his breast: in vain did this faithful partner of all his pleasures and cares solicit his stay; in vain expose the numberless dangers he must necessarily encounter; nothing could persuade a youthful mind bent on glory, and whose heart felt every passion in extreme. However, uncertain what course to follow, by chance he fixed upon the Muses; and he began, by shewing the world some amazing instances of the sublimity of his genius. He instantly found admission among the men of wit, and he gave lessons to those who were candidates for the public favour. He published criticisms, to shew that some were not born poets, and apologies in vindication of himself. But soon satire attacked him with all its virulence; he found, in every brother wit, a rival, and, in every rival,

rival, one ready to depreciate what ever he had written. Soon, therefore, he thought proper to quit this seducing train, that offer beds of roses, but supply only a couch of thorns.

He next took the field in quality of a soldier. He was foremost in revenging the affronts of his country, and fixing his monarch on the throne; he was foremost in braving every danger, and in mounting every breach: with a few successes more, and a few limbs less, our shepherd would have equalled Cæsar himself; but soon envy began to pluck the hardened laurel from his brow. His conquests were attributed, not to his superior skill, but the ignorance of his rivals: his patriotism was judged to proceed from avarice, and his fortitude from unfeeling assurance.

Again, therefore, the shepherd changes, and, in his own defence, retired to the cabinet from the field. Here, become a thorough-bred minister of state, he copies out conventions, mends treaties, raises subsidies, levies, disposes, sells, buys, and loses his own peace, in procuring the peace of Europe; he even, with the industry of a minister, adopts his vices, and becomes slow, timid, suspicious, and austere. Drunk with power, and involved in system, he sees, consults, and likes none but himself. He is no longer the simple shepherd, whose thoughts were all honest, and who spoke nothing but what he thought; he now is taught only to speak what he never intends to perform. His faults disgusted some, his remaining virtues more: at length, however, his system fails, all his projects are blown up; what was the cause of misfortune, was attributed to cor-

ruption and ignorance; he is arraigned by the people, and scarcely escapes being condemned to suffer an ignominious death. Now, too late, he finds the folly of having attended to the voice of Avarice, or the call of Ambition; he flies back to his long-forsaken cottage, again assumes the rustic robe of innocence and simplicity; and, in the arms of his faithful Sylvana, passed the remainder of his life in innocence, happiness, and peace.

On the qualifications requisite in a commentator upon the holy scriptures.

S I R,

A BOOK of so much importance as the Bible, which contains a revelation from the Most High God of every thing interesting and important to human creatures, ought to be read with the greatest reverence, and handled with the greatest caution: But to sit down as a commentator upon this sacred book, and to profess one's self a public expositor of it, as it is one of the most arduous, so it is one of the most solemn undertakings. Great are the abilities, and many are the qualifications necessary for this purpose. No man should presume upon it, without a perfect critical knowledge of the languages in which the scriptures are written, without a competent understanding of the history and antiquities, the genius and polity of the Jewish nation, without an acquaintance with the connected profane history, the manners and customs of ancient times. It is also absolutely necessary, that a commentator should understand the

be a complete master of all the controversies, ancient and modern, with the tenets of the several sects and heresies; without a competent skill in which he can never be able to elucidate those texts, which are applied in the support of those several opinions. Besides these qualifications, there is one, which all writers on the subject have spoken of as indispensably requisite, that is, a pious and devout frame of mind; a spirit like that with which the scriptures are written; without this, accompanied by a holy, sedate, and contemplative life, all the wisest and best of christians have agreed, that no man is qualified to expound the oracles of God.—Serious application, continued labour, long experience, much study, solid judgment, united with the qualifications above-mentioned, might lead us to hope for valuable fruits in a commentator.

These, sir, are some of the things requisite, and which, indeed, must be found in every man, who desires, his attempts upon the Bible to succeed. How great then must be the indignation of every sensible man, and how sincere the concern of every true Christian, to see this most venerable of all books hackneyed through the hands of booksellers, and retailed daily, not for the great ends of piety, virtue, and knowledge, but with the most mercenary and selfish views.—Some there are, with grief I speak it, who dare to introduce into the world the oracles of truth with a lie in their mouths, with feigned names and false titles: Others, who think it enough, if, from the former labours of able and worthy men, they plunder without conscience, and without gratitude patch up their sheet, gain their

scanty guinea, and dine! while others, with unblushing hypocrisy, pretend a zeal for the Lord, and a concern for the salvation of precious souls; when it is notoriously known, that they are only the tools of book-sellers, and draw the hireling pen as if the instrument of scheming trade! while, without breach of charity, it may be said of all, that they are eminently deficient in those leading qualifications which are necessary to constitute a commentator on the holy scriptures:—this—translations of which how can they have the arrogance to propose to correct, who, I will venture to affirm, many of them cannot even read one of the languages at least in which those scriptures were written.

Thus much, sir, I thought due from me as an honest man, and a well-wisher to Christianity, in order to undeceive the ignorant, but well-meaning: to put a check, if possible, to this scandalous traffick; to throw a proper contempt upon the low and mercenary dealers in it, injurious as it is to the cause of true religion and virtue: while, at the same time, I would be as forward, and would exhort all within my sphere to be so, in promoting the labours of any man of known learning, known abilities, known experience, and known piety; but till such a one shall appear amongst us, let us be content with those many useful and excellent comments we already have upon the scriptures, not be forward to encourage those who handle God's word only for hire, and steal honey from the hives of others, to supply their own deficiencies. As I know not any reason why I should conceal my name, where the word of God, Truth, and

and Religion, are so much concerned, I readily subscribe it, as ready, if necessary, to make good what I have advanced.

I am, Sir.

Surry, Aug. Your humble servant,
1, 1761. PETER ALDREGE.

*Some remarks on the modern manner
of preaching.*

IT is allowed on all hands, that our English divines receive a more liberal education, and improve that education by frequent study, more than any others of this reverend profession in Europe. In general also, it may be observed, that a greater degree of gentility is affixed to the character of a student in England than elsewhere; by which means our clergy have an opportunity of seeing better company while young, and of sooner wearing off those prejudices, which they are apt to imbibe even in the best-regulated universities, and which may be justly termed the vulgar errors of the literary republic.

Yet, with all these advantages, it is very obvious, that the clergy are nowhere so little thought of, by the populace, as here; and though our divines are foremost, with respect to abilities, yet they are found last in the effects of their ministry; the vulgar, in general, appearing no way impressed with a sense of religious duty. I am not for complaining of the depravity of the times, or for endeavouring to paint a prospect more gloomy than in nature; but certain it is, no person who has travelled will contradict me, when I aver, that the lower orders of mankind in other countries testify on every occasion the profoundest awe

of religion, while in England they are scarcely awakened into a sense of its duties, even in circumstances of the greatest distress.

This dissolute and fearless conduct foreigners are apt to attribute to climate and constitution; may not the vulgar, being pretty much neglected in our exhortations from the pulpit, be a conspiring cause? Our divines seldom stoop to their mean capacities, and they who want instruction most, find least in our religious assemblies.

Whatever may become of the higher orders of mankind, who are generally possessed of collateral motives to virtue, the vulgar should be particularly regarded, whose behaviour in civil life is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears. Those who constitute the basis of the great fabric of society, should be particularly regarded; for in policy, as in architecture, ruin is most fatal when it begins from the bottom.

Men of real sense and understanding prefer a prudent mediocrity to a precarious popularity; and, fearing to overdo their duty, leave it half undone. Their discourses from the pulpit are generally dry, methodical, and unaffecting; delivered with the most insipid calmness, inasmuch, that should the peaceful preacher lift his head over the cushion, which alone he seems to address, he might discover his audience, instead of being awakened into remorse, actually sleeping over his methodical and laboured composition.

This method of preaching is, however, by some called an address to reason, and not to the passions; this is stiled the making of converts from conviction; but such are indifferently acquainted with human nature, who are not sensible, that

men seldom reason about their debaucheries till they are committed; reason is but a weak antagonist when headlong passion dictates; in all such cases we should arm one passion against another; it is with the human mind as in nature; from the mixture of two opposites the result is most frequent neutral tranquillity. Those who attempt to reason us out of our follies, begin at the wrong end, since the attempt naturally presupposes us capable of reason; but to be made capable of this is one great point of the cure.

There are but few talents requisite to become a popular preacher, for the people are easily pleased if they perceive any endeavours in the orator to please them: the meanest qualifications will work this effect, if the preacher sincerely sets about it. Perhaps little, very little more is required, than sincerity and assurance; and a becoming sincerity is always certain of producing a becoming assurance. *Si vis me flere dolendum est primum ipsi tibi*, is so trite a quotation, that it almost demands an apology to repeat it; yet though all allow the justice of the remark, how few do we find put it in practice! our orators, with the most faulty bashfulness, seem impressed rather with an awe of their audience, than with the just respect for the truth they are about to deliver; they, of all professions, seem the most bashful, who have the greatest right to glory in their commission.

The French preachers generally assume all that dignity, which becomes men who are ambassadors from Christ; the English divines, like erroneous envoys, seem more solicitous not to offend the court to which they are sent, than to drive home the interests of their employer.

The bishop of Massillon, in the first sermon he ever preached, found the whole audience, upon his getting into the pulpit, in a disposition no way favourable to his intentions; their nods, whispers, or drowsy behaviour, shewed him that there was no great profit to be expected from his sowing in a soil so improper: however, he soon changed the disposition of his audience by his manner of beginning; "If, says he, a cause, the most important that could be conceived, were to be tried at the bar before qualified judges; if this cause interested ourselves in particular; if the eyes of the whole kingdom were fixed upon the event; if the most eminent counsel were employed on both sides, and if we had heard from our infancy of this yet undetermined trial; would you not all sit with due attention, and warm expectation, to the pleadings on each side? Would not all your hopes and fears be hinged upon the final decision? And yet, let me tell you, you have this moment a cause of much greater importance before you, a cause where not one nation, but all the world are spectators, tried not before a fallible tribunal, but the awful throne of heaven, where not your temporal and transitory interests are the subjects of debate, but your eternal happiness or misery; where the cause is still undetermined, but, perhaps, the very moment I am speaking, may fix the irrecoverable decree, that shall last for ever; and yet, notwithstanding all this, you can hardly sit with patience to hear the tidings of your own salvation: I plead the cause of heaven, and yet I am scarcely attended to," &c. The stile, the abruptness of a beginning like this in the closet would appear absurd, but

but in the pulpit it is attended with the most lasting impressions; that stile, which in the closet might justly be called flimsy, seems the true mode of eloquence here. I never read a fine composition under the title of a sermon, that I do not think the author has miscalled his piece; for the talents to be used in writing well, entirely differ from those of speaking well. The qualifications for speaking, as has been already observed, are easily acquired; they are accomplishments which may be taken up by every candidate who will be at the pains of stooping. Impressed with a sense of the truths he is about to deliver, a preacher disregards the applause or the contempt of his audience, and he insensibly assumes a just and manly sincerity. With this talent alone, we see what crowds are drawn around enthusiasts, even destitute of common sense, what numbers converted to Christianity. Folly may sometimes set an example for wisdom to practise, and our regular divines may borrow instruction from even Methodists, who go their circuits and preach prizes among the populace. Even Whitefield may be placed as a model to some of our young divines; let them join to their own good sense his earnest manner of delivery.

It will be perhaps objected, that by confining the excellencies of a preacher to proper assurance, earnestness, and openness of stile, I make the qualifications too trifling for estimation: there will be something called oratory brought up on this occasion; action, attitude, grace, elocution, may be repeated as absolutely necessary to complete the character; but let us not be deceived, common sense is seldom

swayed by fine tones, musical periods, just attitude, or the display of a white handkerchief; oratorical behaviour, except in very able hands indeed, generally sinks into awkward and paltry affectation.

It must be observed, however, that these rules are calculated only for him who would instruct the vulgar, who stand in most need of instruction; to address philosophers, and to attain the character of a polite preacher among the polite, a much more useless, though more sought-for character, requires a different method of proceeding. All I shall observe on this head is, to entreat the polemic divine, in his controversy with the Deists, to act rather offensively than to defend; to push home the grounds of his belief, and the impracticability of theirs, rather than to spend time in solving the objections of every opponent. It is ten to one, says a late writer on the Art of War, but that the assailant who attacks the enemy in his trenches, is always victorious.

Yet, upon the whole, our clergy might employ themselves more to the benefit of society, by declining all controversy, than by exhibiting even the profoundest skill in polemic disputes; their contests with each other often turn on speculative trifles, and their disputes with the Deists are almost at an end, since they can have no more than victory; and that they are already possessed of, as their antagonists have been driven into a confession of the necessity of revelation, or an open avowal of atheism. To continue the dispute longer, would only endanger it; the sceptic is ever expert at puzzling a debate which he finds himself unable to continue, “and like

like an olympic boxer, generally fights best when undermost."

The dying advice of a late eminent Prelate, concerning the nature and advantages of true religion.

I Will conclude with that which is the most important of all things, and which alone will carry every thing else along with it; which is, to recommend, in the most solemn and serious manner, the study and practice of religion, to all sorts of men, as that which is both the light of the world, and the salt of the earth. Nothing does so open our faculties, and compose and direct the whole man, as an inward sense of God, of his authority over us, of the laws he hath set us, of his eye ever upon us, of his hearing our prayers, assisting our endeavours, watching over our concerns, and of his being to judge, and reward or punish us, in another state, according to what we shall do in this. Nothing will give a man such a detestation of sin, and such a sense of the goodness of God, and our obligations to holiness, as a right understanding, and a firm belief of the Christian religion; nothing can give a man so calm a peace within, and such a firm security against all fears and dangers without, as the belief of a kind and wise Providence, and of a future state. An integrity of heart gives a man courage and confidence, that cannot be shaken. A man is sure, that by living according to the rules of religion, he becomes the wisest, the best, and happiest creature, that he is capable of being. Honest industry, the employing his time well, and a constant sobriety, an undefiled purity and chastity, with a quiet se-

renity, are the best preservers of life, and health; so that, take a man as a single individual, religion is his guard, his perfection, his beauty, and his glory; this will make him the light of the world, shining brightly, and enlightening many round about him.

Thus religion, if truly received, and sincerely adhered to, would prove the greatest of all blessings to a nation. But, by religion, I understand something more than the receiving some doctrines, though ever so true, or the professing them, and engaging to support them, not without zeal and eagerness. What signify the best doctrines, if men do not live suitably to them; if they have not a due influence upon their thoughts, their principles, and their lives? Men of bad lives, with sound opinions, are self-condemned, and lie under a highly-aggravated guilt; nor will the heat of any party, arising out of interest, and managed with fury and violence, compensate for the ill lives of such false pretenders to zeal, while they are a disgrace to that which they profess, and seem so hot for. By religion, I do not mean an outward compliance with forms and customs, in going to church, to prayers, to sermons, and to sacraments, with an external show of devotion; or even with some inward forced good thoughts, in which many satisfy themselves, while these have no visible effect on their lives, nor any inward force to subdue and rectify their appetites, passions, and secret designs. Those customary performances, how good and useful soever, when well understood and rightly directed, are of little value when men rest on them, and think that because they do them, they have therefore acquitted themselves of their duty, though they

they continue still proud, covetous, full of deceit, envy, and malice. Even secret prayer (the most effectual means) is designed for a higher end, which is, to possess our minds with such a constant and present sense of divine truths, as may make these live in us, and govern us, and to draw down such assistance as may exalt and satisfy our natures.

So that by religion, I mean such a sense of divine truth as enters into a man, and becomes a spring of a new nature within him; reforming his thoughts and designs, purifying his heart, sanctifying him, and governing his whole deportment, his words as well as his actions: convincing him that it is not enough not to be scandalously vicious, or to be innocent in his conversation, but that he must be entirely, uniformly, and constantly pure and virtuous, animating him with zeal to be still better and better, more eminently good and exemplary; using prayers, and all outward devotions, as solemn acts testifying what he is inwardly and at the heart, and as methods instituted by God, to be still advancing in the use of them further and further, into a more refined and spiritual sense of divine matters. This is true religion, which is the perfection of human nature, and the joy and delight of every one, that feels it active and strong within him. It is true, this is not arrived at all at once, and it will have an unhappy allay, hanging long even about a good man. But as those ill mixtures are the perpetual grief of his soul, so it is his chief care to watch over and mortify them. He will be in a continual progress, still gaining ground upon himself; and as he attains to a degree of purity, he will find a flame of life and joy

growing upon him. Of this I write with the greater concern and emotion, because I have felt this the true, and indeed the only joy, which runs through man's heart and life; it is that which has been for many years my greatest support; I rejoice daily in it; I feel from it the earnest of that supreme joy which I pant and long for: I am sure there is nothing else can afford any true and complete happiness. I have (considering my sphere) seen a great deal of all that is shining or tempting in this world; the pleasures of sense I did soon nauseate; intrigues of state, and the conduct of affairs, have something in them that is more specious, and I was for some years deeply immersed in these; but still with hopes of reforming the world, and of making mankind wiser and better; but I have found, that what is crooked cannot be made straight. I acquainted myself with knowledge and learning, and that in a great variety, and with more compass than depth; but though wisdom excelleth folly as much as light doth darkness; yet, as it is a sore travail, it is so very defective, that what is wanting to complete it can never be acquired. I have seen that two is better than one, and that a threefold cord is not easily broken, and have therefore cultivated friendship with much zeal and disinterested tenderness: but I have found this also vanity and vexation of spirit, though it be of the best and noble sort. So that, upon great and long experience, I could enlarge upon the Preacher's text, "All is vanity;" but I must conclude with him, "Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the all of man," the whole both of his duty and of his happiness,

ness. I do, therefore, end all, in the words of David, of the truth of which, upon great experience and long observation, I am so fully assured, that I leave these as my last words to posterity; "Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord. What man is he that desireth life, and loveth many days, that he may see good? Keep thy tongue from evil and do good; seek peace and pursue it, The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open to their cries. The face of the Lord is against them that do evil, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth. The righteous cry, and the Lord heareth, and delivereth them out of all their troubles. The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart, and saveth such as are of a contrite spirit."

On the attention due to the poor, and the best method of providing for them.

S I R,

AT a time when happiness and prosperity crown our nation, when a king, universally and justly beloved, fills our throne; when public spirit and charity remarkably flourish, and men seem well disposed to remedy evils and encourage improvements; any hint tending to the public welfare will, we doubt not, be acceptable, and will meet with all the regard and attention which may seem due to their importance.

The case of the poor of the nation, in general, but of the metropolis especially, has long and often been the object of serious specula-

tion; their evils are many and grievous, and every wise and good man must wish to alleviate these evils; for, though poor and needy, they are fellow-creatures and fellow-christians, made of the same blood, and heirs of the same glory: nay, and in a political light, it certainly merits our most attentive consideration how best to provide for the lower, but most useful members of the society: for owe we not to them all the ease and elegance of superior life? owe we not to the painful hand of industry and labour all the comforts and conveniencies of more elevated stations? Surely then it is but justice, I will call it humanity, to take care, that, when age or infirmities, when afflictions and troubles come upon them, and incapacitate them from their daily toil, surely it is but common justice to take care, that they be as well provided for as their case and circumstances will admit.

Happily for them, and much to the credit of our times, many comfortable provisions are made, for their temporary misfortunes in our public hospitals: but whether the provision for them in our public workhouses is comfortable, I imagine will scarcely be questioned. This is the object to which indeed the public attention has been turned, and which deserves the utmost attention: indeed private as well as public interest, calls upon us to consider it: for parish rates are grown to such an exorbitant height, that families feel them very sensibly; and if we were to hear the sum, which throughout the kingdom is collected for the poor, we should stand amazed, and wonder how it could possibly be expended, and the poor be ill provided for.

O

Yet

Yet they are ill provided for: the allowance, in many cases, is not sufficient to support life; and there are some workhouses, which, conscious of this, suffer their poor to go out and beg; but with sufficient œconomy, they abridge them of part of their weekly stipend, in consideration of this scandalous liberty.

It is much to be wished, that some method could be fixed upon, to remedy these evils; to employ the poor properly; to support them decently; wholly to remove the opprobrious nuisance of common beggars from our streets; and to reduce the poor's rates at the same time: so large a part of which, surely, there can be no need, for inferior and mercenary officers to embezzle, and spend in eating and drinking.

I do not by any means pretend, —I am not of sufficient understanding—nor dare I, by any means, presume—I am not of sufficient authority—to offer to the public *schemes* or *plans* for the effecting so desirable and noble an end. Let me only hope, that some great and good men will take the matter into their hands; and, even in my little circle, I could point out many equal to the undertaking, and to whose distinguished virtues, such an attempt would add dignity. The blessing of the poor and needy, and the reverence of all thinking persons amongst us, would attend them: their country would honour them: and, what is chief of all, their God would crown and reward them.

But, though to hope and to wish, is all that men in lower stations can do; yet I will beg leave to propose an example to the public eye,

of a poor-house, which I have lately visited, which gave me high satisfaction, and which occasioned the present reflections. It is called the *House of Industry*, and is built on a large and open common, in the parish of Nafton, about three or four miles from Ipswich. The building is commodious, and perfectly adapted to the scheme. It is designed for the poor of the hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in the county of Suffolk; and the house well answers to its name. We came to it just as they had finished their dinner: and were pleased and surprized at the cleanness and sweetness of the house, equal to that of any private family, though, I think, the inhabitants then much exceeded an hundred. The poor men, women, and children, according to their different abilities, are constantly and regularly employed; chiefly in hempen works, and in spinning, according to the direction of the managers. I examined all their stores, and found their provisions, in general, of the best sorts: they brew, bake, &c. all within themselves, and have separate rooms for their stock of corn, flour, and the like, as also for their manufactories; all neat and regular, as can be conceived. It was pleasing and affecting to see little children, who could scarce speak, plying their reels, or performing their tasks, with an assiduity that could scarce be expected. And the universal cleanliness, in men, women, and children, gave us high satisfaction.

The master of the house reads prayers, morning and evening, to the whole family, and on Sunday a clergyman performs duty in the place. I should have added, that at a proper distance from the house

is an infirmary for the infectious diseased, and an apothecary's shop in the house, which a regular apothecary attends.

The whole is under the direction and government of the gentlemen, clergy, &c. within the hundreds, who hold a committee at the house every Monday, and to whose good care and management the house does high honour. The industry which every able inhabitant is obliged to exert, has much diminished the number of lazy and troublesome poor in the several parishes within their hundreds; the worthy and deserving poor are comfortably and sufficiently provided for; no beggars are seen or allowed within the district, and very large savings must necessarily be made in the poor's rates, throughout the parishes.

Now, if upon the plan of this *House of Industry*, others were erected throughout the several counties, and according to the populousness of the districts, might not happy effects be produced? and does not this seem a ready and reasonable method to provide for the poor with propriety?

Yours, &c.

W. D.

Thoughts on various subjects. By Sir Hildebrand Jacob.

1. **T**HE chief reason, perhaps, why coxcombs are so odious to us, is because we cannot help looking upon them as pretenders to what, we believe, we have a better title to: for could a man get rid of the vanity within himself, he would hardly be offend-

ed at the appearance of it in other people.

2. Fortune rarely grants us any blessing, without taking some other away at the same time; so that when she is in good humour with us, she seems rather to exchange her favours with us, than to multiply them upon us.

3. The most certain rule to be very sincere in the advice we give, is to make the case our own, as much as we can.

4. Fools are oftentimes not so much contemned for their stupidity as for being held incapable of judging of our own merits.

5. It is scarce in Fortune's power to make a coxcomb unhappy: his good opinion of himself will support him in most conditions. Is it not a reproach to philosophy, that vanity can answer so well the same end?

6. It is an established maxim in the world, that friendship cannot continue long but between such as have pretty near an equality in their conditions, which necessarily renders friendship of little use, or, at best, but a mere traffick.

7. Ceremony is the affectation of good breeding, as cunning is the ape of wisdom.

8. The world's contempt for some sort of people, serves only to reconcile them the better to themselves.

9. The favourites of great men may be compared to those bright clouds, which the sun has raised and shines upon, and which must fall down again upon the earth, out of which they were drawn, as soon as he withdraws his beams.

10. The most subtle flatterer has his parasite.

11. It is not always so much the wholesomeness of advice, as the manner in which it is given, which makes it acceptable.

12. It is our fate to be seldom sensible, that we have been in a good condition of life, before we are obliged to change it for a worse.

13. Hospitality is rarely found but in such plentiful countries, where the inhabitants have commonly more than they know what to do withal.

14. We may say to ourselves concerning our passions, what a certain general said to his soldiers upon the discovering the enemy, 'There they are, lads! if we do not sell them, they will sell us.'

15. No man pays more homage to his own wit, than he who is not afraid of sacrificing his interest to a homejest.

16. Pride towards proud men is a kind of virtue.

17. The freedom which our women enjoy in these northern nations, may be owing to no better motive than our want of such strong passions for them, as men in warmer climates are subject to. Where their liberty is less, mankind are observed to be greater slaves to beauty, which here, like the sun in those countries, appears unobstructed every day, without having so much notice taken of it. But with them, like the same glorious planet amongst us, it comes rarely forth, and is more admired, though generally discovered but through the cloud of a veil.

18. The surest way to get rid of a worthless fellow, is to confer an obligation upon him.

19. That man who will needs instruct his wife in lewdness, or ir-

religion, may be said to foment a civil war in his own dominions.

20. Whenever a poet attempts to turn historian, he is under no small temptation of deviating from that plain, unbiassed truth, which makes no less the soul of history, than fable and agreeable fiction do that of poetry: their provinces are so very different, that they should never be suffered to pass each other's bounds.

21. Man is really incapable of making any promises, but such as are conditional, the constancy of his mind and inclinations being no more in his own disposal, than the continuation of his life, or fortune. The utmost sincerity he can truly boast of, is to mean what he says, when he declares it.

22. One of the most important secrets in writing is, to say just enough, and no more.

On the duty of clemency to brutes.

S I R,

THE wanton cruelty frequently exercised upon brutes, is a crime which I believe many commit without considering either the misery it produces, or the guilt it incurs; and many more who in fits of causeless or capricious displeasure intend to inflict the misery, have yet no sense that they incur guilt.

To suppose that mankind in general would as frequently ill treat the creature which God has put into their power for their use and service, after they are convinced that by so doing they offend him and bring guilt upon themselves, a before, is to suppose what every man would resent as a disgrace to his

his species, and an insult upon himself; yet the moral obligation of humanity to brutes has not, as I remember, been insisted upon from our pulpits so forcibly, or so frequently, as the importance of the duty requires. I was therefore extremely pleased to see the substance of two sermons, preached on a Shrove-Sunday, lately published, with a view to inculcate the duty of clemency to brutes in general, and in particular to discourage that species of cruelty, which is annually practised, to the disgrace of our country, and our species, the throwing at cocks.

The author proves that cruelty to brutes is sinful, by several quotations from scripture, and a series of just reasonings upon them, particularly from his text; *A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast*; which implies, that he who regards not the welfare of the creatures beneath him, is not righteous but wicked. The attention of that Being, whose tender mercies are over all his works, to the irrational part of the sensitive creation, appears from the following precepts: *Thou shalt not see the a kid in his mother's milk*, Ex. xxxiv. *Thou shalt not kill a cow, or an ewe, and her young on the same day*, Lev. xxii. *If a bird's nest chance to be before thee, and the dam sitting upon the young, thou shalt not take the dam with the young*, Deut. xxii. *Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of an ox when he treadeth out the corn*, Deut. xxvi. It appears too, from the same divine revelation, that of the bounty of nature great part is intended for the subsistence and accommodation of brutes as well as of men. We are told that 'God sends the springs which run among the hills into the

vallies to give drink to every beast of the field, and that the wild asses may quench their thirst; that the fowls of heaven may have a habitation in the trees nourished by their moisture, and delight themselves with singing among the branches.' We are told also, that 'when God watereth the hills from his chambers, it is done to cause grass to grow for the cattle, as well as corn, wine, and oil for the service of man.' The tender care of the divine Being over the brute creation is also evident from his expostulation with Jonah, 'Should not I spare Nineveh, that great city, in which there are more than six score thousand persons that cannot discern their right hand from their left hand, and also much cattle.' Can it then be supposed that man may innocently mangle and torture the beings for whom God opens the fountains of the hills, compresses the clouds of heaven into rain, cloaths the fields with verdure, and the forest with shade! If we are enjoined to be merciful, as our Father in heaven is merciful, mere negligence of the welfare of those animals for whom he careth, is not blameless; what guilt then must he contract who counterworks the benevolence of his maker, and, with all the insolence of derision, and the baseness of ingratitude, inflicts misery in sport, and hears the groans which he extorts from nature, with laughter and merriment! That we are permitted to take the lives of animals is true, but it is as much for their sakes as for ours. If God had not appointed our lives to be sustained by animal food, the animal which we kill to eat, would never have lived at all. This very ordination, therefore, is an argu-

ment of the divine goodness, not to man only, but in general. For it is manifest, if the very food we eat is capable of happiness, and is actually happy till we eat it, that there is just so much more happiness produced upon the whole, than if our food consisted wholly of things insensible; the happiness of the creatures we eat, seems therefore to be the very condition upon which we are allowed to eat them; and nothing can be more ridiculously absurd than to infer from our right to kill them for food, that we have a right to torture them for the most diabolical purpose, the pleasure of doing mischief, and contemplating misery.

As our divines seem to have left the duty of general humanity, and, indeed, every duty of which neither God nor man is immediately the object, to moral writers, and transferred it from divinity to polite literature, this author expresses an honest and benevolent wish, that some person, whom providence has blessed with riches, would found an annual lecture on the duty of clemency to brutes, and appoint an handsome salary for the preacher, upon condition that he should publish a certain number of copies of his sermon within a limited time. This, however, will be less necessary if our clergy should take the hint and make it a subject of their discourses upon proper occasions, particularly at *Shrove-tide*, when the most inhuman and infamous practice of throwing at cocks usually takes place, notwithstanding the laws by which it may be restrained, arising from the negligence of those who should enforce them, and their inattention to the enormity of the crime.

The folly of being dissatisfied with the times we live in.

IT is astonishing that the world should continue so bad, and even grow worse and worse every day, when every individual in it has an infallible receipt to reform and improve it.

The person out of place, and who consequently wants to be in place, does not wonder that things go so ill, when people of a certain rank and character, of a certain age, dignity, and experience in business, are not called upon to steer the public vessel; and when, on the contrary, it is left to the conduct of new and unexperienced men. It was not so formerly, when certain people (exactly like himself) were culled out to carry on the arduous affairs of the kingdom. He does not say this from a desire of being, or a regret of not being, employed; but from a hearty and sincere affection for his dear country. Every body knows that he does not value nor want any employment, and that he despises the profits of one. But be that as it will, it is certain, that merit is not considered in these days.

The sublime author, who chuses to write in an unglazed garret, for the benefit of the air, laments grievously the neglect of literary merit. It was not so formerly; there were then your Dorsets and your Halifaxes, who were at once poets and patrons; who elicited merit out of its modest obscurity, and rewarded it with civil employments. This is the true way of giving lustre to a government. Augustus and Mæcenæ, who he believes were as wise as some folks, practised this method, and owed their

their glory to it. But where are now the patrons of letters? For his part, he declares, that he only writes for amusement, and not for interest.

The unpreferred doctor of divinity, with a prominent chest, and large fluttering scarf, laments the deluge of vice, prophaneness, and immorality, that overwhelms and disgraces the present age. But how should it be otherwise, when favour is the only road to preferment, instead of sound learning. As for the bishops, he will say nothing of them; but that, considering their revenues, he thinks they might afford to labour harder in the vineyard than they do.

The veteran officer, who says that he has had all his bones broken, though perhaps he has never served at all, bewails the decay of the true regular art of war. But how should it be otherwise, when boys are put at the head of armies! Wolfe took Louisbourg and Quebec, contrary to all the found rules of war; and, strictly speaking, he looks upon their taking, as blunders, and as null and void in themselves. He compares Amherst and Wolfe to boys who rob orchards; and who do not take ladders and baskets with them, but most irregularly climb over the walls, and swarm up the trees, and carry off the fruit; not without manifest danger of their lives.

There is an inferior sort of repairers of wrongs, and reformers of abuses, who swarm in clubs and coffee-houses, and are properly haberdashers of small wares. These gentlemen inveigh with great acrimony against the degeneracy of the times, and all those abuses in which they would, and cannot be sharers. The pilferings of clerks in offices,

the combination of tradesmen, the want of police in the streets, and a thousand other irregularities; for every one of which, if they were but consulted, authorised, and, above all, employed and paid, they have infallible nostrums. But these are not times to hope for reformation, when people think only of their own interest.

For my own part, Sir, I admit that there are abuses which every honest man must wish were corrected, but at the same time I confess that I have no specific remedy to offer for their cure. By all I have read, both in sacred and prophane history, crimes and abuses have been co-aval with human nature; their modes only have varied in different ages of the world, and perhaps there never was a period since the creation, when crimes and vices were less atrocious and shocking than in the present age. Manners, now polished and softened, have improved morals. Self-interest was always the ruling passion of all mankind; the old way of gratifying it was by murdering and poisoning; the new fashion is by deceit; and I confess that I would rather be deceived than assassinated or poisoned.

I will conclude with one word of advice to these unmerciful censurers of the present time, from the statemenders at St. James's, down to the reformers of abuses in clubs and coffee houses, which I hope, may mitigate their just grief for the degeneracy of the present times. Let them begin at home, examine their own hearts, and root out from thence, if they can, the passions of self-love, pride, envy, hatred, and malice, the true and secret motives of their censure; and when they have brought that about, they will

see things in a very different light, take the world as it is, and drink their wine, their coffee, their punch, or their ale, with infinitely more comfort than they do at present.

Character of the English. From the SCHEMER.

TO what folly and infatuation must we impute this unsteady behaviour, that in no one article of their lives or manners are the English directed by the principles of reason? It is because not one in a thousand acts upon any principle at all.

With hearts of republicans, they pen the flattery of slaves; with inward grumbling and discontent, they raise supplies for half the powers of Europe; and yet with such a base attention to private interest, that near a fifth part is squandered in lotteries and brokerage. In the same day, they will greedily attend to the bitterest invectives against their allies, and spoil all the furniture of their dining-rooms with clay candlesticks and farthing lights, in honour of their victories. With a gloomy sullenness, they put on the fashions of their volatile neighbours; and at the same time universally condemn and practise the fopperies of France. Without any true and honest regard to their country, without any real public spirit, they are brave even to rashness, and courageous beyond the example of the firmest patriots. The least turn of affairs, the most trivial loss, will make them fearful of an enemy whom they daily deride and despise. In private life, they are saucy without imperiousness, generous without kindness, se-

vere without hard-heartedness; in trifles, tenacious; in friendships, blind and undiscerning; but little connected by the ties of blood, and oftentimes more willing to oblige a stranger than a relation; they are sincere without civility, and without unkindness morose. In religion, with little or no communion or fellowship, they profess to be members of one church. They believe in Christ, and yet neglect his institutions. They acknowledge also two sacraments in their church: that of baptism they look upon as necessary, more because it gives them a name, than for any other reason; and therefore the sponsors will give security for the infant, without knowing or attending to the questions they are asked, or ever after examining the conduct and behaviour of the child committed to their charge. The other sacrament, the Lord's supper, is supposed very rightly to be a service which no one should engage in, that is not serious in his duty; and for this reason, not one in fifty ever goes near the communion table; and by this behaviour confesses to the world, that he is not very willing to repent, or enter into a new course of life; so that he would be thought a Christian, without performing the services of the church of Christ. By this I mean only those who are really churchmen; for take the whole kingdom throughout, any one Sunday in the year, and you will find twenty at church, fifteen at different schism shops, and the rest of the hundred in ale-houses, counting-houses, parties of pleasure, or following the domestic occupations of the families they belong to.

I conceive this to be no partial estimate of the manners of the English;

lish; and now we must examine, whence comes this hydra headed evil, which thus universally sprouts forth in every member of the community.

One popular author has referred it to effeminacy; but we must acknowledge him biased in his opinion, because the evil still continues, though that cause hath in many instances ceased. Another of less note attributes it to fear; but that cause is not sufficiently general to be the main spring of such various actions. No, the basis of all the inconsistencies of this undisciplined, unprincipled, unenlightened nation, is a false appetite for liberty; which has, through an unreasonable pursuit, degenerated into licentiousness.

Ye are in all things, O Britons, a licentious people! Ye act upon that noble principle, which your master Satan established, when his resolute wit discovered subjection to his Maker was servile and disgraceful.

Ye say, ye are loyal subjects: and yet the greatest courtiers among ye are the greatest republicans, nor will the greatest in your tribes, refuse in the same hour, to sing songs of triumph in honour of your sovereign, and utter the indecent ribaldries of disgusted traitors. What servile submission do ye expect from those members who are to represent you; and how well pleased are ye to level all authority unto the dirt, even as low as yourselves? Ye say, ye have a value for your country, and yet how few are there among you that would not sacrifice it to party or profit! How gay and loyal is the appearance of your tradesmen, yet inwardly how debased by smuggling, how cankered with debts! Public stocks, and private

loans, have filled near half your cities with idle gentlemen of pleasure, chiefly enlisted in the service of licentiousness. The retailed scraps of disunited literature, which are jumbled together in every periodical paper, have made all the kingdom learned in every science; this teaches the mind to wander in uncertainty, and calls off the application which every individual should bestow solely upon his own business, into frivolous excursions on the surface and scum of learning. Dress, fashion, and affectation, have put all upon an equality; so that it is difficult to tell the milliner from her ladyship, my lord from the groom, or his grace in Pall-mall from the tallow-chandler at Wapping.

Nor is there to be found any alteration of this general plan in private families, or domestic life: children making a slavery of dependence and obedience; and, taking advantage of the law of their country, renouncing the authority of their parents, as soon as they are able to crawl alone; wives in breeches; husbands abroad; servants in ruffles; and the whole house anarchy and confusion. Nay, to such a pitch of impudence are those mean hirelings arrived who drudge in the party-coloured badge of submission, that they will spit in the cup of their master's friend if he be not liberal to excess; give him water for wine; and turn him out of doors, as though they were letting out a pickpocket or a thief.

But in religion the scene is still worse and worse; there licentiousness breaks out into swarms of indigested sectaries, who will lop off a branch from the mother trunk because a single leaf is faded or sickly; such as are offended because I wear

wear a coat whose surface refracts the rays of the sun more obliquely than they fancy is agreeable to the faith of a christian.

Nor is this the blackest picture of your licentious behaviour, ye have those among ye who call themselves men of sense and reason. You, gentlemen, are free agents; you love a freedom and liberty of thought, and therefore you will ridicule the scripture, and try its sacred doctrines by the test of mummery and laughter: the next thing you set about, will be to try your Maker in the same scales, and to put up the Creator of this universal frame as the laughing-stock of wits and buffoons. This is a glorious liberty indeed! and this you call the freedom of the will, and the noble faculty of a discerning reason.

I hope, my pupils, you will not think me tedious: The subject I have in hand is of consequence, and requires some thought and recollection. I know, indeed, ye are most of you great adversaries to any thing prolix; every subject, every undertaking, must now be done in an hurry, or your licentious spirits rise into ferment, and boil with hasty indignation. A sermon designed to promote the salvation of your souls, if it last half an hour, tires and fatigues you to death. An expedition, if it go not against wind and tide, in spite of sickness and climate, is considered as lost, defeated, and overthrown. A peace, if it be not made just at the time ye would have it, seems to be protracted, in order to enslave you, and reduce you to beggary and rags; and ye also, merry citizens, join in the common humour of impatiency; and, if ye can't find contractors, like bottle conjurers, to promise

you miracles, and a bridge in five years time, grow desperate for want of your play-thing; and storm at the dilatory mason for not covering, with the utmost dispatch, that profusion of bad Latin which ye have just sense enough to wish buried in the earth. But alas! ye are all a-ground; no carpenter nor mason now can be found in the world, mad-headed enough to bind himself to the execution of impossibilities: is this not then licentiousness?

But now for the scheme to remedy this evil: In the first place, as to your religion. — Make it not the tool of faction: continue not in error because it is the fashion of your friends; nor too nicely and rigorously insist upon trifles, and neglect the essentials of brotherly love, charity, faith, hope, and humility. Remember, an open hand makes not charity without an open heart; and that stubbornness is the very opposite of an humble mind. Judge not vainly of your own persuasion; and if you are in a private station, remember it is your business to reform at home, nor set about reforming others till you have brought yourself up to the true christian standard: and observe this general rule, that all authority is derived from God, whether civil or pastoral. Therefore he that sets up for a teacher or governor upon his own foundation, advances his claim upon the same principle which Satan urged against the dominion of the Almighty. As to teachers; indulge not ticklish ears, gape not, like the Athenians, after novelties every day, and be not given to change, except where you find doctrines offered to you that are inconsistent with the gospel of your master. Set not your clergy, like prize-fighters,

fighters, to contend in ale-houses for your pulpits ; nor wear out, by perpetual elections and oppositions, that harmony and love which is the very cement of christianity. Exercise not your religion by starts and fits, but daily, universally, and consistently ; and encourage not those writers, or writings, which manifestly tend only to abuse the most sacred ordinances of God.

Do not, in politics, blindly follow any party to extreme ; be not basely servile, nor licentiouslly saucy. Know and acknowledge that subordination is the necessary cement of a state : for if all parts are alike, they cannot be framed into different uses and members. Have more sense and prudence than to talk of matters which you do not understand ; rather gladly suffer, than hurt the public faith ; for however specious that argument may appear, that home is to be first consulted, yet ought the faith of the nation to be kept sacred and inviolable. But in these things, as private men, ye have no concern. If you profess yourselves to be patriots, remember, you may do more good by a dispassionate choice of a worthy honest member to represent you, than by learned harangues for seven years on continental measures over a dish of coffee or bottle of port. Be careful of your choice of a good man ; and when you have got him, be not ready to hear the idle tale of every fool against him ; for politics, in private, take a cast from the relater, and are variously represented according to the various interests of mankind. Look upon your sovereign with reverence, and be not desirous of diminishing the dignity of his person or crown. When your nobility will give you

an opportunity, by a proper exertion of their talents, honour them as the noble descendants of an illustrious race, and pay them the due distinction which their birth and quality demand. Scorn not to be obliged, nor fret at an honest dependence. Your maxim is, that all mankind are free, and therefore you set up for independency. My maxim is, that all mankind are bound by one common link, bound to aid and assist one another, and therefore I will receive with thanks, and, if possible, repay with generosity. Good offices to one another are the common traffick of mankind ; being connected through necessity, we practise the duties of love, friendship, and humanity. In private life, be affable, know your place, your condition, your expences, and your income : put not the yearly profits of a precarious trade upon the same footing with the rents of an estate, or the statutable interest of a certain capital stock ; for this also leads to a licentious equality. Remember that excellent christian rule, *Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them.* Attend seriously each man to his own business, so ye will attain much perfection and knowledge, and those who deal with you will be led to put an entire confidence in your abilities ; and let none of you expect more from man than nature, time, or the universal principles of things will permit.

Thus would I have you, my countrymen, inwardly distinguished ; and as to outward distinctions, I could also wish them more certain and general. The flourishing trade and circumstances of the middling people in this kingdom have put all distinctions of this kind entirely aside,

aside, yet I could wish that riches alone might not be the outward distinction between man and man.

On the extraordinary cleverness of the Moderns.

I HAVE often been of opinion, that should our language ever become what the Greek and Latin are now, and any of our newspapers (which by the way is not very probable) have the good fortune to escape the rage of times, and be perused a millennium or two hence; the reader will not be a little surprized, in conning over the advertisements, to find the amazing perfection to which all things have been brought here, towards the middle of the eighteenth century. Indeed, in this respect, the ancients were but mere novices to us; and notwithstanding the veneration which many still pretend to retain for antiquity, I will undertake to make it appear evident to every one who has his senses about him, that neither in the reigns of Augustus or Trajan, put together, were there half the number of clever fellows existing, as are in the single reign of George III. My proofs for this shall be drawn from the afore said advertisements, in which we find complete histories, complete bodies of architecture, complete husbandries, complete cookeries, complete justices of the peace, complete militia-men, and complete rat-catchers. Let any man now only compare these, and the innumerable other complete things which this age has produced, with the pandects, digests, and anthologies of old, and he will most certainly own, at the very first sight, that the sages of Greece and Rome, though complete fellows enough

too in their way, yet were, by no means, half so complete as the present sages of Great Britain. Nor is our ingenuity confined to the theory only, for in practice we shall be found equally eminent. Every disease has its never-failing, infallible, grand specific, or universal remedy for all ages; and down from the great Dr. Roek, the powerful restorer of broken constitutions, to the sagacious Mr. Tobit Earle, who, with equal success, presides over smoaky chimnies, we find them all ready to engage their honour for the efficacy of their respective performances. In short, whether the point be to kill time, or destroy fleas, we have the most infallible receipt always at hand for either; and the booksellers, who, it must be allowed, of all the modern sages that this kingdom has produced, best understand their own interest, seem so thoroughly to have considered the strict union there is between the soul and body, that the same shop which sells *pills to purge melancholy*, now furnishes us also with a safe and speedy remedy for almost every kind of distemper. Should it be objected, indeed, hereafter, by any ill-natured critic, who, repining at the inferiority of his own times, may have the confidence to tell his readers, that these were merely devices to catch the unwary; and, in support of his objection, produce the bills of mortality inserted in the very same papers; I make no doubt but some able commentator will arise, who, with much force of argument, and display of literature, shall prove that the said bills of mortality, were only registers of such as, like the critic, had no confidence in these advertisements, and therefore quitted this life for an early

early grave; that our church-yards and other depositories of the dead, were but so many fields of battle, or at least catacombs of those who had been slain in war; and that all who availed themselves of the proffered prescriptions lived to a vast old age, when, like Tithonus, they were at last worn away to grasshoppers, and hung up in baskets for the consolation of the surviving relations. In confirmation too of this, I would have every advertising empiric, of the least eminence, provide himself with a number of wicker-baskets, made of the toughest materials, and having labels of the same affixed to them, containing the names of the several persons who had been endowed with longevity by the help of their medicines; these to be suspended in their laboratories: and as willow or osier may be supposed to be equally durable with bread or packthread, which we all know to have been found entire in the ruins of Herculaneum; we may as reasonably conclude, that these baskets will one day or other fall into the hands of some judicious collector of a distant age, who will consider them as incontestable remains of our unrivalled proficiency in the art of healing, and, accordingly, give them a place among the most venerable reliques of antiquity. Nor need these leaders of the faculty be in the least apprehensive of any disgrace that may accrue to them from the above practice, even though it should be found out hereafter that there never had been such Anthropotettiges or human grasshoppers existing, as those pretended to have been hung up in their baskets; for in this, they have the example of Alexander the Great to quote, by way of precedent, who, though undoubtedly as much a proficient in

the art of healing as themselves, yet, is well known to have made use of a like artifice, to induce posterity to think more highly of his performances. Their brother doctors too, the country farriers, have already shewn them the way, by nailing to their shops, the hoofs, horns, &c. of innumerable animals, which were never so much as let blood by them.

Having thus, Sir, given you my thoughts on the wonderful perfection to which all things are at present arrived; I shall, in my next, point out the cause to which this perfection is owing; and in the mean time remain, Sir,

Your very humble servant,
DEMOCRITUS MINOR.

On the country manners of the present age. From the GENIUS.

Ergo ubi me in montes et in arcem ex urbe removi,

Quid prius illustrem? — HOR.

AT this season of annual migration (as a great writer solemnly styles it), when the noble lord and the knight of the shire go down to their several seats, to support their interest in the country; when the lawyer takes his circuit; when the right reverend diocesan appoints his visitation; and when the humble out-rider, astride his saddle-bags, goes his rounds for fresh orders, to dealers and chapmen in the country;—in a word, when business or pleasure carry thousands out of town, it is no wonder that one or the other should have transported the Genius almost two hundred miles beyond the limits of the bills of mortality. I could oblige the reader with a curious detail of
my

my journey and adventures: I could tell him, that my publisher furnished me with one horse, and my printer with another, together with his devil in livery, for an attendant: but these and many other curious particulars must be deferred to some future opportunity, that in the mean time I may have leisure to communicate some few observations made *en passant*, on my fellow-subjects resident in the country.

Notwithstanding the encomiums on a rural life, sown so thick in the writings of poets and philosophers, we do not, in this degenerate age, think ourselves sure to breathe the pure air of innocence and ancient simplicity, the minute we have got out of the smoke of London; we do not perceive a gradual declension of vice at every mile-stone, or discover morality upon every hay-cock. The clown who works at plough and cart, nay even the tender of sheep, for whom we have so much respect in pastoral and romance, excite our veneration little more than a link-boy or a hackney-coachman. The very milk-maid, with her pail on her head, engages our esteem no more than her fellow-labourers, who carry the yoke about our streets: and so little do we expect to find the manners of the golden age prevail among our rustics, that we see, without remorse or surprize, some bumkin Phillis condemned to the gallows for the murder of her bastard child, or a refractory Damon committed to the house of correction, set in the stocks, or sent abroad for a soldier.

But though we have surmounted these prejudices, perhaps we still retain some antiquated ideas of the manners of the country, scarce less remote from those which at present

reign there, than even the manners of Arcadia. We are apt to take it for granted, that there yet remains among them a strong leaven of that roughness and rusticity, which was so long considered as their distinguishing characteristic. It is scarce half a century ago, since the inhabitants of the distant counties were regarded as a species, almost as different from those of the metropolis, as the natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Their manners, as well as dialect, were entirely provincial; and their dress no more resembling the habit of the town, than the Turkish or Chinese. But time, which has inclosed commons, and ploughed up heaths, has likewise cultivated the minds, and improved the behaviour of the ladies and gentlemen of the country. We are no longer encountered with hearty slaps on the back, or pressed to make a breakfast on cold meat and strong beer; and in the course of a tour through Great Britain you will not meet with a high-crowned hat, or a pair of red stockings. Politeness and taste seem to have driven away the horrid spectres of rudeness and barbarity, that haunted the old mansion-house and its purlicus, and to have established their seats in the country.

It is certainly to the intercourse between the town and country, of late so much more frequent, that this extraordinary change must be imputed. Every traveller, that goes down to Cumberland, or Cornwall, carries in some sort the town along with him, and inevitably leaves some tincture of it behind him: and every visit, which an honest rustic pays to London, insensibly files off some of the rust of the country. Formerly, indeed, when *that the roads were dark, and*
the

the ways were mire, as Milton, expresses it in one of his sonnets, a journey into the country was considered almost as great an undertaking as a voyage to the Indies. The old family-coach was sure to be stowed, according to Vanbrugh's admirable description of it, with all sorts of luggage and provisions; and perhaps in the course of the journey, a whole village, together with their teams, were called in aid to dig the heavy vehicle out of the clay, and to drag it to the next place of wretched accommodation, which the road afforded. Thus they travelled, like the caravan over the deserts of Arabia, with every disagreeable circumstance of tediousness and inconvenience. But now, the amendments of the roads, with the many other improvements of travelling, have, in a manner, opened a new communication between the several parts of our island. The people venture forth, and find themselves enabled to traverse the country with ease and expedition. Stage-coaches, machines, flies, and post-chaifes, are ready to transport passengers, to and fro, between the metropolis and the most distant parts of the kingdom. The lover now can almost literally *annihilate time and space*, and be with his mistress before she dreams of his arrival. Even a troop of geese and turkies may be driven from the country to town in a shorter time, than a nobleman and his family could have taken the journey heretofore; and the gamester offers to bet, that he can go from London to Edinburgh in twelve hours. In short, the manners, fashions, amusements, vices, and follies of the metropolis, now make their way to the remotest corners of the land, as

readily and speedily, along the turnpike road, as, of old, Milton's Sin and Death, by means of their marvellous bridge over the *Chaos*, from the infernal regions to our world.

The effects of this easy communication have almost daily grown more and more visible. The several great cities, and we might add many poor country towns, seem to be universally inspired with an ambition of becoming the little *Londons* of the part of the kingdom wherein they are situated; the notions of splendour, luxury, and amusement, that prevail in town, are eagerly adopted; the various changes of the fashion exactly copied; and the whole manner of life studiously imitated. The country ladies are as much devoted to the card-table, as the rest of the sex in London; and being equally tired of making puddings and tarts, or working screens and carpets, they too have their routs, and crowd as many of their neighbours as they can get together, into their apartments; they too, have their balls and concerts by subscription: their theatres, their mail, and sometimes their rural *Ranelagh*, or *Vauxhall*. The reading female hires her novels from some country circulating library, which consists of about a hundred volumes; and the merchant, or opulent hardwareman, has his villa three or four miles distant from the great town where he carries on his business. The nobleman and country squire, no longer affect an old-fashioned hospitality, or suffer the locusts of the country to eat them up, while they keep open-house, and dispense victuals and horns of beer, like the ancient convents, to all comers; but more fashionably display the elegance

gance of their taste by making genteel entertainments: the same French cooks are employed, the same wines are drunk, the same gaming practised, the same hours kept, and the same course of life pursued in the country as in town. The force of this illustrious example influences the whole country; and every male and female wishes to think and speak, to eat and drink, and dress, and live, after the manner of people of quality in London.

There is no popular subject of satire, on which the modern common places of wit and ridicule have been exhausted with more success, than on that of a mere cockney affecting the pleasures of the country. The dusty house close to the roadside, the half-acre of garden, the canal no bigger than a wash-hand-bason, &c. have all been marked out with much humour and justice; but after all, it is not unnatural for a tradesman, who is continually pent up in the close streets and alleys of a populous city, to wish for fresh air, or to attempt to indulge a leisure hour in some rural occupation: and he who prevails on himself to give up the enjoyments which nature has thrown in to our laps in the country, for a poor imitation of the follies of the town, is infinitely more ridiculous. Lycurgus passed a law in Sparta to prevent the importation of foreign vanities, and not only expressly forbade the continuance of strangers in the city, for fear of their corrupting the people, but for the same reasons would not permit his own people to travel. Frequent intercourse will undoubtedly produce similarity of manners; but the pre-

sent communication between the various quarters of our island, are so far from being to be lamented, that it is only to be wished and recommended, that they may produce real refinements and improvements of a valuable nature. At the same time, let it be considered by our country gentlemen and ladies, that no benefit can arise from changing one set of follies for another; and that the vices of the town never appear so truly ridiculous, or so thoroughly contemptible, as when they are awkwardly practised in the country.

A Prophecy by Monsieur Voltaire.

Geneva, 1761.

IN those days there will appear in France a very extraordinary person*, come from the banks of a lake. He will say unto the people, I am possessed by the dæmon of enthusiasm; I have received from heaven the gift of inconsistency; and the multitude shall run after him, and many shall believe in him; and he shall say unto them, Ye are all villains and rascals; your women are all prostitutes; and I am come to live amongst you: and he will take advantage of the natural lenity of this country, to abuse the people: and he will add, All the men are virtuous in the country where I was born, and I will not stay in the country where I was born; and he will maintain, that the sciences and the arts must necessarily corrupt our morals, and he will treat of all sorts of sciences and arts; and he will maintain, that the theatre is a source

* Monsieur Rousseau, author of *The New Eloisa*.

of prostitution and corruption, and he will compose operas and plays. He will publish, that there is no virtue but among the savages, tho' he never was among them; he will advise mankind to go stark naked, and he will wear laced clothes when given him. He will employ his time in copying French music, and he will tell you there is no French music. He will tell you, that it is impossible to preserve your morals, if you read romances; and he will compose a romance, and in this romance shall be seen vice in deeds, and virtue in words, and the actors in it shall be mad with love and with philosophy; and in this romance we shall learn how to seduce a young girl philosophically; and the disciple shall lose all shame and all modesty: and she shall practise folly, and raise maxims with her master, and she shall be the first to give him a kiss on the lips, and she shall invite him to lie with her, and he shall actually lie with her, and she shall become pregnant with metaphysics; and his love letters shall be philosophical homilies. And he shall get drunk with an English nobleman, who shall insult him, and he shall challenge him to fight: and his mistress, who hath lost the honour of her own sex, shall decide with regard to that of men; and she shall teach her master, who taught her every thing, that he ought not to fight. And he shall go to Paris, where he shall be introduced to some ladies of pleasure; and he shall get drunk like a fool, and shall lie with these women of the town; and he shall write an account of this adventure to his mistress, and she shall thank him for it. The man who shall marry his mistress, shall know that she is loved to distraction

by another; and this good man, notwithstanding, shall be an atheist; and immediately after the marriage, his wife shall find herself happy, and she shall write to her lover, that if she were again at liberty, she would wed her husband rather than him. And the philosopher shall have a mind to kill himself, and shall compose a long dissertation to prove that a lover ought always to kill himself when he has lost his mistress: and her husband shall prove to him, that it is not worth his while; and he shall not kill himself. Then he shall set out to make the tour of the world, in order to allow time for the children of his mistress to grow up, and that he may get to Switzerland time enough to be their preceptor, and to teach them virtue, as he had done their mother. And he shall see nothing in the tour of the world, and he shall return to Europe; and when he shall be arrived there, they shall still love one another with transport, and they shall squeeze each other's hands, and weep. And this fine lover being in a boat alone with his mistress, shall have a mind to throw her into the water, and himself along with her; and all this they shall call philosophy and virtue; and they shall talk so much of philosophy and virtue, that nobody shall know what philosophy and virtue is. And the mistress of the philosopher shall have a few trees, and a rivulet in her garden, and she shall call that her elysium: and nobody shall be able to comprehend what that elysium is; and every day she shall feed sparrows in her garden; and she shall watch her domesticks, both males and females, to prevent their playing the same foolish prank that she herself had played; and she shall

shall sup in the midst of her hardest people; and she shall cut hemp with them, having her lover at her side; and the philosopher shall be desirous of cutting hemp the day after, and the day after that, and all the days of his life; and she shall be a pedant in every word she says, and all the rest of her sex shall be contemptible in her eyes; and she shall die, and before she dies, she shall preach according to custom; and she shall talk incessantly, till her strength fail her, and she shall dress herself out like a coquet, and die like a saint.

The author of this book, like those empiricks who make wounds on purpose, in order to shew the virtue of their balsams, poisons our souls for the glory of curing them; and this poison will act violently on the understanding, and on the heart, and the antidote will operate only on the understanding, and the poison will triumph, and he will boast of having opened a gulph, and he will think he saves himself from all blame, by crying, Woe be to the young girls who shall fall into it; I have warned them against it in my preface; and young girls never read a preface; and he will say, by way of excuse for his having written a book which inspires vice, that he lives in an age wherein it is impossible to be good; and to justify himself, he will slander the whole world, and threaten with his contempt all those who do not like his book; and everybody shall wonder how, with a soul so pure and virtuous, he could compose a book which is so much the reverse; and many who believed in him shall believe in him no more.

Character of a mighty good kind of man.

THE good qualities of a *mighty good kind of man* (if he has any) are of the negative kind. He does very little harm; but you never find him do any good. He is very decent in appearance; and takes care to have all the externals of sense and virtue; but you never perceive the heart concerned in any word, thought, or action. Not many love him, tho' very few think ill of him: to him every body is his "Dear Sir," though he cares not a farthing for any one but himself. If he writes to you, though you have but the slightest acquaintance with him, he begins with "Dear Sir," and ends with "I am, good Sir, your ever sincere and affectionate friend, and most obedient humble servant." You may generally find him in company with older persons than himself, but always with richer. He does not talk much; but he has a "Yes," or a "True, Sir," or "You observe very right, Sir," for every word that is said: which, with the old gentry, that love to hear themselves talk, makes him pass for a *mighty sensible and discerning*, as well as *mighty good kind of man*. It is so familiar to him to be agreeable, and he has got such a habit of assenting to every thing advanced in company, that he does it without the trouble of thinking what he is about. I have known such an one, after having approved an observation made by one of the company, assent with "What you say is very just," to an opposite sentiment from another; and I have frequently made him contradict himself five times in a minute. As the

the weather is a principal and favourite topic of a *mighty good kind of man*, you may make him agree, that it is very hot, very cold, very cloudy, a fine sun-shine, or it rains, snows, hails, or freezes, all in the same hour. The wind may be high, or not blow at all; it may be east, west, north, or south, south-east and by east, or in any point in the compass, or any point not in the compass, just as you please. This, in a stage-coach, makes him a mighty agreeable companion, as well as a *mighty good kind of man*. He is so civil and well-bred, that he would keep you standing half an hour uncovered in the rain, rather than step into your chariot before you; and the dinner is in danger of growing cold, if you attempt to place him at the upper end of the table. He would not suffer a glass of wine to approach his lips, till he had drank the health of half the company; and would sooner rise hungry from table, than not drink the other half before dinner is over, lest he should offend any by his neglect. He never forgets to hob or nob with the lady of the family, and by no means omits to toast her fire-side. He is sure to take notice of little master and miss, when they appear after dinner, and is very assiduous to win their little hearts by almonds and raisins, which he never fails to carry about him for that purpose. This is sure of recommending him to mamma's esteem; and he is not only a *mighty good kind of man*, but she is certain he would make a *mighty good husband*.

No man is half so happy in his friendships. Almost every one he names is a friend of his, and every friend is a *mighty good kind of man*.

I had the honour of walking lately with one of these good creatures, from the Royal Exchange to Piccadilly; and I believe he pulled off his hat to every third person we met, with a "How do you do, my dear sir?" though I found he hardly knew the names of five of these intimate acquaintances. I was highly entertained with the greeting between my companion, and another *mighty good kind of man*, that we met in the Strand. You would have thought they were brothers, that had not seen one another for many years, by their mutual expressions of joy at meeting. They both talked together; not with a design of opposing each other, but through eagerness to approve what each other said. I caught them frequently crying "Yes," together, and "Very true," "You are very right, my dear sir;" and, at last, having exhausted their favourite topic of what news and the weather, they concluded, with each begging to have the vast pleasure of an agreeable evening with the other very soon; but parted without naming either time or place.

I remember, at Westminster, a *mighty good kind of boy*, though he was generally hated by his school-fellows, was the darling of the dame where he boarded, as by his means she knew who did all the mischief in the house. He always finished his exercise before he went to play: you could never find a false concord in his prose, or a false quantity in his verse: and he made huge amends for the want of sense and spirit in his compositions, by having very few grammatical errors. If you could not call him a scholar, you must allow he took

great pains not to appear a dunce. At the university he never failed attending his tutor's lectures, was constant at prayers night and morning, never missed gates, or the hall at meal time; was regular in his academical exercises, and took pride in appearing on all occasions with masters of arts; and he was happy beyond measure, in being acquainted with some of the heads of the houses, who were glad through him to know what passed among the under-graduates. Though he was not reckoned by the college to be a Newton, a Locke, or a Bacon, he was universally esteemed by the senior part to be *a mighty good kind of young man*; and this even, placid turn of mind has since recommended him to no small preferment in the church.

We may observe, when these *mighty good kind of young men* come into the world, their attention to appearances and externals, beyond which the generality of people seldom examine, procures them a much better subsistence, and a more reputable situation in life, than ever their abilities or their merit could otherwise intitle them to. Though they are seldom advanced very high, yet if such a one is in orders, he gets a tolerable living, or is appointed tutor to a dunce of quality, or is made companion to him on his travels; and then, on his return, he is *a mighty polite*, as well as *a mighty good kind of man*. If he is to be a lawyer, his being such *a mighty good kind of man*, will make the attornies supply him with special pleading, or bills and answers to draw, as he is sufficiently qualified by his slow genius to be a dray-

horse of the law. But though he can never hope to be a chancellor, or an archbishop; yet if he is admitted of the medical college of Warwick-lane, he will have a good chance to be at the top of their profession, as the success of the faculty chiefly depends on old women, fanciful and hysterical young ones, whimsical men, and young children, among the generality of whom nothing recommends a person so much, as his being *a mighty good kind of man*.

I must own, that *a good man and a man of sense*, certainly should have every thing that this kind of man has: yet, if he possesses no more, much is wanting to finish and complete his character. Many are deceived by French paste: it has the lustre and brilliancy of a real diamond: but the want of hardness, the essential property of this valuable jewel, discovers the counterfeit, and shews it to be of no intrinsic value whatsoever. If the head and the heart are left out in the character of any man, you might as well look for a perfect beauty in a female face without a nose, as expect to find a valuable man without sensibility and understanding. But it often happens, that these *mighty good kind of men* are wolves in sheep's cloathing: and that their want of parts is supplied by an abundance of cunning, and the outward behaviour and deportment calculated to entrap the short-sighted and unwary.

Where this is not the case, I cannot help thinking, these kind of men are no better than blanks in the creation: if they are not unjust stewards, they are certainly to be reckoned unprofitable servants.

Cha-

Character of a good sort of woman.
From the IDLER.

S I R,

THE uncertainty and defects of language have produced very frequent complaints among the learned ; yet there still remain many words among us undefined, which are very necessary to be rightly understood, and which produce very mischievous mistakes, when they are erroneously interpreted.

I lived in a state of celibacy beyond the usual time. In the hurry first of pleasure, and afterwards of business, I felt no want of a domestic companion ; but becoming weary of labour, I soon grew more weary of idleness, and thought it reasonable to follow the custom of life, and to seek some solace of my cares in female tenderness, and some amusement of my leisure in female cheerfulness.

The choice which has been long delayed is commonly made at last with great caution. My resolution was to keep my passion neutral, and to marry only in compliance with my reason. I drew up, on a page of my pocket-book, a scheme of all female virtues and vices, with the vices which border upon every virtue, and the virtues which are allied to every vice. I considered that wit was sarcastic, and magnanimity imperious ; that avarice was æconomical, and ignorance obsequious ; and having estimated the good and evil of every quality, employed my own diligence, and that of my friends, to find the lady in whom nature and reason had reached that happy mediocrity which is equally remote from exuberance and deficiency.

Every woman had her admirers and her censurers, and the expectations which one raised were by

another quickly depressed: yet there was one in whose favour almost all suffrages concurred. Miss Gentle was universally allowed to be a *good sort of woman*. Her fortune was not large, but so prudently managed, that she wore finer cloaths, and saw more company, than many who were known to be twice as rich. Miss Gentle's visits were every where welcome; and whatever family she favoured with her company, she always left behind her such a degree of kindness as recommended her to others; every day extended her acquaintance, and all who knew her declared, that they never met with a *better sort of woman*.

To Miss Gentle I made my addresses, and was received with great equality of temper. She did not, in the days of courtship, assume the privilege of imposing rigorous commands, or resenting slight offences. If I forgot any of her injunctions, I was gently reminded; if I missed the minute of appointment, I was easily forgiven. I foresaw nothing in marriage but a halcyon calm, and longed for the happiness which was to be found in the inseparable society of a *good sort of woman*.

The jointure was soon settled by the intervention of friends, and the day came in which Miss Gentle was made mine for ever. The first month was passed easily enough in receiving and repaying the civilities of our friends. The bride practised with great exactness all the niceties of ceremony, and distributed her notice in the most punctilious proportions to the friends who surrounded us with their happy auguries.

But the time soon came when we were left to ourselves, and were to receive our pleasures from each other,

other, and then I began to perceive that I was not formed to be much delighted by a *good sort of woman*. Her great principle is, that the orders of a family must not be broken. Every hour of the day has its employment inviolably appropriated; nor will any importunity persuade her to walk in the garden, at the time which she has devoted to her needle-work, or to sit up stairs in that part of the forenoon, which she has accustomed herself to spend in the back-parlour. She allows herself to sit half an hour after breakfast, and an hour after dinner; and, while I am talking or reading to her, keeps her eye upon her watch, and, when the minute of departure comes, will leave an argument unfinished, or the intrigue of a play unravelled. She once called me to supper when I was watching an eclipse, and summoned me at another time to bed when I was going to give directions at a fire.

Her conversation is so habitually cautious, that she never talks to me but in general terms, as to one whom it is dangerous to trust. For discriminations of character she has no names; all whom she mentions are *honest men* and *agreeable women*. She smiles not by sensation, but by practice. Her laughter is never excited but by a joke, and her notion of a joke is not very delicate. The repetition of a good joke does not weaken its effect; if she has laughed once, she will laugh again.

She is an enemy to nothing but ill-nature and pride; but she has frequent reason to lament that they are so frequent in the world. All who are not equally pleased with the good and bad, with the elegant and gross, with the witty and the dull, all who distinguish excellence from defects, she considers as ill-

natured; and she condemns as proud all who repress impertinence, or quell presumption, or expect respect from any other eminence than that of fortune, to which she is always willing to pay homage.

There are none whom she openly hates; for if once she suffers, or believes herself to suffer, any contempt or insult, she never dismisses it from her mind, but takes all opportunities to tell how easily she can forgive. There are none whom she loves much better than others; for, when any of her acquaintance decline in the opinion of the world, she always finds it inconvenient to visit them; her affection continues unaltered, but it is impossible to be intimate with the whole town.

She daily exercises her benevolence by pitying every misfortune that happens to every family within her circle of notice: she is in hourly terrors lest one should catch cold in the rain, and another be frightened by the high wind. Her charity she shews by lamenting that so many poor wretches should languish in the streets, and by wondering what the great can think on that they do so little good with such large estates.

Her house is elegant, and her table dainty, though she has little taste of elegance, and is wholly free from vicious luxury; but she comforts herself that no-body can say that her house is dirty, or that her dishes are not well dressed.

This, Mr. Idler, I have found by long experience to be the character of a *good sort of woman*, which I have sent you for the information of those by whom a *good sort of woman*, and a *good woman*, may happen to be used as equivalent terms, and who may suffer by the mistake, like yours, &c.

TIM. WARNER.
P O E.

P O E T R Y.

The concluding copy of the Oxford Verses on the death of his late, and accession of his present Majesty. Written by Mr. WARTON, Poetry Professor of that University.

To Mr. SECRETARY PITT.

S O stream the sorrows that embalm the brave,
The tears that science sheds on glory's grave !
So pure the vows which classic duty pays
To bless another *Brunswick's* rising rays !——
O PITT ! if chosen strains have pow'r to steal
Thy watchful breast awhile from Britain's weal ;
If votive verse, from sacred *Iſis* sent,
Might hope to charm thy manly mind, intent
On patriot plans which ancient freedom drew,
Awhile with fond intention deign to view
This ample wreath, which all th' assembled Nine
With skill united have conspir'd to twine.

Yes, guide and guardian of the country's cause ;
Thy conscious heart shall hail with just applause
The duteous muse, whose haste officious brings
Her blameless offering to the shrine of kings :
Thy tongue, well tutor'd in historic lore,
Can speak her office and her use of yore :
For such the tribute of ingenuous praise
Her harp dispens'd in *Grecia's* golden days ;
Such were the palms, in isles of old renown,
She cull'd to deck the guiltless monarch's crown ;
When virtuous *Pindar* told with *Tuscan* gore
How scepter'd *Hiero* stain'd *Sicilia's* shore,
Or to mild *Theron's* raptur'd eye disclos'd
Bright vales where spirits of the brave repos'd :
Yet still beneath the throne, unbrib'd she sate,
The decent hand-maid, not the slave of state ;
Pleas'd in the radiance of the regal name
To blend the lustre of her country's fame :
For, taught like ours, she dar'd with prudent pride,
Obedience from dependence to divide :
Though princes claim'd her tributary lays,
With truth severe she temper'd partial praise :
Conscious she kept her native dignity,
Bold as her flights, and as her numbers free.

And sure if e'er the Muse indulg'd her strains,
 With just regard, to grace heroic reigns,
 Where could her glance a theme of triumph own
 So dear to Fame as GEORGE's trophied throne?
 At whose firm base, thy stedfast soul aspires
 To wake a mighty nation's ancient fires:
 Aspires to baffle Faction's specious claim,
 Rouze England's rage, and give her thunder aim.
 Once more the main her conquering banners sweep,
 Again her commerce darkens all the deep,
 Thy fix'd resolve renews each fair decree,
 That made, that kept of yore, thy country free.
 Call'd by thy voice, nor deaf to war's alarms,
 Its willing youth the rural empire arms:
 Again the Lords of Albion's cultur'd plains
 March the firm leaders of their faithful swains;
 As erst stout archers, from the farm or fold,
 Flam'd in the van of many a baron bold.
 Nor thine the pomp of indolent debate,
 The war of words, the sophistries of state;
 Nor frigid caution checks thy free design,
 Nor stops thy stream of eloquence divine:
 For thine the privilege, on few bestow'd,
 To feel, to think, to speak for public good.
 In vain corruption calls her venal tribes;
 One common cause, one common end prescribes;
 Nor fear nor fraud, or spares or screens the foe,
 But spirit prompts, and valour strikes the blow.
 O PITT, while honour points thy liberal plan,
 And o'er the Minister exalts the Man,
Isis, congenial, greets thy faithful sway,
 Nor scorns to bid a statesman grace her lay.
 For science still is justly fond to blend,
 With thine, her practice, principles, and end.
 'Tis not for Her, by false connexions drawn,
 At splendid Slavery's sordid shrine to fawn;
 Each native effort of the feeling breast
 To friends, to foes, in servile fear, suppress;
 'Tis not for Her, to purchase or pursue
 The phantom favours of the cringing crew;
 More useful toils her studious hours engage,
 And fairer lessons fill her spotless page:
 Beneath ambition, but above disgrace,
 With nobler arts she forms the rising race:
 With happier tasks, and less refin'd pretence,
 In elder times she woo'd Munificence
 To rear her arched roofs in regal guise,
 And lift her temples nearer to the skies;

Princes and Prelates stretch'd the social band,
To form, diffuse, and fix her high command:
From kings she claim'd, yet scorn'd to seek the prize,
From kings, like GEORGE, benignant, just, and wise.

Lo, this her genuine lore.—Nor thou refuse
This humble present of no partial Muse,
From that calm bower, which nurs'd thy thoughtful youth
In the pure precepts of Athenian truth:
Where first the form of British liberty
Beam'd in full radiance on thy musing eye:
That form, whose mien sublime, with equal awe,
In the same shade unblemish'd Somers saw:
Where once (for well she lov'd the friendly grove
Which ev'ry classic grace had learn'd to rove)
Her whispers wak'd sage Harrington to feign
The blessings of her visionary reign;
That reign, which, now no more an empty theme,
Adorns Philosophy's ideal dream,
But crowns at last, beneath a GEORGE's smile,
In full-reality this favour'd isle.

TRUTH AT COURT. *By a Reverend Divine.*

NOW lie upon't! quoth FLATTERY,
These are bad times indeed for me,
Spurn'd by the man, and in the place
Where least I thought to meet disgrace:
And yet I said the finest things,
“Thou young, but righteous, best of kings,
Thou, who,—” abrupt he turn'd away,
And with an air, as who should say,
“Go, shew that gentleman the door,
And never let me see him more.”
Shock'd I withdrew—when, to enhance
My shame, I straightway saw advance,
And take my very place, forsooth,
That strange old-fashion'd fellow, TRUTH,
Oh! how it griev'd my heart to see
The difference made 'twixt him and me!
I of each sanguine hope bereav'd,
He with a gracious smile receiv'd:
And yet—(or greatly I mistake)
The monarch blush'd whene'er he spake;
For he, though in a plainer way,
Said ev'ry thing I meant to say.

The Patriot King, or George the Third.

THREE Georges now, for Britain's welfare born,
 The latest times our annals will adorn.
 The *first*, though view'd with Party's envious eyes,
 Contending factions own, was *good* and *wise*.
 Through a long reign, brave, mild, and just approv'd,
 We style the *Second George*—the *Well-belov'd*.
 Behold a youth now mounts the British throne,
 Whom ev'ry royal Virtue calls her own!—
 Proceed, great Prince, a Patriot King compleat,
 And *George the Third* henceforth be *George the Great*.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1761, performed before His Majesty.
 Written by William Whitehead, Esq. Poet Laureat.

Strophe.

STILL must the Muse, indignant, hear
 The clanging trump, the rattling car,
 And usher in each opening year
 With groans of death, and sounds of war?
 O'er bleeding millions, realms oppress'd,
 The tuneful mourner sinks distress'd,
 Or breathes but notes of woe:
 And cannot Gallia learn to melt,
 Nor feel, what Britain long has felt
 For her insulting foe?
 Amidst her native rocks secure,
 Her floating bulwarks hovering round,
 What can the sea-girt realm endure,
 What dread, through all her wat'ry bound?
 Great queen of ocean, she defies
 All but the Power who rules the skies,
 And bids the storms engage:
 Inferior foes are dash'd and lost,
 As breaks the white wave on her coast,
 Consum'd in idle rage.
 For alien sorrows heaves her gen'rous breast,
 She proffers peace to ease a rival's pain,
 Her crowded ports, her fields in plenty drest,
 Bless the glad merchant, and th' industrious swain.
 Do blooming youths in battle fall?
 True to their fame the funeral urn we raise,
 And thousands, at the glorious call,
 Aspire to equal praise.

Antistrophe.

Thee, Glory, thee through climes unknown
 Th' adventurous chief with zeal pursues,
 And Fame brings back from ev'ry zone
 Fresh subjects for the British Muse.
 Tremendous as th' ill-omen'd bird
 To frighted France, thy voice was heard
 From Minden's echoing towers :
 O'er Biscay's roar thy voice prevail'd :
 And at thy word the rocks we scal'd,
 And Canada is ours.
 O potent queen of ev'ry breast,
 Which aims at praise by virtuous deeds,
 Where'er thy influence shines confest
 The hero acts, th' event succeeds.
 But ah, must glory only bear,
 Bellona-like, the vengeful spear ?
 To fill her mighty mind
 Must bulwarks fall, and cities flame,
 And is her amplest field of fame
 The miseries of mankind ?
 On ruins pil'd on ruins must she rise,
 And lend her rays to gild her fatal throne ?
 Must the mild power who melts in vernal skies
 By thunders only make his godhead known ?
 No ; be the omen far away !
 From yonder pregnant cloud a kinder gleam,
 Though faintly struggling into day,
 Portends a happier theme.

Epode.

And who is he, of regal mien,
 Reclin'd on Albion's golden fleece,
 Whose polish'd brow, and eye serene,
 Proclaim him elder-born of Peace ?
 Another George ! ye winds, convey
 Th' auspicious name from pole to pole :
 Thames, catch the sound, and tell the subject sea
 Beneath whose sway its waters roll,
 The hoary monarch of the deep,
 Who sooth'd its murmurs with a father's care,
 Doth now eternal sabbath keep,
 And leaves his trident to his blooming heir.
 O, if the Muse aright divine,
 Fair Peace shall bless his opening reign,
 And through its splendid progress shine
 With every art to grace her train.
 The wreaths, so late by glory won,
 Shall weave their foliage round his throne,

Till kings, abash'd, shall tremble to be foes,
And Albion's dreaded strength secure the world's repose.

ODE for His Majesty's BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1761, performed
before His Majesty.

Written by William Whitehead, Esq. Poet Laureat.

Strophe.

T WAS at the nectar'd feast of Jove,
When fair Alcmena's son
His destin'd course on earth had run,
And claim'd the thrones above,
Around their king, in deep debate,
Conven'd, the heavenly synod fate,
And meditated boons refin'd
To grace the friend of human kind :
When lo, to mark th' advancing god,
Propitious Hermes stretch'd his rod,
The roofs with music rung !
For, from amidst the circling choir,
Apollo struck th' alarming lyre,
And thus the Muses sung :
“ What boon divine would heav'n bestow ?
“ Ye gods, unbend the studious bow,
“ The fruitless search give o'er,
“ Whilst we the just reward assign,
“ Let Hercules with Hebe join,
“ And YOUTH unite with POWER !”

Antistrophe.

O sacred Truth in emblem drest !
Again the Muses sing,
Again in Britain's blooming king
Alcides stands confest ;
By temp'rance nurs'd, and early taught
To shun the smooth fallacious draught,
Which sparkles high in Circe's bowl ;
To tame each Hydra of the soul,
Each lurking pest, which mocks its birth,
And ties its spirit down to earth,
Immers'd in mortal coil :
His choice was that severer road
Which leads to Virtue's calm abode,
And well repays the toil.
In vain ye tempt, ye specious harms,
Ye flow'ry wiles, ye flatt'ring charms,
That breathe from yonder bower :

And

And Heav'n the just reward assigns,
 For Hercules with Hebe joins,
 And YOUTH unites with POWER.

Epode.

O, call'd by Heav'n to fill that awful throne,
 Where Edward, Henry, William, George, have shone,
 (Where love with rev'rence, laws with power agree,
 And 'tis each subject's birthright to be free)

The fairest wreaths already won
 Are but a prelude to the whole :
 Thy arduous task is now begun,
 And, starting from a nobler goal,
 Heroes and kings of ages past
 Are thy compeers : extended high
 The trump of fame expects the blast,
 The radiant lists before thee lie,
 The field is time, the prize eternity !
 Beyond example's bounded light
 'Tis time to urge thy daring flight,
 And heights untry'd explore :
 O think what thou alone can'st give,
 What blessings Britain may receive,
 When YOUTH unites with POWER !

An Epistle to a Friend, on the expected Arrival of the Queen.

Y E S——every hopeful son of rhyme
 Will surely seize this happy time,
 Vault up on Pegasus's back,
 Now grown an academic hack,
 And sing the beauties of a queen,
 (Whom, by the bye, he has not seen)
 Will swear her eyes are black as jet,
 Her teeth are pearls in coral set ;
 Will tell us that the rose has lent
 Her cheeks its bloom, her lips its scent ;
 That Philomel breaks off her song,
 And listens to her sweeter tongue ;
 That Venus and the Graces join'd
 To form this Phoenix of her kind ;
 And Pallas undertook to store
 Her mind with wisdom's choicest lore :
 Thus form'd, Jove issues a decree
 That George's consort she shall be ;
 Then Cupid (for what match is made
 By poets without Cupid's aid ?)
 Picks out the swiftest of his darts,
 And pierces instant both their hearts.

Your

Your fearful prose-men here might doubt,
 How best to bring this match about ;
 For winds and waves are ill-bred things,
 And little care for queens and kings;
 But as the gods assembled stand,
 And wait each youthful bard's command,
 All fancy'd dangers they deride,
 Of boist'rous winds, and swelling tide ;
 Neptune is call'd to wait upon her,
 And sea-nymphs are her maids of honour ;
 Whilst we, instead of Eastern gales,
 With vows and praises fill the sails,
 And when, with due poetic care,
 They safely land the royal fair,
 They catch the happy simile
 Of Venus rising from the sea.
 Soon as she moves, the hill and vale,
 Responsive, tell the joyful tale ;
 And wonder holds th' enraptur'd throng
 To see the goddess pass along,
 The bowing forests all adore her,
 And flow'rs spontaneous spring before her,
 Where you and I all day might travel,
 And meet with nought but sand and gravel ;
 But poets have a piercing eye,
 And many pretty things can spy,
 Which neither you nor I can see ;
 But then the fault's in you and me.
 The king astonish'd must appear,
 And find that Fame has wrong'd his dear ;
 Then Hymen, like a bishop, stands,
 To join the lovers plighted hands ;
 Apollo and the Muses wait,
 The nuptial song to celebrate :
 But I, who rarely spend my time,
 In paying court, or spinning rhyme ;
 Who cannot from the high abodes,
 Call down, at will, a troop of gods,
 Must, in a plain prosaic way,
 The wishes of my soul convey.
 May Heav'n our Monarch's choice approve,
 May he be blest with mutual love,
 And be as happy with his queen,
 As with my Cloe I have been :
 When wandering through the beechen grove,
 She sweetly smil'd and talk'd of love !
 And oh ! that he might live to see,
 A son as wise and good as he ;

And may his consort grace the throne
With virtues equal to his own !
Our courtly bards will needs be telling,
That she's like Venus or like Helen ;
I wish that she may prove as fair
As Egremont and Pembroke are :
For tho' by sages 'tis confest,
That beauty's but a toy at best ;
Yet 'tis, methinks, in married life,
A pretty douceur with a wife :
And may the minutes as they fly,
Strengthen still the nuptial tye,
While hand in hand thro' life they go,
Till love shall into friendship grow ;
For tho' these blessings rarely wait
On regal pomp and tinsel'd state,
Yet happiness is virtue's lot,
Alike in palace and in cot :
'Tis true, the grave affairs of state,
With little folks have little weight ;
Yet I confess my patriot heart
In Britain's welfare bears its part ;
With transport glows at George's name,
And triumphs in its country's fame ;
With hourly pleasure I can sit,
And talk of Granby, Hawke, and Pitt ;
And whilst I praise the good and brave,
Disdain the coward and the knave.
At growth of taxes others fret,
And shudder at the nation's debt ;
I ne'er the fancied ills bemoan,
No debts disturb me but my own.
What ! tho' our coffers sink, our trade
Repairs the breach which war has made ;
And if expences now run high,
Our minds must with our means comply.
Thus far my politics extend,
And here my warmest wishes end,
May merit flourish, faction cease,
And I and Europe live in peace !

Humility exalted; or, the glorious Transformation. A little Persian Fable, poetically paraphrased from the Spectator. (Vol. IV. Numb. 239.)

———*Nobilitas sola est atque unica Virtus.*

JUV.

Virtue is Beauty.

DR. YOUNG.

ON ^a cloudy day, a drop of rain,
(As he hung hovering o'er the main)
Cry'd out with innate modesty,
"What can I add, O flood, to thee?
When once upon thy surface tofs'd,
In thy immensity I'm lost;
Of no importance to thy wave;
I seem, at last, to meet my grave.

O! why should Jove, all-good, all-wise,
The least of all his creatures prize?
Why should his blessings downwards fly,
On such a worthless form as I?"

With pleasure Jove his ear inclin'd
To one so humble, so resign'd.
True merit claims his high regard,
And seldom loses its reward.
This modest, unambitious drop,
Soon by an oyster's swallow'd up;
Content within its shell he lies,
And there to heav'n erects his eyes;
To Jove directs his daily pray'r,
And thanks the godhead for his care.

His praises, incense-like, arise,
And, as they mount, perfume the skies.

"Pleas'd with thy pray'rs and with thy praise,
I'll now, said Jove, thy fortune raise.

Henceforth become (so Heav'n sees good)
A pearl of the first magnitude.
And thus transform'd, with speed resort
To fair Britannia's splendid court:
There all thy radiant lustre spread
Around my fav'rite Charlotte's head:
Tell her 'twas I, Jove, sent thee down
To stand conspicuous on her crown:
Since well, I know, in her esteem,
Virtue's the brightest diadem."

D. B.

VERSES *on the King's Marriage, taken from the Oxford and Cambridge Collections presented to his Majesty on that Occasion.*

By Mr. SPENCE. *From the Oxford Collection.*

AT length the gallant navy from afar
Rises in prospect, with expanded wings
Improving the kind gale, so long delay'd ;
And wings in pompous pride her easy way
To Albion's shore, charg'd with the precious freight
Of England's dearest hopes, and George's love.
Not so desir'd, nor with such treasure fraught,
Arrives the wealthy convoy, from the coast
Of Ceylon or Golconda : laden deep
With spicy drugs, barbaric gems, and gold.
Nor he who circled in his daring course
The globe entire, old Ocean's utmost round,
Brought back so rich a prize, though with the spoils
Of proud Iberia loaded he return'd ;
Or captive in his halbers when he dragg'd
The vanquish'd Gallic fleets ; as now he brings,
More welcome, from Germania's friendly shore.

Hail, kindred regions, dear parental soil,
Saxonian plains ! where deep Visurgis flows,
Where Leina's doubly honour'd waters glide,
Where mighty Albis draws his humid train !
England to you with grateful homage pays
Filial obedience meet : to you she owes
Her name, her tribes, her generous race ; to you
Her first, her latest blessings. Forth from you
Issued our fires, old Woden's high-born sons ;
Great Woden deem'd a god, with uncouth rites
By his rude offspring worship'd : they their course
Advent'rous steer'd to these alluring shores.
First Hengist, valiant chief ; nor yet less wise
Than valiant : he the Cantian world obtain'd,
His new domain ; yielded by social league,
Or won by fair Rowena's conquering charms.
Next Ella, Cerdic, and th' intrepid race
Of Anglians from Eydora's northern stream,
Pour'd in their numerous hosts : nor British prowess,
Nor Merlin's spells, nor Arthur's puissant sword
Hight Caliburn, fam'd in romantic tale,
Could long withstand th' impetuous onset bold
Of our great fires in battle. Soon they rais'd,
On Britain's ruins, seven imperial thrones ;
Seven thrones conjoin'd at length in Cerdic's race :
From whose high source the stream of regal blood,
Through the long line of English monarchs, flows

Down to th' illustrious house of Lunenbourg,
 From ancient Brunswic nam'd (Brunswic, the seat
 Primeval of Saxonian chieftains old),
 To George, great heir of Anglo-Saxon Kings.

And thou, Saxonia's brightest ornament
 Erewhile, now England's boast, and highest pride,
 Welcome to these congenial shores! to this
 Ambiguous land, another Saxony.

See thine own people, thy compatriot tribes,
 With heart-felt joy, and zealous loud acclaim,
 Thy blest arrival hail. Tho' sever'd long
 From their original soil, on foreign stock
 Tho' grafted, not degenerate: still within
 Works the wild vigour of the parent root.
 Rough, hardy, brave; by force intractable,
 Or lawless rule; patient of equal sway;
 With civil freedom tempering regal pow'r.
 Be this thy better country; nor regret
 Thy natal plains, tho' dear: here thou shalt find
 What largely shall o'erpay thy loss. Lo! here
 Thy parent, brother, friend, all charities
 Compriz'd in one, thy consort, with fond wish
 Expects thee; scepter'd George, with every grace
 Adorn'd: yet more renown'd for virtue's praise,
 Faith, honour, in green years wisdom mature;
 True majesty with awful goodness crown'd.
 He shall assuage thy grief: his thoughtful breast,
 Studious of England's glory and Europe's weal,
 Thou in return shalt soothe with tender smiles,
 Endearing blandishment, and equal love.
 Nor shall heav'n's gift, fruit of the genial bed,
 Be wanting; pledge of public happiness
 Secure; dear source of long domestic joys.
 Here thou shalt reign a second Caroline;
 Diffusing from the throne a milder ray,
 Soft beauty's unexpressive influence sweet.
 Prompt to relieve th' oppress'd; to wipe away
 The widow's tears; to call forth modest worth;
 To cherish drooping virtue: patroness
 Of science and of arts; friend to the Muse,
 Of every grateful Muse the favourite theme.

Hail, sov'rain lady, dearest dread! accept
 Ev'n now this homage of th' officious Muse,
 That on the verge extreme of Albion's cliff
 With gratulation thy first steps prevents,
 Tho' mean, yet ardent; and salutes thine ear
 With kindred accents in Teutonic lays.

JOSEPH SPENCE, M. A.
 Regius Professor of Modern History.

*To the QUEEN.**By Mr. WARTON. From the Oxford Collection.*

WHEN first the kingdom to thy virtues due
 Rose from the billowy deep in distant view ;
 When Albion's isles, old Ocean's peerless pride,
 Tow'r'd in imperial state above the tide ;
 What bright ideas of the new domain
 Form'd the fair prospect of thy promis'd reign !
 And well with conscious joy thy breast might beat
 That Albion was ordain'd thy regal seat :
 Lo ! this the land where freedom's sacred rage
 Has glow'd untam'd through many a martial age.
 Here patriot Alfred, stain'd with Danish blood,
 Rear'd on one base the king's, the people's good :
 Here Henry's archers fram'd the stubborn bow
 That laid Alanzon's haughty helmet low ;
 Here wak'd the flame that still superior braves
 The proudest threats of Gaul's ambitious slaves ;
 Here chivalry, stern school of valour old,
 Her noblest feats of knightly fame enroll'd ;
 Heroic champions heard the clarion's call,
 And throng'd the board in Edward's banner'd hall ;
 While chiefs, like George, approv'd in worth alone,
 Unlock'd chaste beauty's adamant zone.
 Lo ! the fam'd isle, which hails thy chosen sway,
 What fertile fields her temperate sons display !
 Where property secures the conscious swain,
 And guards, while plenty gives, the golden grain ;
 Hence ripe with stores her villages abound,
 Her airy downs with scatter'd sheep resound ;
 Fresh are her pastures with unceasing rills,
 And future navies crown her darksome hills.
 To bear her formidable glory far,
 Behold her opulence of hoarded war !
 See, from her ports a thousand banners stream,
 On ev'ry coast her vengeful lightnings gleam !
 Meantime, remote from ruin's armed hand,
 In peaceful majesty her cities stand ;
 Whose splendid domes and tradesful streets declare,
 Their firmest fort, a king's parental care.
 And O ! blest Queen, if e'er the magick pow'rs
 Of warbled truth have won thy musing hours ;
 Here poesy, from awful days of yore,
 Has pour'd her genuine gifts of raptur'd lore.
 'Mid oaken bow'rs, with holy verdure wreath'd,
 In druid songs her solemn spirit breath'd :

While cunning bards, at ancient banquets, sung
 Of paynim foes defy'd, and trophies hung ;
 Here Spenser tun'd his mystic minstrelsy,
 And dress'd in fairy robes a queen like thee.
 Here, boldly mark'd with ev'ry living hue,
 Nature's unbounded portrait Shakespear drew :
 But chief, the dreadful groupe of human woes
 The daring artist's tragic pencil chose ;
 Explor'd the pangs that rend the royal breast,
 Those wounds that lurk beneath the tissued vest !
 Lo ! this the land, whence Milton's muse of fire
 High soar'd to steal from heav'n a seraph's lyre ;
 And told the golden ties of wedded love,
 In sacred Eden's amaranthine grove.

Thine too, majestic bride, the favour'd clime,
 Where Science sits enshrin'd in roofs sublime——
 O mark how green her wood of ancient bays
 O'er Isis' marge in many a chaplet strays !
 Thither, if haply some distinguish'd flower
 Of these mix'd blooms from that ambrosial bower
 Might catch thy glance, and, rich in nature's hue,
 Entwine thy diadem with honour due ;
 If seemly gifts the train of Phœbus pay,
 To deck imperial Hymen's festive day ;
 Thither thyself shall haste, and mildly deign
 To tread with nymph-like step the conscious plain ;
 Pleas'd in the Muse's nook, with decent pride,
 To throw the scepter'd pall of state aside :
 Nor from the shade shall George be long away,
 Which claims Charlotta's love, and courts her stay.——

These are Britannia's praises. Deign to trace,
 With rapt reflection, Freedom's favourite race !
 But though the generous isle in arts and arms
 Thus stands supreme, in nature's choicest charms ;
 Though George and Conquest guard her sea-girt throne,
 One happier blessing still she calls her own ;
 And, proud a fresh increase of fame to view,
 Crowns all her glory by possessing you.

THOMAS WARTON, M. A. Fellow of Trinity-College,
 Professor of Poetry.

By the Hon. JOHN GREY. From the Cambridge Collection.

I.

WHILE o'er Germania's ravag'd plains
 Stern Desolation ruthless reigns ;
 While, as she darts her redd'ning eye,
 Death gives his keenest shafts to fly :

The gifts of plenty and repose
 Safe on her cliffs Britannia knows ;
 Her valleys spread their verdant vest ;
 Her fields in richest robes are drest ;
 No hostile hoof her laurel'd walks invades,
 Or frights the Sisters from their peaceful shades.

II.

I see the God, whom Venus bore
 To Bacchus on Ilissus' shore ;
 In yellow folds his mantle plays ;
 His torch sends forth a brighter blaze.
 He waves his hand : I feel, he cries,
 Such transports in my bosom rise,
 As when I wreath'd the myrtle twine
 To bind the brows of Caroline :
 Or when in Clifden's bow'rs to Fred'ric's arms
 I gave the treasure of Augusta's charms.

III.

Ye nymphs, who arts of conquest try,
 Who bend the neck, who roll the eye,
 See Charlotte win with grace and ease,
 And please without a wish to please !
 Ye purple tyrants, slaves to love,
 From fair to fair who fated rove,
 What is the boast of Beauty, say,
 That spark Time's wing soon wafts away ?
 Go ! from a British monarch learn to place
 Your bliss on virtue's adamant base.

IV.

Hail, happy union ! the presage
 Of glories down from age to age.
 Yes ; as through time I dart my sight,
 Successive Georges spring to light :
 Patriots, by lessons and by laws
 To aid expiring freedom's cause ;
 Warriors, by many a daring blow
 To check each vain presumptuous foe ;
 Till vaunting Gaul a mightier power shall own,
 And Spain's proud genius bow to Brunswic's throne.

The Honourable JOHN GREY, of Queen's College,
 third Son of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of STAMFORD.

By Mr. GANDY. From the Cambridge Collection.

W H E N pictur'd oft in the poetic page
 We've seen the blissful isles, and golden age,

Adorn'd appear'd the visionary theme
 With fabled beauties, caught from fancy's dream ;
 Yet now the bright original behold :
 These the blest isles, and this the age of gold !
 Our ancient bards thus doubly claim the bays,
 And join the prophet's to the poet's praise.
 For Albion's sons unnumber'd blessings rise ;
 No patriot pray'r indulgent heav'n denies.
 She ask'd a monarch, virtuous, wise, and great ;
 And George arose to steer the helm of state :
 She ask'd a queen the diadem to share ;
 Heav'n gave a Charlotte to Britannia's prayer.
 O may kind heav'n still more propitious prove,
 And smoothe the rugged path of state with love !
 Give Britain princes, who shall dare aspire
 To emulate the glories of their sire ;
 Assert their birth, their title, lineage, name,
 The first in virtue, as the first in fame !
 Are there who now the Stoic art employ,
 Nor feel th' expansive force of generous joy ?
 The wretch who pines beneath oppressive woe,
 Forbids the groan to rise, the tear to flow :
 Steals from himself, nor feels his pain awhile ;
 And his pale cheek glows with a patriot smile.
 Hark ! the firm voice of joy pervades the air ;
 And the pleas'd echo greets the royal pair.
 'Though breath'd with loyal warmth, my slender song
 Is drown'd 'midst patriot shouts from ev'ry tongue :
 Thus drops the dew upon old Ocean's side ;
 Seems to be lost, yet swells the rising tide.
 What form divine bursts on my ravish'd sight,
 Circled in beams of mild and steady light,
 Girt with a virgin zone, her robes of purest white ?
 " O'er thee, blest isle, heav'n's purest gifts are show'r'd ;
 " On thee its best, its choicest blessings pour'd.
 " In George's breast are mark'd my legends fair ;
 " Harcourt's and Hayter's labours fix'd them there.
 " Such the firm basis—See the structure prove
 " Religion, freedom, loyalty, and love.
 " The softer virtues of the female heart
 " In Charlotte's gentle bosom claim a part.
 " Thus both in virtue's sacred bands are twin'd :
 " The monarch leads, yet she is scarce behind.
 " Live, happy pair, thus blessing and thus blest !
 " Own one Supreme, and leave to him the rest."——
 Thus Virtue speaks—ensues a solemn pause :
 Now shouts the gen'ral voice with loud applause ;

“ Live,

“ Live, happy pair, thus blessing and thus blest !
 “ Own one Supreme, and leave to him the rest.”
 No more we sing you in our humble lays,
 For the best eulogy is Virtue's praise.

JOHN GANDY, A. B. of Sidney-Suffex College.

Verses occasioned by the theatric champion's performance at Covent-garden.

IN art equestrian, on a late occasion,
 Two mighty men did share great admiration :
 The one, with armour girt, by bold advancing ;
 T'other, in civil garb, by backward prancing.
 But greater far's thy praise, O peerless wight !
 That in thy prowess both their fates unite.
 Backwards and forwards thou dost guide thy horse,
 With D—m—k's stately port, and T——'s rigid force.
 The power of nature could no further go ;
 To make a third, she join'd the former two.

On Mr. Pitt's resigning the seals.

NE'E R yet in vain did heav'n its omens send,
 Some dreadful ills unusual signs portend !
 When Pitt resign'd, a nation's tears will own,
 Then fell the noblest jewel in the crown*.

Walton, Oct. 15.

R. BROWNE.

Prologue to the Tempest ; acted at Hinchinbroke, near Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1760. Spoken by Lord Palmerston.

SHOULD some harsh censor blame theatric joys,
 And cry, “ This acting spoils our forward boys :”
 Should prudes exclaim, “ Shame on our modern ways !
 No girls of mine shall see those filthy plays :”
 Let them be taught, that pastimes such as these
 Did oft amuse our grave forefathers days.
 Virtue to teach was oft their pleasing task,
 In mystic pageantry, or moral masque.
 To bid the heart with joys imagin'd glow,
 Or melt with sympathy of mimic woe.
 No blushing fire then saw his son advance
 In antic dress, to form the public dance.

* Alluding to the largest jewel falling out of the king's crown at the coronation.

No mother fear'd her daughter's tender age,
 Or thought the devil haunted ev'ry stage.
 But if these old examples fail to move,
 Nobler and nearer shall our toils approve.
 To Britain's court we boldly lift an eye,
 And claim a monarch once our stage ally.
 With generous maxims of a Portius' part,
 He form'd to virtue's rules his youthful heart,
 To him the actor's rules were fully known,
 And the stage taught the graces of the throne.
 Our less ambitious labours humbly chuse
 The milder beauties of the comic Muse.
 Our guiltless aim the moments to beguile,
 And move, as reason prompts, th' approving smile.
 Our modest stage no looser shows shall stain,
 Nor ribald words your decent ears profane;
 But forms, by Shakespear's glowing pencil wrought,
 The genuine fruits of his creative thought,
 Present the image of a mighty mind,
 Bound by no limits, to no rules confin'd.
 To-night his pow'rful magic claims your eyes,
 And bids the visionary scenes arise.
 Oh may your breasts the pleasing influence warm,
 And hide our failings by the poet's charm!
 And, taught by Nature's and her Shakespear's laws,
 Grant us your honest, your unforc'd applause.

Epilogue spoken by Miss Courtney, Niece to Lord Sandwich, in the Character of Ariel.

WELL, sirs, I guess, by what you've seen to-night,
 You fear no danger from a female spright;
 Light airy beings, ready, quick, and gay,
 Like juggler's balls, now there, and then away;
 Humble, obedient, without noise or strife,
 Uncommon qualities—ev'n in a wife.
 But why, you'll say, so eager to be free?
 Why such a hank'ring after liberty?
 This indicates a roving inclination,
 To be disgusted at your situation.
 What could one do, confin'd in desert isle,
 But one young man within a thousand mile;
 He too shot thro' and thro' by Cupid's dart?
 Poor soul! I pity'd him with all my heart.
 No creature else, but such as Caliban:
 Catch me again, then, master, if you can!

My

My liberty attain'd, no longer air,
 I'm grown corporeal, like my neighbours there;
 Yet still I promise to preserve full well
 My airy virtues in this mortal shell.
 Ye wedded dames, obedience learn from me;
 Yet, have an eye—to proper liberty.
 Gallants, let Ferdinand's example move
 Your hearts to virtuous constancy in love.
 Ye fair, if in Miranda's part you find
 A spotless innocence, and gentle mind,
 Copy what Shakespear's hand from Nature drew;
 Such charms will prove as amiable in you,
 And place your merits in a brighter view.

}

*Prologue to the Comedy of All in the Wrong, acted at Drury-Lane during the
 summer months of the present year 1761.*

Written and spoken by Mr. Foote.

TO-night be it known to box, gall'ries, and pit,
 Will be open'd the original warehouse for wit;
 The new manufacture, Foote and Co. undertakers,
 Play, opera, pantomime, farce—by the makers.
 We scorn, like our brethren, our fortunes to owe
 To Shakespear and Southern, to Otway and Rowe:
 Tho' our judgment may err, yet our justice is shown;
 For we promise to mangle no works but our own;
 And moreover, on this you may firmly rely,
 If we can't make you laugh, that we won't make you cry.
 For our monarch, who knew we were mirth-loving souls,
 Has lock'd up his lightning, his daggers, and bows;
 Resolv'd that in buskins no heroes should stalk,
 He has shut us quite out of the tragedy-walk.
 No blood, no blank verse—in short we're undone,
 Unless you're contented with frolic and fun.
 If, tir'd of her round in the Ranelagh mill,
 There should be one female inclin'd to sit still;
 If, blind to the beauties, or sick of the squall,
 A party should not chuse to catch cold at Vauxhall;
 If at Sadler's sweet Wells the wine should be thick,
 The cheefecakes be sour, or Miss Wilkinson sick;
 If the fume of the pipes should prove pow'rful in June,
 Or the tumblers be lame, or the bells out of tune;
 We hope you will call at our warehouse in Drury,
 We've a curious assortment of goods, I assure you,
 Domestic and foreign, indeed all kinds of wares,
 English cloths, Irish linens, and French pet-enl'airs;

If for want of good custom, or losses in trade,
 The poetical partners should bankrupts be made ;
 If, from dealings too large, we plunge deeply in debt,
 And a *whereas* comes out in the *Muses Gazette*,
 We'll on you, our assigns, for certificates call ;
 Tho' insolvents, we're honest, and give up our all.

*Epilogue to Edgar and Emmeline. Written by Mr. Garrick. Spoken
 by Mr. Yates.*

OLD times, old fashions, and the fairest gone,
 Let us return, good folks, to sixty-one——
 To this blest time, ye fair, of female glory,
 When pleasures unforbidden lie before ye !
 No sprites to fright ye now, no guardian elves ;
 Your wise directors are——your own dear selves——
 And every fair one feels, from old to young,
 While these your guides——you never can do wrong.
 Weak were the sex of yore——their pleasures few——
 How much more wise, more spirited are you !
 Would any lady Jane, or lady Mary,
 Ere they did this or that, consult a fairy ?
 Would they permit this saucy pigmy crew,
 For each small slip, to pinch them black and blue ?
 Well may you shudder——for with all your charms,
 Were this the case——good heav'n, what necks and arms !
 Thus did they serve our grandames heretofore——
 The very thought must make us moderns sore !
 Did their poor hearts for cards or dancing beat,
 These elves rais'd blisters on their hands and feet :
 Tho' Loo the game, and fiddles play'd most sweetly——
 They could not squeeze poor Pam, nor foot Moll Peately.
 Were wives with husbands but a little wilful,
 Were they at that same Loo a little skilful ;
 Did they with pretty fellows laugh or sport——
 Wear ruffs too small, or petticoats too short :
 Did they, no matter how, disturb their cloaths ;
 Or, over lilies, add a little rose !——
 These spiteful fairies rattle round their beds,
 And put strange frightful nonsense in their heads !
 Nay, while the husband snor'd, and prudent aunt,
 Had the fond wife but met the dear gallant——
 Tho' lock'd the door, and all as still as night——
 Pop thro' the key-hole whips the fairy sprite,
 Trips round the room——“ My husband !”——madam cries——
 “ The devil !——where ?” the frightened beau replies ;

Jumps

Jumps thro' the window—she calls out in vain ;
 He, cur'd of love—and cool'd with drenching rain !
 Swears—" damn him if he'll e'er intrigue again !
 These were their tricks of old.—But all allow,
 No childish fears disturb our fair ones now.—
 Ladies, for all this trifling, 'twould be best
 To keep a little fairy in your breast :
 Not one that should with moderate passions war,
 But just to tweak you—when you go too far.

*Prologue and Epilogue to the Andria of Terence, performed lately with applause
 by the young gentlemen of Westminster School.*

P R O L O G U S.

ALTER jam solitis abiit sine lusbis annus,
 Et lepidi in scenis obticuere sales :
 Scilicet, extincto tam charo rege, quis esse
 Aut ludo poterat lætitiæve locus ?
 Nunc intermissam repetit comœdia scenam,
 Dum nihil est, quod non omnia fausta ferat ;
 Dum Georgi auspiciis studiisque virilibus aucta,
 Læta foris res est Anglica, læta domi.
 Quæque oris magni advolvit commercia ponti,
 Fert etiam laurus quælibet aura novas.
 Felices ! queis rex, populi ut mereatur amorem,
 Usque docet, populum quam studiosus amet ;
 Qui, melius quo sint leges pietasque tuendæ ;
 Quod jubet, exemplo comprobat ipse suo.
 Et ne quid desit, conjux en regia, tanto
 Annis, ingenio, moribus apta viro !
 Di faciant simili felices prole parentes,
 Quæ sceptrâ hæc olim gestet honore pari.
 Sic sua libertas, sic patria jura, fidesque
 Gentibus his nulla stent violanda manu.

E P I L O G U S.

C R I T O loquitur.

Longum iter emensi, jam tandem huc venimus omnes,
 Ipse, uxor, soboles, hei mihi ! tota domus.
 Nempe coronandus rex ; pompæque superbæ
 Haud parvum accedit regia nupta decus.
 Visendi studio, puerique uxorque fatigant ;
 Ni cedam, nostro sub lare nulla quies.

Viso loca, inquiero pretium——quis crederet? Eheu!
 Quisque locus bis sex constitit aureolis.
 Dein tentanda via est per mille pericula, turbam
 Dum luctans abigo hoc fuste, abigorque simul.
 Territat hinc, ostans prætenta cuspide, miles;
 Hinc, urgens fremitu & calce, minatur equus.
 Passim se agglomerat densato examine vulgus;
 Turba frequens summas vestit ubique domos.
 Longa illic fixos tenet expectatio; pauci
 Evigilant, plures opprimit alta quies.
 Jam lente procerum procedit lucidus ordo——
 Sub noctem haud adeo lucidus ordo redit.
 Quo strepitu interea resonant, quo compita plausu!
 Dum grata exultat patria rege suo.
 Confundor totus vario discrimine scenæ,
 Splendore & tanto mens oculique stupent.
 Pompa quidem augusta est. Votis tamen omnibus oro;
 Me vivo, ut nullâ sit reditura die.

Fragments of Celtic Poetry, from Olaus Verelius, a German writer; literally translated.

The daughter comes by midnight to the tomb of her deceased father, and thus begins her solemn incantation over his grave.

liver me the sword which the dwarfs made * * * * and the glorious belt.

Angantyr. Daughter Hervor, full of spells to raise the dead, why dost thou call so? Wilt thou run on to thy own mischief? Thou art mad and out of thy senses, who art desperately resolved to waken the dead. It was not buried either by thy father or other friends; two which lived after me got the sword Tirsing, one of whom is now possessor thereof.

Hervor. Thou dost not tell the truth: so let Oden hide thee in the tomb, as thou hast Tirsing by thee. Art thou unwilling, Angantyr, to give an inheritance to thy only child?

Angantyr. I will tell thee, Hervor, what will come to pass: this Tirsing will, if thou dost believe me, destroy almost all thy offspring. Thou shalt have a son, who afterwards

Hervor. **A** Wake, Angantyr, Hervor the only daughter of thee and Suafu doth awake thee. Give me out of thy tomb the hardened sword which the dwarfs made for Suafurlama. Hervardur, Hiorvardur, Herani, and Angantyr, with helmet, and coat of mail, and a sharp sword, with shield and accoutrements, and bloody spear—I wake you all, under the roots of trees. Are the sons of Andgrim, who delighted in mischief, now become dust and ashes? Can none of Eyvor's sons now speak with me out of the habitations of the dead? Hervardur, Hiorvardur! so may you all be within your tombs, as a thing that is hanged up to putrify among insects, unless you de-

wards must possess Tírfing, and many think that he will be called Heidreck by the people.

Hervor. I do by enchantments cause, that the dead shall never enjoy rest, unless Angantyr deliver me Tírfing * * * *.

Angantyr. Young maid, I say thou art of manlike courage, who dost rove about by night to tombs with spear engraven with magical spells, with helmet and coat of mail before the door of our hall.

Hervor. I took thee for a brave man, before I found out your hall. Give me out of the tomb the workmanship of the dwarfs, which divides all coats of mail; it is not good for thee to hide it.

Angantyr. This death of Hialmar lies under my shoulders; it is all wrapt up in fire; I know no maid in any country that dares this sword take in hand.

Hervor. I shall keep, and take in my hand, the sharp sword, if I may obtain it. I do not think that fire will burn which plays about the sight of deceased men.

Angantyr. O conceited Hervor! thou art mad. Rather than thou in a moment shouldst fall into the fire, I will give the sword out of the tomb, young maid, and not hide it from thee.

Hervor. Thou didst well, thou offspring of heroes, that thou didst

send me the sword out of the tomb. I am now better pleased, O Prince, to have it, than if I had got all Norway.

Angantyr. False woman, thou dost not understand that thou speakest foolishly of that in which thou dost rejoice; for Tírfing shall, if thou wilt believe me, maid, destroy all thy offspring.

Hervor. I must go to my seamen; here I have no mind to stay longer. Little do I care, O royal friend, what my sons hereafter quarrel about.

Angantyr. Take and keep Hialmar's bane, which thou shalt long have and enjoy: touch but the edges of it, there is poison in both of them; it is a most cruel devourer of men.

Hervor. I shall keep, and take in hand, the sharp sword, which thou hast let me have. I do not fear, O slain father, what my sons hereafter may quarrel about.

Angantyr. Farewell, daughter; I do quickly give thee twelve men's deaths, if thou canst believe with might and courage, even all the goods which Andgrym's sons left behind them.

Hervor. Dwell all of you safe in the tomb; I must be gone, and hasten hence; for I seem to be in the midst of a place where fire burns round about me.

Verses on Henry I. wrote immediately after his death. The author unknown.

KYNG Henry is dead, bewty of the world !
 For whome is great dole :
 Goddes now maken rowm for their kinde brother !
 For he is sole.
 Mercurius in speeche, Marce in battayle,
 In harte strong Apollo,
 Jupiter in heft, egall with Saturn,
 And enemie to Cupido !
 King he was of right !
 And man of most myght !
 And glorious in rayninge !
 And, when he left his crowne,
 Then fell honour down !
 For misse of such a king ;
 Normandy then gan lowre,
 For losse of their floure,
 And sang wel a way !
 England made mone,
 And Scotland did grone,
 For to see that day !

VERSES written on the gates of Bologna in Italy, much admired by travellers, and others who have by chance met with them.

*S*I tibi pulchra domus, si splendida mensa ; quid inde ?
 Si species auri, argenti quoque massa ; quid inde ?
 Si tibi sponsa decens, si sit generosa ; quid inde ?
 Si tibi sint nati, si prædia magna ; quid inde ?
 Si fueris pulcher, fortis, divesque ; quid inde ?
 Si doceas alios qualibet arte ? quid inde ?
 Si longus servorum inserviat ordo ; quid inde ?
 Si fauveat mundus, si prospera cuncta ; quid inde ?
 Si Prior, aut Abbas, si Dux, si Papa ; quid inde ?
 Si felix annos regnes per mille ; quid inde ?
 Si rota fortunæ se tollit ad astra ; quid inde ?
 Tam citò, tamque citò fugiunt hæc, ut nihil inde.
 Sola manet Virtus ; nos glorificabimur inde :
 Ergo Deo pare, bene nam tibi provenit inde.

TRANSLATION.

What, if the stateliest buildings were thy own ;
 What, if the choicest fruits thy table crown ?

If thou hast heaps on heaps of gold in store,
 And each succeeding year still adding more?
 What, if thou hadst the fairest, kindest wife,
 To be the sweet companion of thy life?
 If thou art blest'd with sons, a large estate,
 And all around magnificent and great;
 What, if thou 'rt comely, valiant, rich, and strong,
 And teachest others in each art, each tongue;
 If thou hast numerous servants at command,
 All things in store, and ready to thy hand;
 If thou wert king, commander of a nation
 Full thousand happy years without vexation;
 If fortune rais'd thee to the highest strain
 Of grandeur, wealth, and dignity; what then?
 Soon, very soon, all ends and comes to nought;
 Virtue alone 's the greatest glory sought:
 Obey th' Almighty's will; from hence arise
 All happiness within, in this all glory lies.

* *Quod fecisse voles in tempore quo morieris,
 Id facias juvenis, dum in corpore sanus haberis.
 Lex ea sit vitæ regula firma tuæ.*

On Miss Frampton, who was buried in the Abbey-church at Bath an hundred years since, wrote by Mr. Dryden.

BELOW- this marble monument is laid
 All that heav'n wants of this celestial maid;
 Preserve, O sacred tomb! thy trust consign'd,
 The mould was made on purpose for the mind.
 And she would lose, if at the latter day
 One atom could be mix'd with other clay.
 Such were the features of her heav'nly face,
 Her limbs were form'd with such surprising grace;
 So faultless was the frame, as if the whole
 Had been an emanation of the soul,
 Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd,
 And like a picture shone, in glass conceal'd;
 Or like the sun eclips'd with shaded light,
 Too piercing else to be sustain'd by sight.
 Each thought was visible that rul'd within,
 As thro' a crystal case the figur'd hours are seen:
 And heav'n did this transparent veil provide,
 Because she had no guilty thoughts to hide.
 All white, a virgin saint, she sought the skies,
 For marriage, though it sullies not, it dyes.

* Cicero's maxim.

High tho' her wit, yet humble was her mind,
 As if she could not, or she would not, find
 How much her worth transcended all her kind.
 Yet she had learn'd so much of heav'n below,
 That, when arriv'd, she scarce had more to know;
 But only to refresh the former hint,
 And read her Maker in a fairer print.
 So pious, that she had no time to spare
 For human thoughts, but seem'd confin'd to pray'r:
 Yet in such charities she pass'd the day,
 'Twas wondrous how she found an hour to pray.
 A soul so calm, it knew not ebbs or flows,
 Which passion could but curb, not discompose;
 A female softness with a manly mind;
 A daughter duteous, and a sister kind;
 In sickness patient, and in death resign'd.

*Under the busto of Comus, in a beaufet, at Lord Melcombe's at Hammer Smith.
 Written by his Lordship.*

E. August, 1750.

WHILE rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
 Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak:—
 “ This place, for social hours design'd,
 May care and business never find.
 Come, every Muse, without restraint
 Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
 Let wit and mirth, with friendly strife,
 Chase the dull gloom that saddens life:
 True wit, that, firm to virtue's cause,
 Respects religion and the laws;
 True mirth, that chearfulness supplies
 To modest ears and decent eyes;
 Let these indulge their liveliest fallies,
 Both scorn the canker'd help of malice;
 True to their country and their friend,
 Both scorn to flatter or offend.”

V I R T U E A N D F A M E.

To the Countess of Egremont. By Lord Lyt—n.

VIRTUE and Fame, the other day,
 Happen'd to cross each other's way:

Said

Said Virtue ! “ Hark ye, madam Fame,
 Your ladyship is much to blame ;
 Jove bids you always wait on me,
 And yet your face I seldom see.
 The Paphian queen employs your trumpet,
 And bids it praise some handsome strumpet,
 Or, thund’ring thro’ the ranks of war,
 Ambition ties you to her car.”

Saith Fame, “ Dear madam, I protest
 I never find myself so blest
 As when I humbly wait behind you ;
 But ’tis so mighty hard to find you !
 In such obscure retreats you lurk !
 To seek you is an endless work.”

“ Well, answered Virtue, I allow
 Your plea. But hear, and mark me now.
 I know (without offence to others)
 I know the best of wives and mothers ;
 Who never pass’d an useless day
 In scandal, gossiping, or play :
 Whose modest wit, chastis’d by sense,
 Is lively chearful innocence ;
 Whose heart nor envy knows, nor spite,
 Whose duty is her sole delight ;
 Nor rul’d by whim, nor slave to fashion,
 Her parent’s joy, her husband’s passion.”

Fame smil’d, and answer’d, “ On my life,
 This is some country parson’s wife,
 Who never saw the court nor town,
 Whose face is homely as her gown ;
 Who banquets upon eggs and bacon”——
 “ No, madam, no—you’re much mistaken——
 I beg you’ll let me set you right——
 ’Tis one with ev’ry beauty bright ;
 Adorn’d with ev’ry polish’d art
 That rank or fortune can impart ;
 ’Tis the most celebrated toast
 That Britain’s spacious isle can boast ;
 ’Tis princely Petworth’s noble dame ;
 ’Tis EGREMONT—Go, tell it, Fame !”

Addition extempore, by Earl H.

FAME heard with pleasure—strait reply’d,
 “ First on my roll stands Wyndham’s bride ;
 My trumpet oft I’ve rais’d to sound
 Her modest praise the world around ;

But notes were wanting——Can'st thou find
 A muse to sing her face, her mind?
 Believe me I can name but one,
 A friend of your's——'tis LYTTLETON."

Lord L——'s Letter to Earl H——, occasioned by the foregoing Verses.

MY LORD,

"A Thousand thanks to your lordship for your addition to my verses. If you can write such *extempore*, it is well for other poets, that you chose to be a lord chancellor, rather than a laureat. They explain to me a vision I had the night before.

Methought I saw before my feet,
 With countenance serene and sweet,
 The muse, who in my youthful days
 Had oft inspir'd my careless lays.
 She smil'd, and said, "Once more I see
 My fugitive returns to me;
 Long had I lost you from my bower,
 You scorn'd to own my gentle power;
 With me no more your genius sported,
 The grave historic Muse you courted;
 Or, rais'd from earth, with straining eyes,
 Pursu'd Urania through the skies;
 But now, to my forsaken track,
 Fair EGREMONT has brought you back;
 Nor blush, by her and Virtue led,
 That soft, that pleasing path to tread;
 For there, beneath to-morrow's ray,
 Ev'n Wisdom's self shall deign to play.
 Lo! to my flow'ry groves and springs
 Her fav'rite son the goddess brings,
 The council's and the senate's guide,
 Law's oracle, the nation's pride:
 He comes, he joys with thee to join,
 In singing WYNDHAM's charms divine.
 To thine he adds his nobler lays,
 E'en thee, my friend, he deigns to praise.
 Enjoy that praise, nor envy PITT
 His fame with burgeses or with cit;
 For sure one line from such a bard,
 Virtue would think her best reward."

To a noble Lord, on his late poetical Compositions.

SAYS one of the Muses, detach'd from the rest,
To one of their bards, which they all lov'd the best :
" With joy we have seen, on the Countess, your wit,
With grief, have beheld your late slur upon P—tt :
Unenvy'd, let him, then, enjoy all his boxes ;
Unrivall'd, sing thou, all thy beautiful doxies :
Parnassus's freedom rewardeth thy lays,
Which, see ! I have brought, in a basket of bays."

On a noble Lawyer's Addition to the above noble Lord's Poem on a Lady.

O Music ! ever thought of power divine,
Own Beauty's power still greater far than thine :
'Tis true, of thee thus once a poet spoke,
" Music has charms to bend the knotted oak ;"
But Beauty's charms, in Egremont's praise,
Law's knottier language turns to tuneful lays.

On the above Lord's Reply, to the noble Lawyer's Addition, under the Fiction of a Dream.

WHEN Homer nods, he only nods : it seems
Our modern Homer when he nods, he dreams.

Under a Cast of the Venus de Medicis, at the Leasowes.

— — — — — *Semi-reducta Venus.*

I.

TO Venus, Venus here retir'd,
My sober vows I pay ;
Not her on Paphian plains admir'd ;
The bold, the pert, the gay !

II.

Not her, whose amorous leer prevail'd
To bribe the Phrygian boy ;
Not her, who clad in armour fail'd
To save disastrous Troy,

R 2

III. Fresh

III.

Fresh-rising from the foamy tide,
 She every bosom warms;
 While half withdrawn she seems to hide,
 And half reveals, her charms.—

IV.

Learn hence, ye boastful sons of taste,
 Who plan the rural shade;
 Learn hence, to shun the vicious waste
 Of pomp, at large display'd.

V.

Let sweet concealment's magic art
 Your mazy bounds invest;
 And while the sight unveils a part,
 Let fancy paint the rest.

VI.

Let coy reserve with cost unite
 To grace your wood or field;
 No rays obtrusive pall the sight,
 In aught you paint, or build.

VII.

And far be driv'n the sumptuous glare
 Of gold from British groves;
 And far, the meretricious air
 Of China's vain alcoves!

VIII.

'Tis bashful beauty ever twines
 The most coercive chain;
 'Tis she, that sovereign rule declines,
 Who best deserves to reign.

*Verses occasioned by an Incident at the Seat of William Shenstone, Esq.
 By Mr. R. Doddsley.*

“**H**OW shall I fix my wand'ring eye? where find
 The source of this enchantment? dwells it in
 The woods? or moves there not a magic wand
 O'er the translucent waters? sure, unseen,
 Some favouring power directs the happy lines
 That sketch these beauties; swells the rising hills,
 And scoops the dales to nature's finest forms,
 Vague, undetermin'd, infinite; untaught
 By line or compass, yet supremely fair?”

So spake Phileno, as with raptur'd gaze
 He travs'd Damoc's farm. From distant plains
 He sought his friend's abode: Nor had the fame
 Of that new-form'd Acadia reach'd his ear.

And thus the youth, as o'er each hill and dale,
 Thro' lawn or thicket, he pursues his way :
 " What is it gilds the verdure of these meads
 With hues more bright than fancy paints the flowers
 Of paradise ? What Naiads guiding hand
 Leads thro' the broider'd vale these lucid rills,
 That, murmuring as they flow, bear melody
 Among their banks : and, thro' the vocal shades
 Improve the music of the warbling choir ?
 What penfive Dryad rais'd yon solemn grove,
 Where minds contemplative, at close of day
 Retiring, muse o'er Nature's various works,
 Her wonders ven'rate, or her sweets enjoy ? —
 What room for doubt ? Some rural deity
 Presiding scatters o'er th' unequal lawns,
 In beauteous wildness, yon fair spreading trees ;
 And, mixing woods and waters, hills and dales,
 And herds and bleating flocks, domestic fowl,
 And those that swim the lake, sees rising round
 More pleasing landscapes than in Tempe's vale
 Penéus water'd. Yes, some sylvan god
 Spreads wide the varied prospect ; waves the woods,
 Lifts the proud hills, and clears the shining lakes ;
 While, from the congregated water pour'd,
 The bursting torrent tumbles down the steep
 In foaming fury ; wild, irregular,
 Fierce, interrupted ; cross'd with rocks and roots,
 And interwoven trees ; till now absorb'd,
 An opening cavern all its rage entombs.
 So vanish human glories ; such the pomp
 Of swelling warriors, of ambitious kings,
*Who fret and strut their hour upon the stage
 Of busy life, and then are heard no more !*
 'Tis fascination all ! — And lo ! the spells,
 The powerful incantations, magic verse
 Inscrib'd on ev'ry tree, alcove, or urn !
 Spells, incantations ? ah, my tuneful friend !
 Thine are the numbers ! thine the wonderous works !
 Yes, great magician, now I read thee right,
 And lightly weigh all forcery, but thine.
 Nor Naiad's leading step conducts the rill ;
 Nor sylvan god presiding skirts the lawn,
 In beauteous wildness, with fair-spreading trees ;
 Nor magic wand has circumscrib'd the scene.
 'Tis thine own *taste*, thy *genius*, that presides ;
 Nor needs there other deity, nor needs
 More potent spell than *they*." — No more the youth ;

For lo! his Damon, o'er the tufted lawn
 Advancing, led him to the social dome.
 The Leafowes, 1755.

To William Shenstone, Esq. The production of half an hour's leisure.

August 30, 1761.

HEALTH to the bard, in Leafowes' happy groves,
 Health and sweet converse with the Muse he loves!
 The lowliest vot'ry of the tuneful nine,
 With trembling hand, attempts her artless line,
 In numbers such as untaught nature brings,
 As flow spontaneous, like the native springs.
 But ah! what airy forms around me rise,
 The russet mountain glows with richer dyes!
 In circling dance a pigmy crowd appear,
 And hark! an infant voice salutes my ear:
 "Mortal, thy aim we know, thy task approve,
 His merit honour, and his genius love;
 For Us what verdant carpets has he spread,
 Where nightly we our mystic mazes tread!
 For Us each shady grove and rural seat,
 His falling streams, and flowing numbers sweet.
 Didst thou not mark amid the winding dell,
 What tuneful verse adorns the root-wove cell?
 That ev'ry Fairy of our sprightly train
 Resorts, to bless the woodland, and the plain;
 There, as we move, unbidden splendors glow,
 The green turf brightens, and the flowrets blow.
 There oft with thought sublime we bless the swain,
 Nor we inspire, nor he attends in vain.

Go, simple rhymers, bear this message true,
 The truths that Fairies dictate none shall rue.

Say to the bard, in Leafowes' happy grove,
 Whom Dryads honour, and whom Fairies love—
 Content thyself no longer that thy lays
 By others foster'd, lend to others praise;
 No longer to the fav'ring world refuse
 The welcome treasures of thy polish'd Muse;
 Collect the flowers that own thy valu'd name,
 Unite the spoil, and give the wreath to fame.
 Ne'er can thy morals, taste, or verse engage
 More solid fame, than in this happier age;
 When sense, when virtue's cherish'd by the throne,
 And each illustrious privilege their own.
 Tho' modest be thy gentle Muse, I ween,
 O, lead her, blushing, from the daisy'd green,
 A fit attendant on Britannia's queen!" }

Ye sportive elves, as faithful I relate,
 Th' entrusted mandates of your fairy state,
 Visit these wilds again with nightly care,
 So shall my kine, of all the herd, repair,
 In healthy plight, to fill the copious pail;
 My sheep be penn'd with safety in the dale;
 My poultry fear no robber in the roost;
 My linen more than common whiteness boast;
 Let order, peace, and housewifery be mine:
 Shenstone? be taste, and fame, and fortune thine!

COTSWOULDIA.

To Mr. S. upon his desiring her to paint his character. Dec, 30, 1760.

By Miss Loggin.

TH O' you flatter my genius, and praise what I write,
 Sure this whimsical task was impos'd out of spite.
 Because this poor head, with much scratching and thinking,
 Made some little reflections on raking and drinking;
 To clip my weak wings—with malicious intention——
 You present me a theme that defies all invention.
 Your picture! Lord bless me! Where can one begin?
 To speak truth, were insipid; to lie, were a sin.
 You might think me in love, should I paint your perfections;
 Should I sketch out your faults, you might make——worse objections.
 Should I blend in one piece of superlative merit,
 Good-nature with wit, condescension with spirit;
 Should, with modesty, ease and politeness be join'd;
 Unlimited freedom, with manners refin'd;
 Courage, tenderness, honour, enthron'd in one heart;
 With frankness, reserve; and with honesty, art:
 With these glaring good qualities plac'd in full view.
 Do you think any soul would believe it was you?

Why then turn t'other side, says ill-nature, and find him,
 In some few modish faults, leave his sex all behind him.
 For levity, flattery, and so forth, he's fam'd——
 Pr'ythee, peace, fool; and let no such trifles be nam'd:
 If his failings *be* such, time will certainly cure 'em.
 And the ladies——till then——will with pleasure endure 'em,

To a Lady.

IN disappointments not unskill'd,
 My mind in search of pleasure roves?

R 4

With

With hopes of happiness beguild,
 Tow'rd every fond amusement moves.
 But fond amusements—all are vain,
 The wish'd-for happiness to gain.
 Free from Ambition's restless fire
 My humble soul could dwell at ease;
 Nor can the thirst of gold inspire
 A wish injurious to my peace.
 Honour and wealth in vain allure
 A heart contented to be poor.

Not the whole world, with all its charms,
 Could my regardless mind entice;
 Beauty alone my heart disarms,
 Proof to the other baits of vice.
 Yet here, a lovely Mira's name
 Inspires me with the purest flame.

Pleasures in these soft colours dress'd,
 Attract my unexperienc'd eyes;
 Until within my youthful breast
 Warm expectations quickly rise,
 And with delusive hopes controul
 Each wish of my unwary soul.

Thus, while on earthly bliss my mind
 Is fix'd with fancy'd joy elate;
 Soon all my hopes I sadly find
 Dash'd by some sudden turn of fate,
 Thus all my hopes I find are vain;
 I only rise to fall again.

No more, fond youth, direct thy aims
 At what thou ne'er must truly know;
 A love so pure heav'n only claims,
 Unrival'd by the joys below,
 There thou wilt find—what here thoult miss,
 A lasting portion and substantial bliss.

The Answer, by a Lady.

I.

THE tender friendship still has charms,
 The soothing tear and plaintive sigh;
 Grateful and generous those alarms
 That swell my heart when thou art nigh.

II.

Then cease, Vill'roy, such gentle care,
 Nor seek thy Mira's life to save:
 Rather send forth thy pious pray'r,
 To take her peaceful to the grave.

III. There

III.

There safely shelter'd in the tomb,
Secure from all the storms of fate,
She'll wait you in a world to come,
Where love and friendship know no date.

IV.

Accept, my Vill'roy, the last Muse
Which shall transpire your Mira's pen ;
Don't her last anxious gift refuse,
But take her praise, thou best of men.

V.

Like mine, thy vows, beyond the grave,
With truth unwearied, must extend:
To all things lost beyond retrieve,
With sacred force of patience bend.

Wrote to an admirable Lady under misfortunes and undeserved confinement.

TO meet affliction with a scorn divine,
Besits, oh ! P——I, a soul like thine ;
Calm to encounter calumny and pain,
While fixt in conscious virtue you remain.
So much in sentiments your mind transcends,
'That few have sentiments to be your friends.
Amidst that few——oh ! let the Muse be plac'd,
In fortune humble, but refin'd in taste.
I see your worth, your merit I adore,
And court your smile—when fortune smiles no more.
Can there be anguish where such sweetness dwells,
Where Phœbus visits our sequester'd cells ;
Where sense, and worth, and elegance can chuse,
To kill one moment with the suff'ring Muse ?
Let this to reptiles be the scourge of vice,
While you enrich it, 'tis a paradise.
Permit this tribute, when the hand of fate
Shall waft my spirit to it's wish'd-for state :
When persecution, with an iron rod,
Frees me from man, and gives me to my God.
Let this convince th' abject of human race,
I honour dignity, and scorn the base.
Not all the glitt'ring mammon of Peru
Could force these lays that Nature gives to you.
And when your bard, unbidden, I commence,
I raise one monument to prove my sense.

An Ode to Solitude.

OH ! Solitude ! Celestial maid !
 Wrap me in thy sequester'd shade,
 And all my soul employ !
 From folly, ignorance, and strife,
 From all the giddy whirls of life !
 And loud unmeaning joy !
 While in the statesman's glowing dream,
 Fancy pourtrays the high-wrought scheme,
 And plans a future fame ;
 What is the phantom he pursues !
 What the advantage that accrues !
 Alas ! an empty name !
 To him, the grove no pleasure yields,
 Nor mossy bank, nor verdant fields,
 Nor daisy-painted lawns ;
 In vain the ambrosial gale invites,
 In vain all Nature sheds delights ;
 Her genuine charms he scorns !
 Pleasure allures the giddy throng,
 The gay, the vain, the fair, the young,
 All bend before her shrine !
 She spreads around delusive snares,
 The borrow'd garb of bliss she wears,
 And tempts in form divine !
 Fashion, with wild tyrannic sway,
 Directs the business of the day,
 And reigns without controul ;
 The beaus and sparkling belles confess,
 She animates the modes of dress,
 And chains the winning soul !
 Can these, the slaves of fashion's pow'r,
 Enjoy the silent, tranquil hour,
 And bloom with nature's glow ?
 Or, to the votaries of sense
 Can Solitude her sweets dispense,
 And happiness bestow ?
 How wretched that unfurnish'd mind,
 Which, to each vain pursuit inclin'd,
 Is ever bent to roam ?
 Oh ! be that restless state abhorr'd,
 Seek not for happiness abroad,
 She's only found at home !

Ye sages, who with anxious care,
 Rov'd thro' the fleeting trafts of air,
 A vacuum to find;
 Wiser had ye employ'd your skill,
 With solid sense, and worth, to fill
 The vacuum of the mind!
 Let choice, not wrinkled spleen, engage
 The mind, to quit the world's gay stage,
 Where folly's scenes are play'd;
 Sour discontent, and pining care,
 Attaint the fragrance of the air,
 Disturb the silent shade.
 Not wounded by misfortune's dart,
 I seek to ease the rankling smart
 Of thorny-fest'ring woe;
 But far remote from crowds and noise,
 To reap fair virtue's placid joys;
 In wisdom's soil they grow.
 I ask not pageant pomp, nor wealth,
 For blest with competence and health,
 'Twere folly to be great!
 May I through life serenely glide,
 As yon clear streams, which silent glide,
 Nor quit this lov'd retreat.
 Beneath this leafy arch reclin'd,
 I taste more true content of mind,
 Than frolick mirth can give;
 Here, to the busy world unknown,
 I feel each blissful hour my own,
 And learn the art to live!
 While turning nature's volume o'er,
 Fresh beauties rise, unseen before,
 To strike th' astonish'd soul!
 Our mental harmony improves,
 To mark each planet how it moves,
 How all in order roll!
 From nature's fix'd, unerring laws,
 I'm lifted to th' Eternal Cause,
 Which moves this lifeless clod!
 This wond'rous frame, this vast design,
 Proclaims the workmanship divine,
 The architect, a God!
 Oh! sacred bliss; thy paths to trace,
 And happiest they of human race,
 To whom this pow'r is given.
 Each day, in some delightful shade,
 By contemplation's soft'ring aid,
 To plume the soul for heaven!

Wrote on a Tomb stone, where is laid the skull of a man.

WHY start! The case is yours, or will be soon,
 Some years perhaps—perhaps another moon.
 Life in its utmost span is but a breath,
 And they who longest dream, must wake in death.
 Like you I once thought ev'ry bliss secure,
 And gold of ev'ry ill the certain cure;
 Till steep'd in sorrows, and besieg'd with pain,
 Too late I found all earthly riches vain.
 Disease with scorn threw back the fordid fee,
 And Death still answer'd, What is gold to me?
 Fame, titles, honours next I vainly sought,
 And fools obsequious nurs'd the childish thought.
 Circled with brib'd applause and purchas'd praise,
 I built on endless grandeur endless days;
 But death awak'd me from a dream of pride,
 And laid a prouder beggar by my side.
 Pleasure I courted, and obey'd my taste,
 The banquet smil'd, and smil'd the gay repast.
 A loathsome carcase was my constant care,
 And worlds were ransack'd but for me to share.
 Go on, vain man, in luxury be firm,
 Yet know I feasted, but to feast a worm.
 Already sure less terrible I seem,
 And you like me can own that life's a dream.
 Whether that dream may boast the longest date,
 Farewell, remember, lest you wake too late.

Wrote on another Tomb-stone, where is laid the skull of a woman.

BLUSH not, ye fair, to own me; but be wise,
 Nor turn from sad mortality your eyes.
 Fame says, and Fame alone—can tell how true,
 I once was lovely, and belov'd like you.
 Where are my vot'ries—where my flatt'ers now?
 Gone with the subject of each lover's vow.
 Adieu the roses red, and lilies white,
 Adieu those eyes, which made the darkness light
 No more, alas! that coral lip is seen,
 Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.
 Turn from your mirror, and behold in me,
 At once what thousands can't, or dare not see.

Unvarnish'd

Unvarnish'd I the real truth impart,
 Nor here am plac'd but to direct the heart.
 Survey me well—ye fair ones, and believe,
 The grave may terrify—but can't deceive.
 On beauty's fragile base no more depend,
 Here youth and pleasure, age and sorrow end ;
 Here drops the mask—here shuts the final scene,
 Nor differs grave threescore, from gay fifteen.
 All press alike to that same goal, the tomb,
 Where wrinkled Laura smiles at Chloe's bloom.
 When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
 Learn here the lesson to be vain no more.
 Yet virtue still against decay can arm,
 And even lend mortality a charm.

Upon a Child of two years old crying.

FOR the departure of her love,
 Poor little Charlotte dies !
 And has no way the truth to prove,
 But sighs and wat'ry eyes.
 Her tongue's too young such grief to tell,
 As swells her tender breast ;
 'Twould pose those on Parnassus dwell,
 To have 'em all exprest.
 Yet the least birds in tuneful notes,
 Their sorrows do repeat,
 In warblings from melodious throats,
 More moving than the great.

S O N G, by a Lady.

Reflection, that makes mortals wise,
 Gives me the greatest pain ;
 The doubts that in my breast arise,
 Of meeting thee again,
 Absence, for ever foe to love,
 The thought distracts my mind ;
 Lest you a fairer nymph approve,
 And she like me be kind.

• II.

Then to my humble cott retir'd,
 To search and wish for peace,
 No more with mortal charms I'm fir'd,
 But wait my kind release,

Secluded

Secluded far from human sight,
 Attend my fleecy care,
 But till my eyes are seal'd in night,
 Thou shalt partake my pray'r.

III.

My cottage on a rising ground,
 Near to a friendly shade,
 A ruin shall my prospect bound,
 With greens that never fade.
 Some murm'ring brooks within my view,
 That not too lifeless flow,
 Whilst I the paths of truth pursue,
 Both time and chance will shew.

IV.

But if thou bring'st thy heart again,
 Untainted and sincere,
 I'll laugh at all my present pain,
 And banish ev'ry fear.
 Then like a ship the tempest tost,
 I'll bless the friendly shore,
 Forget the dangers that are past,
 But venture out no more.

SONG, *written by a Lady.*

WHEN the nymphs were contending for beauty and fame,
 Fair Sylvia stood foremost in right of her claim,
 When to crown the high transports dear conquest excites,
 At court she was enviy'd and toasted at White's.

II.

But how shall I whisper this fair one's sad case?
 A cruel disease has spoil'd her sweet face;
 Her vermilion is chang'd to a dull settled red,
 And all the gay graces of beauty are fled.

III.

Yet take heed, all ye fair, how you triumph in vain,
 For Sylvia, tho' alter'd from pretty to plain,
 Is now more engaging since reason took place,
 Than when she possess'd the perfections of face.

IV.

Convinc'd she no more can coquet it and tease,
 Instead of tormenting — she studies to please;
 Makes truth and discretion the guide of her life,
 And tho' spoil'd for a toast, she's well form'd for a wife.

A Copy of Verses, on seeing a boy walk on stilts.

L Eaving the grammar, for his play,
 Forgetful of the rod;
 Tott'ring on stilts, through mire and dirt,
 The school-boy strolls abroad.
 Why does this innocent delight;
 Provoke the pedant's spleen;
 Look round the world, thou fool, and see
 The use of this machine.
 The tricking statesman, prop'd by these,
 His virtues boasts aloud;
 And on his gilded stilts, sublime,
 Steps o'er the murm'ring crowd,
 Through fields of blood the general stalks,
 And fame sits on his hilt;
 The sword, or gun, at length bestows
 An honourable stilt.
 When quite deserted by the Muse,
 The sinking sonneteer
 Hammers in vain a thoughtless verse,
 To please Belinda's ear:
 The mighty void of wit he stops
 With a successful chime;
 On stilts poetic rises quick,
 And leans upon his rhyme.
 With well dissembled anguish, see!
 The canting rascal beg,
 And by a counterfeit gain more
 Than by a real leg.
 Yet on the boy's instructive sport,
 Is this contrivance built:
 The source from whence his gains arise,
 What is it, but a stilt?
 Corinna fair, of stature low,
 Yet, this defect supplies,
 By heels, like stilts, which may assist,
 The conquest of her eyes.
 See! in his second childhood faint,
 The old man walks with pain;
 On crutches imitates his stilts,
 And acts the boy again.

So well concerted is this art,
 It suits with all conditions :
 Heroes, and ladies, beggars, bards,
 And boys, and politicians.
 Long through the various course of life
 Each artist walks unhurt,
 Till death, at last, kicks up his stilts,
 And lays him in the dirt.

The RAINBOW. A Fable.

—— *Nimium ne crede Colori.* —— VIRG.

AN age there was, some authors teach,
 When all things were endu'd with speech ;
 Nor plant, nor bird, nor fish, nor brute,
 Nor thing inanimate was mute :
 Their converse taught—or these men lie—
 Better than books, morality.
 One grain more faith afford me now,
 I ask but one more grain, I vow,
 Speech on mere visions to bestow. }
 'Then you'll believe, that truth I tell,
 That what I now relate befell.

Calm was the day, the sky was clear,
 Save that a light cloud here and there,
 Floating amid the azure plain,
 Promis'd some gentle show'rs of rain ;
 'Tho' *Men* are faithless, *Clouds* are true,
 As by the sequel soon I'll shew.

Sol from the zenith now departed,
 Eastward his rays obliquely darted,
 The clouds, late glories of the day,
 By western winds are borne away,
 Till to the east each vapour blown,
 In lucid show'rs came gently down.
 Now full oppos'd to Phœbus' rays,
 Iris her vivid tints displays ;
 A wat'ry mirror spread below,
 To her own eyes her beauties shew.
 I scarce can think Narcissus ey'd
 Reflected beauty with such pride ;
 Or modern belle for birth-night dress'd,
 Raptures so exquisite express'd.
 Some time enamour'd o'er the lake
 She hung, then——thus she spake :

" Say, in Creation's ample bound,
 Where can there such a form be found ?
 How fine that curve ! how bright those rays !
 Oh I could here for ever gaze ;
 See, see, resplendent circles rise,
 Each above each, of various dyes !
 Mark that first ring of sanguine light !
 Beam'd ever ruby half so bright ?
 Or can the flaming topaz vie
 With that next stream of golden dye ?
 Where was that em'rald ever seen
 Whose rays could rival yonder green ?
 Or where's that sapphire's azure hue,
 Can emulate its neighb'ring blue ?
 See ! purple terminates my bow :
 Boast amethysts so bright a glow ?"

Thus to each charm she gave its due,
 Nay more—but that is—entire—nous,
 Exhaustless seem'd the copious theme,
 For where's the end of self-esteem ?
 She finding still for praise pretence,
 From vanity drew eloquence :
 When in the midst of her career,
 Behold her glories disappear.
 See her late boasted tints decay,
 And vanish into air away,
 Like spectres at th' approach of day.
 On things too transient hangs their fate,
 For them to hope a lasting date ;
 The fallen rain has clear'd the skies,
 And lo ! the short-liv'd phantom dies.
 My application's brief and plain,
Beauty's the Rainbow, Youth's the Rain.

EUGENIO.

E P I G R A M

*On the Sea-horse, with the astronomers on board, being attacked by a
 French frigate.*

MARS, inform'd that some wights with inquisitive eye
 Design'd into Venus's motions to pry,
 Dispatch'd a bold warrior from Lewis's fleet,
 The caitiffs to seize, and their purpose defeat ;
 But Neptune, strait sent a Sea-horse to their aid,
 And safe o'er the ocean his fav'rites convey'd.

CRITO.

Lines from G——k to a Nobleman, who asked him if he did not intend being in Parliament.

MORE than content with what my labours gain,
 Of *public favour* though a little vain ;
 Yet not so vain my mind, so madly bent,
 To wish to *play the fool* in parliament ;
 In each dramatic unity to err ;
 Mistaking *time and place and character* !
 Were it my fate to quit the mimic art,
 I'd " strut, and fret," no more in any part ;
 No more in *public scenes* would I engage,
 Or wear the *cap and mask* on any stage.

EPITAPH on Admiral Boscawen.

STOP and behold,
 Where lies
 (Once a stable pillar of the state)
 Admiral EDWARD BOSCAWEN,
 Who died
 January the 10th, 1761,
 In the fiftieth year of his age ;
 Equally in the lustre of renown
 As in the meridian of life.
 His birth, tho' noble,
 His titles, tho' illustrious,
 Were but incidental additions to his greatness.
 Be these therefore the lesser theme of heralds,
 Whilst the annals of diverse nations,
 If they faithfully record
 What our own history,
 Proud to adorn her page,
 Must perpetuate,
 Shall even to latest posterity convey,
 With what ardent zeal,
 With what successful valour,
 He serv'd his country,
 And taught her foes to dread
 Her naval power.
 Also,
 What an inflexible attachment to merit
 Flourishing beneath his happy auspices,
 What an assemblage

Of
 Intrepidity, humanity, and justice,
 United
 To form his character,
 And render him
 At once beloved and envied.
 Yet known, insidious Gaul!
 Eternal enemy of this our isle!
 Howe'er our grief
 May seem to give thee present exultation,
 Yet, even after death,
 BOSCAWEN's triumphs
 Shall to succeeding ages stand
 A fair example,
 And rouse the active sons of Britain,
 Like him,
 To dart the terror of their thunders
 On Gallic perfidy!
 So shall the conquests which his deeds inspired,
 Indelibly transmit his virtues
 (A blaze of martial glory)
 Far beyond
 The mural epitaph,
 Or,
 The local and perishable monuments
 Of brass or stone.

E P I T A P H on the late Mr. Richardson, Author of Pamela,
 Sir Charles Grandison, &c.

I F ever warm benevolence was dear,
 If ever wisdom gain'd esteem sincere,
 Or genuine fancy deep attention won,
 Approach with awe the dust—of Richardson.
 What tho' his muse, thro' distant regions known,
 Might scorn the tribute of this humble stone;
 Yet pleasing to his gentle shade must prove
 The meanest pledge of friendship, and of love:
 For oft will *these*, from venal throngs exil'd;
 And oft will *Innocence*, of aspect mild,
 And white-rob'd *Charity*, with streaming eyes,
 Frequent the cloister where their patron lies.

This, reader, learn; and learn from one, whose woe
 Bids her wild verse in artless accents flow:
 For, could she frame her numbers to commend
 The husband, father, citizen, and friend,
 How would her Muse display, in equal strain,
 The critic's judgment, and the writer's vein?—

Ah, no! expect not from the chissel'd stone
 The praises, graven on our hearts alone.
There shall his fame a lasting shrine acquire:
 And ever shall his moving page inspire
 Pure truth, fixt honour, virtue's pleasing lore,
 While taste and science crown this favour'd shore.

On the Death of JOHN RICH, Esq.

Accept this latest tribute at my hand.

SHAKESPEARE.

TH E scene is clos'd—Life's play is done—
 And pleasantry expires with Lun;
 Who well perform'd, with various art,
 The mimic, and the moral part.
 His action just, correct his plan,
 Whether as Harlequin, or man.
 Hear, critics, hear! and spare your jest,
 Life's but a motley garb at best;
 He wore it long with grace and ease,
 And ev'ry gesture taught to please;
 Where (some few patch-work foibles seen
 Scatter'd around—blue—yellow—green—)
 His constant virtue's radiant hue
 O'er all superior shone to view.

The lively vein of repartee,
 As magic-sword, was smart and free:
 Like that, for harmless mirth design'd,
 It struck, but left no pain behind.

The masque of oddity he wore,
 Endear'd the hidden beauties more.
 When thrown aside, the shade was clear'd,
 The real countenance appear'd;
 Where human kindness, candour fair,
 And truth, the native features were.
 With moral eye his labours scan,
 And in the actor read the man.
 How few, like him, could change with ease
 From shape to shape, and all should please!
 Think on the num'rous hours of sport
 We spent with him in Fancy's court!
 What evenings of supreme delight!
 They're past—they're clos'd in endless night.
 —For gratitude, for virtue's cause,
 Crown his last exit with applause.

Let him not want the lasting praise,
 (That noble meed of well-spent days !)
 While, this his mortal dress laid by
 With ready grace and decency,
 Now changing, on a nobler plan,
 To blissful saint from worthy man,
 He makes, on yon celestial shore,
 One easy transformation more.

The Rise of Tea.

THink not, ye fair, deceiv'd by poet's lays,
 Cupid in sloth inglorious melts his days ;
 Think not enchain'd on Chloe's breast he lies,
 Or bathes himself in Delia's languid eyes ;
 Now here, now there, the wanton wanderer roves
 O'er Belgia's waters, or Italia's groves ;
 Now soothes the hearts of Gallia's filken swains,
 Now fires the tawny youth on Java's plains.
 As o'er luxurious China's fields he sails,
 Upborn by lovers sighs, and balmy gales,
 Deep in the bosom of a fragrant glade,
 Where pines, slow-moving, form'd a dancing shade,
 Where Zephyr stole the rose's rich perfume,
 And wakeful almonds shook their snowy bloom,
 Crown'd with rough thickets rose a moss-grown cave,
 Whose tinkling sides pour down a sparkling wave :
 Unwilling to desert its native groves,
 The ling'ring stream in flow'ry lab'rinth roves ;
 The god of love feeds his insatiate sight,
 Slow wave his loose wings, and retard his flight.

But say, what soft confusion seiz'd thy breast,
 What heaving sighs thy instant flame confess,
 When Thea broke from Morpheus' dewy arms,
 Rose from the grot, and blaz'd in all her charms ?
 Its swelling orb no hoop enormous spread,
 Like magic sphere to guard the tim'rous maid ;
 No torturing stays the yielding waist confin'd,
 A bliss for lover's arms alone design'd ;
 Her hair, by no malicious art repress'd,
 Play'd in the wind, and wanton'd o'er her breast.
 Jove grew a swan to press the Spartan fair :
 What form to taste those charms would Cupid wear ?

Quick thro' the sounding grove the god descends,
 Quick at her feet the sighing suppliant bends.
 Can you be deaf when Syren passion sues ?
 Or how can beauty fly, when love pursues ?

No more he seeks the Cyprian's smoaking fanes,
 Or sips rich nectar in celestial plains ;
 In Thea's heart a flame more pleasing glows,
 And from her lips more luscious nectar flows.
 Venus, indignant, saw her power decay,
 And rush'd impetuous through the realms of day :
 Thus dost thou guard thy once-lov'd parent's throne ?
 Shall then thy rebel power my power disown ?
 See ! where the fatal cause of my disgrace
 (Each hateful beauty glowing in her face)
 Insulting stands !——There let her fixt remain,
 Nor be the anger of a goddess vain.

To kneel, to sue she strove, unhappy maid !
 In vain, her stiffening knees refuse their aid :
 Her arms she lifts with pain, in wild surprize
 She starts to see a verdant branch arise :
 O Love ! she try'd to say, thy Thea aid,
 Her ruddy lips the envious leaves invade :
 Yet then, just sinking from his tortur'd view,
 Her swimming eyes languish'd a last adieu.
 Venus triumphant, with a scornful smile,
 Points to the tree, and seeks the Cyprian isle.
 He mark'd the goddess with indignant eyes,
 And grief and rage, alternate tyrants, rise ;
 Then sighing o'er the vegetable fair,
 Yet still, he said, thou claim'st thy Cupid's care !
 Her arts no more shall Cytherea prove,
 But own my Thea aids the cause of love.
 To the free isle, I'll give thy rights divine,
 To nymphs whose charms alone can equal thine.
 For thee the toiling sons of Ind' shall drain
 The honey'd sponge, which swells the leafy cane ;
 The gentle Naiads to thy shrine shall bring
 The limpid treasures of the crystal spring ;
 Thy verdant bloom shall stain the glowing stream,
 Diffusing fragrance in the quivering steam ;
 Around thy painted altar's brittle pride
 Shall dimpled smiles and sleek-brow'd health preside ;
 Whilst white-rob'd nymphs display each milder grace,
 The morning dream just glowing on each face.
 With joy I see, in ages yet unborn,
 Thy votaries the British isle adorn.
 With joy I see enamour'd youths despise
 The goblet's lustre for the fair one's eyes :
 Till rosy Bacchus shall his wreaths resign,
 And Love and Thea triumph o'er the vine.

E P I G R A M

On a report of the king of Spain's marrying Madame Victoire, a princess of France.

TH O' Frenchmen may promise him Madame *Victoire*,
 He'll find it a trick and a cheat;
 An union with France, upon this or that score,
 Will wed him to Madam———Defeat.

The following epigram was made by an Hessian officer upon Marshal Broglie's being so near taken on the 10th of July, 1761, reconnoitring, and losing his spying-glass, which Prince Ferdinand immediately returned. The affair of the 16th of the same month at Fellinghausen is well known.

Le Maréchal de Broglie, dit la Gazette,
 Ce fameux héros, favori des cieux,
 Le dixieme perdit ses lunettes,
 Et le seizieme ses yeux.

*In the Gazette we're told,
 That Broglie the bold
 His spectacles lost by surprise;
 But when, to our cost,
 Fellinghausen was lost,
 'Twas found that he wanted his eyes.*

Advice from a Matron to a young Lady concerning Wedlock.

ER E you read this, then, you'll suppose
 That some new lifted lover,
 Through means of poetry hath chose
 His passion to discover.
 No, fair one, I'am a matron grave,
 Whom time and care hath wasted;
 Who would thy youth from sorrow save,
 Which I in wedlock tasted.
 Thy tender air, thy chearful mien,
 Thy temper so alluring,
 Thy form, for conquest well design'd,
 Gives torments past enduring;
 And lovers, full of hopes and fears,
 Surround thy beauties daily,

Whilst yet, regardless of thy cares,
 Thy moments pass on gaily.
 Then pass them, charmer, gailier on,
 A maiden whilst you tarry;
 For, troth, your golden days are gone
 The moment that you marry.
 In courtship we are all divine,
 And vows and prayers ensnare us;
 Darts, flames, and tears, adorn our shrine,
 And artfully men woo us.
 Then who'd the darling power forego,
 Which ignorance has giv'n;
 To ease them of eternal woe,
 Must we resign our heav'n?
 No, marriage lets the vizard fall,
 Then cease they to adore us:
 The goddess sinks to housewife Moll,
 And they reign tyrants o'er us.
 Then let no man impression make
 Upon thy heart so tender,
 Or play the fool for pity's sake,
 Thy quiet to surrender.
 Lead apes in hell! there's no such thing,
 Those tales are made to fool us;
 Though there we'd better hold a string,
 Than here let monkies rule us.

The applause bestowed on the Rosciad will, we imagine, render the following extracts from it agreeable. They are such, we presume, as shew that the author unites the judgment of a critic with the fire and fancy of a poet.

Character of Mrs. Cibber.

FORM'D for the tragic scene, to grace the stage,
 With rival excellence of love and rage,
 Mistress of each soft art, with matchless skill,
 To turn and wind the passions as she will;
 To melt the heart with sympathetic woe,
 Awake the sigh, and teach the tear to flow;
 To put on frenzy's wild distracted glare,
 And freeze the soul with horror and despair;
 With just desert enroll'd in endless fame,
 Conscious of worth superior, C-bb-r came.

When poor Alicia's madding brains are rack'd,
 And strongly-imag'd griefs her mind distract;

Struck

Struck with her grief, I catch the madness too !
 My brain turns round, the headless trunk I view !
 The roof cracks, shakes, and falls !—New horrors rise,
 And reason buried in the ruin lies.

Nobly disdainful of each slavish art,
 She makes her first attack upon the heart:
 Pleas'd with the summons, it receives her laws,
 And all is silence, sympathy, applause.

But when, by fond ambition drawn aside,
 Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
 She quits the tragic scene, and, in pretence
 To comic merit, breaks down nature's fence ;
 I scarcely can believe my ears or eyes,
 Or find out C-bb-r through the dark disguise.

Mrs. Pritchard, from the same.

PRITCHARD, by nature, for the stage design'd;
 In person graceful, and in sense refin'd ;
 Her art as much as nature's friend became,
 Her voice as free from blemish as her fame.
 Who knows so well in majesty to please,
 Attemper'd with the graceful charms of ease ?

When, Congreve's favour'd pantomine to grace,
 She comes a captive queen of Moorish race ;
 When love, hate, jealousy, despair, and rage,
 With wildest tumults in her breast engage ;
 Still equal to herself is Zara seen ;
 Her passions are the passions of a queen.

When she to murder whets the tim'rous thane,
 I feel ambition rush through ev'ry vein ;
 Persuasion hangs upon her daring tongue,
 My heart grows flint, and ev'ry nerve's new-strung.

In comedy—"Nay, there," cries critic, "hold,
 Pritchard's for comedy too fat and old.

Who can, with patience, bear the grey coquette,
 Or force a laugh with over-grown Juliet ?
 Her speech, look, action, humour, all are just ;
 But then her age and figure give disgust."

Are foibles then, and graces of the mind,
 In real life, to size or age confin'd ?
 Do spirits flow, and is good-breeding plac'd
 In any set circumference of waist ?
 As we grow old, doth affectation cease,
 Or gives not age new vigour to caprice ?
 If in originals these things appear,
 Why should we bar them in the copy here ?

The nice punctilio-mongers of this age,
 The grand minute reformers of the stage,
 Slaves to propriety of ev'ry kind,
 Some standard-measure for each part should find;
 Which, when the best of actors shall exceed,
 Let it devolve to one of smaller breed.

All actors too upon the back should bear
 Certificate of birth;—time, when;—place, where.
 For how can critics rightly fix their worth,
 Unless they know the minute of their birth?
 An audience too, deceiv'd, may find, too late,
 That they have clapp'd an actor out of date.

Figure, I own, at first may give offence,
 And harshly strike the eye's too curious sense:
 But when perfections of the mind break forth,
 Humour's chaste sallies, judgment's solid worth;
 When the pure genuine flame, by nature taught,
 Springs into sense, and ev'ry action's thought;
 Before such merit, all objections fly;
 Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick six feet high.

Oft have I, Pritchard, seen thy wond'rous skill,
 Confess'd thee great, but find thee greater still,
 That worth, which shone in scatter'd rays before,
 Collected now, breaks forth with double pow'r.
 'The Jealous Wife———On that thy trophies raise,
 Inferior only to the author's praise.

Mr. Qu—n, from the same.

Q—N, from afar, lur'd by the scent of fame,
 A stage Leviathan, put in his claim.
 Pupil of Betterton and Booth. Alone,
 Sullen he walk'd, and deem'd the chair his own.
 For how should moderns, mushrooms of the day,
 Who ne'er those masters knew, know how to play?
 Grey bearded vet'rans, who, with partial tongue,
 Extol the times when they themselves were young;
 Who, having lost all relish for the stage,
 See not their own defects, but lash the age,
 Receiv'd, with joyful murmurs of applause,
 Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

Far be it from the candid Muse to tread
 Insulting o'er the ashes of the dead.
 But, just to living merit, she maintains,
 And dares the test, whilst Garrick's genius reigns:
 Ancients, in vain, endeavour to excel,
 Happily prais'd if they could act as well.

But, though prescription's force we disallow,
 Nor to antiquity submissive bow;
 Though we deny imaginary grace,
 Founded on accidents of time and place;
 Yet real worth of ev'ry growth shall bear
 Due praise; nor must we, Q—n, forget thee there.

His words bore sterling weight, nervous and strong;
 In manly tides of sense they roll'd along.
 Happy in art, he chiefly had pretence
 To keep up numbers, yet not forfeit sense.
 No actor ever greater heights could reach
 In all the labour'd artifice of speech.

Speech! Is that all? And shall an actor found
 An universal fame on partial ground?
 Parrots themselves speak properly by rote;
 And, in six months, my dog shall howl by note.
 I laugh at those who, when the stage they tread,
 Neglect the heart to compliment the head;
 With strict propriety their care's confin'd
 To weigh out words, while passion halts behind,
 To syllable-dissectors they appeal.
 Allow them accent, cadence——fools may feel;
 But, spite of all the criticising elves,
 Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.

His eyes, in gloomy socket taught to roll,
 Proclaim'd the sullen habit of his soul.
 Heavy and phlegmatic he trod the stage,
 Too proud for tenderness, too dull for rage.

When Hector's lovely widow shines in tears,
 Or Rowe's gay rake dependent virtue jeers;
 With the same cast of features he is seen
 To chide the libertine and court the queen.

From the tame scene which without passion flows,
 With just desert his reputation rose.

Nor less he pleas'd, when, on some surly plan,
 He was, at once, the actor and the man.

In Brute he shone unequall'd: all agree
 Garrick's not half so great a Brute as he.
 When Cato's labour'd scenes are brought to view,
 With equal praise the actor labour'd too;
 For still you'll find, trace passions to their root,
 Small difference 'twixt the Stoic and the Brute.

In fancied scenes, as in life's real plan,
 He could not, for a moment, sink the man.
 In whate'er cast his character was laid,
 Self still, like oil, upon the surface play'd.
 Nature, in spite of all his skill, crept in:
 Horatio, Dorax, Falstaff,——still was Q—n.

Mr. Sh-r-d-n, from the same.

NEXT follows Sh-r-d-n,—a doubtful name,
 As yet unsettled in the ranks of fame.
 This, fondly lavish in his praises grown,
 Gives him all merit ; that, allows him none.
 Between them both, we'll steer the middle course,
 Nor, loving praise, rob judgment of her force.
 Just his conceptions, natural and great ;
 His feelings strong, his words enforc'd with weight,
 Was speech-fam'd Q—n himself to hear him speak,
 Envy would drive the colour from his cheek ;
 But step-dame Nature, niggard of her grace,
 Deny'd the social pow'rs of voice and face.
 Fix'd in one frame of feature, glare of eye,
 Passions, like chaos, in confusion lie :
 In vain the wonders of his skill are try'd
 To form distinction nature hath deny'd.

His voice no touch of harmony admits,
 Irregularly deep and shrill by fits :
 The two extremes appear, like man and wife,
 Coupled together for the sake of strife.

His action's always strong, but sometimes such
 That candour must declare he acts too much.
 Why must impatience fall three paces back ?
 Why paces three return to the attack ?
 Why is the right leg too forbid to stir,
 Unless in motion semicircular ?
 Why must the hero with the Nailor vie,
 And hurl the close-clench'd fist at nose or eye.

In Royal John, with Philip angry grown,
 I thought he would have knock'd poor D-v-s down ;
 Inhuman tyrant ! was it not a shame,
 To fright a king so harmless and so tame ?

But, spite of all defects, his glories rise ;
 And art, by judgment form'd, with nature vies.
 Behold him sound the depth of Hubert's soul,
 Whilst in his own contending passions roll.
 View the whole scene, with critic judgment scan,
 And then—deny him merit if you can.
 Where he falls short, 'tis Nature's fault alone ;
 Where he succeeds, the Merit's all his own.

Mr. Garrick, from the same.

LAST Garrick came—Behind him a throng train
Of snarling critics, ignorant as vain.
One finds out,——“He’s of stature somewhat low——
Your hero always should be tall, you know.——
True natural greatness all consists in height.”
Produce your voucher, critic.——“Serjeant Kite.”

Another can’t forgive the paltry arts
By which he makes his way to shallow hearts ;
Mere pieces of finesse, traps for applause.——
“Avaunt unnatural start, affected pause !”

For me, by nature form’d to judge with phlegm,
I can’t acquit by wholesale, nor condemn.
The best things carried to excess are wrong :
The start may be too frequent, pause too long.
But only us’d in proper time and place,
Severest judgment must allow them grace.

If bunglers, form’d on imitation’s plan,
Just in the way that monkies mimic man,
Their copied scene with mangled arts disgrace,
And pause and start with the same vacant face ;
We join the critic laugh ; those tricks we scorn,
Which spoil the scenes they mean them to adorn.

But when, from nature’s pure and genuine source,
These strokes of acting flow with gen’rous force ;
When in the features all the soul’s pourtray’d,
And passions, such as Garrick’s, are display’d ;
To me they seem from quickest feelings caught :
Each start is nature, and each pause is thought.

When reason yields to passion’s wild alarms,
And the whole state of man is up in arms ;
What, but a critic, could condemn the play’r
For pausing here, when cool sense pauses there ?
Whilst, working from the heart, the fire I trace,
And mark it strongly flaming to the face ;
Whilst, in each sound, I hear the very man ;
I can’t catch words, and pity those who can.

Let wits, like spiders, from the tortur’d brain
Fine-draw the critic web with curious pain ;
The gods—a kindness I with thanks must pay—
Have form’d me of a coarser kind of clay ;
Nor stung with envy, nor with spleen diseas’d,
A poor dull creature, still with nature pleas’d ;
Hence to thy praises, Garrick, I agree,
And, pleas’d with nature, must be pleas’d with thee.

Now might I tell how silence reign'd throughout,
 And deep attention hush'd the rabble rout;
 How ev'ry claimant, tortur'd with desire,
 Was pale as ashes, or as red as fire:
 But, loose to fame, the Muse more simply acts,
 Rejects all flourish, and relates mere facts.

The judges, as the sev'ral parties came,
 With temper heard, with judgment weigh'd each claim,
 And in their sentence happily agreed.
 In name of both, great Shakespear thus decreed:

" If manly sense; if nature link'd with art;
 If thorough knowledge of the human heart;
 If pow'rs of acting, vast and unconfin'd;
 If fewest faults with greatest beauties join'd;
 If strong expression, and strange pow'rs, which lie
 Within the magic circle of the eye;
 If feelings which few hearts, like his, can know,
 And which no face so well as his can shew;
 Deserve the preference;—Garrick, take the chair;
 Nor quit it—till thou place an equal there."

*The songs of Selma *. From the original of Ossian the son of Fingal.*

————— *Quis talia fando*

Temperet a lacrymis ? —————

VIRGIL.

FAIR light! that, breaking through the clouds of day,
 Dartest along the west thy silver ray;
 Whose radiant locks around their glory spread,
 As o'er the hills thou rear'st thy glittering head;
 Bright evening star! what sees thy sparkling eye?
 What spirits glide their mouldering bodies nigh?
 The storm is o'er; and now the murmuring sound
 Of distant torrents creeps along the ground;

* This poem fixes the antiquity of a custom, which is well known to have prevailed afterwards, in the north of Scotland, and in Ireland. The bards, at an annual feast, provided by king or chief, repeated their poems; and such of them as were thought, by him, worthy of being preserved, were carefully taught to their children, in order to have them transmitted to posterity. It was one of those occasions that afforded the subject of the present poem to Ossian. It is called in the original, the song of Selma, which title it was thought proper to adopt in the translation.

The poem is entirely lyric, and has great variety of versification. The address to the evening star, with which it opens, has in the original all the harmony that numbers could give it; flowing down with all that tranquillity and softness, which the scene described naturally inspires. Three of the songs, which are introduced in this piece, were published among the fragments of ancient poetry, printed last year. See them in our last volume.

Around

Around the rocks the lashing billows cling;
 And drowsy beetles rise on female wing;
 Across the plain I hear their humming flight;
 But what, bright beam! is seen by thine all-piercing sight? —
 Ha! thou dost hasten smiling to the west;
 In Ocean's wat'ry bed to take thy rest.
 With open arms its waves thy form embrace,
 Bathe thy bright locks, and hide thy lovely face.
 Farewel, thou silent harbinger of night! —
 'Thine aid's supplied by Ossian's mental sight. —

I see, I feel, the light arise,
 That opes the bard's all-seeing eyes, —
 And now, on Lora's rising ground,
 My friends departed gather round;
 As when they met in former days,
 To hear and sing the songs of praise.
 Lo! Fingal, like a watery cloud;
 Around him see! his warriors crowd,
 And bards, to whom did once belong
 The strength and sweetness of the song.
 There Ullin's locks of silver grey,
 And Ryno, comely as the day:
 Alpin*, with tuneful voice; and there
 The songstresses sweet, Minona fair;
 On whose so softly plaintive tongue
 Enraptur'd chiefs attentive hung. —

Alas! my friends! if these my friends I see,
 How chang'd your faded form appears to me!
 How chang'd indeed! since when, at Fingal's call,
 Our songs were heard in Selma's echoing hall;
 When o'er the festive board and jovial shell,
 Our harps were strung of mighty deeds to tell,
 Of heroes slain, and tales of maidens wrongs;
 Our friendly contest whose the noblest songs.
 'Twas there Minona†, then a beauteous maid,
 Whose blushing cheeks her modest fears betray'd,

* Alpin is from the same root with Albion, or rather Albin, the antient name of Britain; Alp, *high inland, or country*. The present name of our island has its original in the Celtic tongue; so that those who derived it from any other, betrayed their ignorance of the antient language of our country. *Breac't in, variegated island*, so called from the face of the country, from the natives painting themselves, or from their party-coloured cloaths.

† Ossian introduces Minona, not in the ideal scene of his own mind, which he had described, but at the annual feast of Selma, where the bards repeated their works before Fingal.

With locks expos'd to every gulf of wind,
 And tearful eye, that spoke her anxious mind,
 Stood forth, the tale of hapless love to sing;
 To soothe the soul of Morven's mighty king.
 The feast forgot, the chiefs no more rejoice;
 But mournful listen to her plaintive voice:
 For well they knew where Salgar's * corse was laid,
 And Colma's † tomb, the snow-white-bosom'd maid.
 Hard was her lot, fair virgin! all alone,
 On mountains wild to vent her fruitless moan;
 To chide her lover's absence, as unkind,
 And waste her voice of music in the wind:
 With tears of death, in anguish, to deplore
 Her fallen friends, who rise, alas! no more.

Her sad complaint the fair Minona sung,
 In words that dropp'd from Colma's tuneful tongue.

C O L M A.

'Tis night: and on the hill of storms
 Alone doth Colma stray;
 While round her shriek fantastick forms
 Of ghosts that hate the day.

O'er rocks the torrent roars amain,
 The whirlwind's voice is high:
 To save her from the wind and rain,
 No friendly shelter nigh!

Rise, moon! kind stars! appear a while;
 And guide me to the place,
 Where rests my love, o'ercome with toil,
 And wearied with the chase.

Some light! direct me, helpless maid!
 Where, sitting on the ground,
 His bow unstrung is near him laid,
 His panting dogs around.

Else by the rock, the stream beside,
 I here must fit me down;
 While howls the wind, and roars the tide,
 My lover's call to drown.

* Sealg-er, a hunter.

† Cul-math, a woman with fine hair.

Ah ! why, my Salgar ! this delay ?
 Where stray thy ling'ring feet ?
 Didst thou not promise in the day
 Thy love at night to meet ?

Here is the rock, and here the tree,
 Thine own appointed spot ;
 Thy promise canst thou break with me ?
 And is my love forgot ?

For thee I'd dare my brother's pride ;
 My father's house would fly ;
 For thee forsake my mother's side ;
 With thee to live and die.

Be hush'd, ye winds ! how loud ye brawl !
 Stream ! stand a moment still ;
 Perhaps, my love may hear me call,
 Upon the neighbouring hill.

Ho ! Salgar ! Salgar ! mend thy pace ;
 To Colma haste away.
 'Tis I, and this th' appointed place :
 Ah ! wherefore this delay ?

Kind moon ! thou giv'st a friendly light ;
 And lo ! the glassy stream,
 And the grey rocks, through dusky night,
 Reflect thy silver beam.

Yet I descry not Salgar's form :
 No dogs before him run.—
 Shall I not perish by the storm,
 Before to-morrow's sun ?

But what behold I, on the heath ?
 My love ! my brother ! laid——
 O speak, my friends ! nor hold your breath,
 T'affright a trembling maid.

They answer not—they sleep—they're dead——
 Alas ! the horrid sight——
 Here lie their angry swords, still red,
 And bleeding from the fight.

Ah ! wherefore lies, by Salgar slain,
 My brother, bleeding here ?

Why Salgar murder'd on the plain,
By one to me so near?

Friends of my choice! how lov'd were both!
Who now your fame shall raise?
Who sing my lover's plighted troth;
My brother's song of praise?

Of thousands lovely, Salgar's face
Was loveliest to the sight:
Renown'd my brother for the chase,
And terrible in fight.

Sons of my love! speak, once again——
Ah no! —— to death a prey,
Silent they are, and must remain;
For cold their breasts of clay.

But are their fleeting spirits fled
Across the plain so soon?
Or shun the shadows of the dead
The glimpses of the moon?

Speak, where on rock, or mountain grave,
Still clash your souls of fire,
Or reconcil'd, in some dark cave
Your peaceful ghosts retire.

Ah! where her friends shall Colma find?
Hark—— No—— they're silent still——
No muttering answer brings the wind;
No whisper o'er the hill.

Fearless, yet overwhelm'd with grief,
I sit all night in tears;
Hopeless of comfort or relief,
When morning light appears.

Yet, raise, ye friends of these, the dead,
On this sad spot their tomb;
But close not up their narrow bed,
Till hapless Colma come.

For why behind them should she stay,
Whose life is now a dream?
Together here our corse lay,
Beside the murmuring stream.

So shall my shiv'ring ghost be seen,
Lamenting o'er the slain;
As homeward hies the hunter keen,
Benighted on the plain.

Yet shall he, fearless, pass along,
And lend his listening ear:
For sweet, though sad, shall be my song,
For friends I lov'd so dear.

This Colma's plaint; and thus with music's tongue,
The sweetly blushing maid of Torman sung,
The soft Minona; while her fluttering breast
Bespoke an heart with tender grief oppress'd;
The sympathetic sorrow catch'd around,
And heroes dropp'd their tears upon the ground.

Next Ullin came and touch'd the sounding string,
And Alpin's well-known song stood up to sing:
That song the tuneful bard to Ryno sung,
When Ryno liv'd to hear his tuneful tongue:
Heard now no more! for in their lowly bed,
Both rest in silence, slumbering with the dead.
But ere they fell, as Ullin took his way
Home from the chace, he heard, and caught, the lay.
All sad, they sung behind the rolling stream;
Morar, the first of men, their mournful theme.
Morar, whose soul with Fingal's might compare,
Whose sword, like Oscar's sword, a meteor in the air.
But ah! he fell; his fire, bent down with years,
And blooming sister shedding fruitless tears,
Minona fair; who now forsook the throng,
Her heart too full to list to Ullin's song.
So, when the shower-presaging winds are loud,
The moon retires behind the western cloud.

To raise the song, did I in concert join;
Mixing the sounds of Ullin's harp with mine.

The following letter is inserted at the request of a correspondent to whom we are under obligations.

To the Author of the Annual Register.

SIR,

THE fable of the Rainbow,
sent you some time since,

and which I suppose will be inserted in your next Register, was written by John Norris, Esq; lately deceased, student in the Temple, fellow of Caius college in Cambridge, and only son of Anthony Norris,

Norris, Esq; of Barton in the county of Norfolk.

He was a young gentleman, who with an elegant taste for the polite arts, had penetrated far into the abstruse sciences. When he took his degree of bachelor of arts he was amongst the *first* on whom the university conferred its honours for their mathematical knowledge, and was *second* to none in desert. He last year obtained the middle bachelors prize for the best composition in Latin prose, and the fable of the Rainbow was one of his first productions in English verse.

By a happy and uncommon union of so extensive a genius, with intense application, at the age of 24 he had justly acquired fame to himself, was an ornament to the societies to which he belonged, and an honour to his family. And with every accomplishment which could make him agreeable to his acquaintance, having blended every quality which would have rendered him useful to mankind, his death is not only a private loss, but a public calamity. I am, Sir, yours,

S. C.

An Account of Books for 1761.

* *Fingal, an ancient epic poem, in six books, together with several other poems, composed by Ossian the son of Fingal; translated from the Galic language, by James Macpherson.*

FROM the publication of these extraordinary poems, the ingenious editor has a double claim to literary applause. One, as having with equal industry and taste recovered from the obscurity of barbarism, the rust of fifteen hundred years, and the last breath of a dying language, these inestimable relicks of the genuine spirit of poetry: and the other, for presenting them to the world in an English translation, whose expressive singularity evidently retains the majestic air, and native simplicity of a sublime original. The venerable author, and his elegant translator, thus have mutually conferred immortality on each other. The poem, which stands

first in order as well as merit in the collection, is named from the principal hero of it, Fingal. This celebrated chief, influenced by the courage and generosity so eminent in his character, leads his warriors from the Highlands of Scotland, and among them his son Ossian the poet, to aid the infant king of Ireland, whose dominions, then under the guardianship of Cuchullin, were invaded by Swaran king of Scandinavia; the most terrible warrior of his time, and the very reverse of Fingal in every thing but personal valour. Immediately before the arrival of Fingal, the forces commanded by Cuchullin are defeated near Tura on the coast of Ulster. And whilst this gallant leader, regardless of his own safety, takes every measure which bravery or despair can suggest to repel his enemy; the ships of Fingal are descried, and

* The dissertation prefixed to these poems is, for its curious matter, inserted in another part of this work.

call off Swaran from the pursuit. Sensibly affected by this defeat, and too generous to seek a share in Fingal's glory, Cuchullin retires to a wood; and leaves the conquest of Swaran to the better fortune and superior prowess of his friend. This is soon accomplished; Swaran in a personal engagement with Fingal is overcome, and made prisoner, but is shortly after restored to his liberty; and, subdued more by the noble behaviour than the arms of his conqueror, this sullen hero, and his magnanimous opponents, return after a campaign of six days to their respective countries.

This, with the intervening episodes, is the subject of the poem; and has the appearance of a real history written by one who was an eye-witness to, and a principal actor in that expedition. As such it is considered by the editor, and in this view we read it with the greater satisfaction, whilst we found ourselves captivated without fiction, by all the charms of an agreeable romance. But the credibility, and even the possibility of the story as here related, is called in question by Dr. Warner; who, as an Englishman unbiassed to Ireland, and as an historian is now compiling the history of that country, professes himself an impartial, and, in some measure, an able judge on this occasion. According to him, "unless the writers of Irish affairs through several succeeding ages have agreed to impose on posterity, Cuchullin lived two hundred and fifty years before Fingal." These heroes, with Ossian, Gaul, &c. were absolutely of that nation. But Swaran is not once mentioned

in their writings, "nor could his invasion have happened under the reign of an infant king, because by the established law of succession in that kingdom no minor could be advanced to the royal dignity. It is therefore, he says, extremely probable, that the poems in their original composition were fables finely imagined, and inimitably executed by an old Irish bard; but were afterwards changed and mutilated by some Caledonian, or else originally composed by him with a design to give the honour of the heroes to his own country. He thinks them the production of an Irish bard, because, among other reasons, the heroes are evidently Irish, and he supposes the Caledonians would have as little scrupled to steal the poem, as they did the heroes. But he suspends his judgment on this last article, till a translation of this, or some such poem, now preparing for the press in Dublin, from an authentic manuscript, shall better illustrate this doubtful matter." But leaving it to those who regard it as a point of national honour, to contest, as they will, the birth-place of their Celtic Homer, and the heroes whom he celebrates; if this were considered merely as a modern composition, it were no more hurt at this distance of time by the anachronism between Cuchullin and Fingal, than the *Æneid* was by that of Dido, who did not exist till near two centuries and an half after *Æneas*. As it stands, however, it must be confessed, that if this error be clearly made out, the error and the poem together must

find some other father besides Ossian the son of Fingal. He who bore so distinguished a rank in that expedition, could not, surely, without the least necessity for it, have brought a man to life who was dead two hundred and fifty years before. We received such uncommon pleasure from the perusal of this performance, and thought it so valuable an acquisition to English poetry, that we should be very glad, if neither this, nor any thing else in the work, had given reason, to doubt its being, at least in its present form, the genuine offspring of him to whom it is ascribed. But the total silence of the poem with regard to the grosser parts of the druidical religion, and the retaining what was most pure and poetic, such as the notion of spirits here so happily introduced, with some circumstances in the allusions and formation of the poem itself, induce a suspicion of more art than simplicity in the poet. But as these circumstances furnish arguments rather specious than conclusive against the genuineness of the work, we proceed with greater satisfaction to those which tend strongly to decide in favour of its antiquity.

Whether this poem, and the smaller ones which accompany it, were composed by the real or some fictitious Ossian, they have that primitive air, which, were we not informed they can't at the utmost be more than fifteen centuries old, would naturally incline us to fix their date in the earliest period of society. The stile so consonant to the ideas, the ideas so agreeable to the simple manners of remote ages, and both of a cast so different from the modern modes of expression

and thinking; hunting the subsistence, and war the occupation of this pristine people; the savage grossness of their vices, and the wild sublimity of their virtues; the extravagant heroism of the principal characters; that spirit of hospitality which invited the stranger by seven different ways; their tokens of submission by delivering the spouse and dog; their superstitious notions so beautifully poetic; the feast of shells; the signal of battle by striking the shield; the songs of the bards, which make so many interesting episodes; all these, whilst they give us a striking picture of the manners, the customs, the superstitions of the times; while they affect us with all that is pathetic, and elevate with all that is sublime; these, we think, are impressed with such genuine, such peculiar, such original marks of antiquity, as seem utterly beyond the reach of any modern invention.

From a view of these circumstances, and of those on the other hand which argue against the genuineness of the poems; we incline to think them, or rather the greater part of their expressions and ideas, the production of Ossian whose name they so often mention. It is probable, that in his moments of inspiration, when, as he expressed it, "the light of the song rose upon his soul," he composed the several parts of which the larger poem consists, and among them the story of Cuchullin, in separate pieces; but that in an age more enlightened, when the value of an epic composition was better understood, some other bard collected the scattered fragments, and without attending either to chronolo-

gical

gical exactness, or to historical truth, united such of them as he imagined related to, or did not seem inconsistent with the same subject, into one entire poem, which he moulded and embellished in whatever manner best suited his fancy; but still left the honour of it to him, whom tradition had always celebrated as the original author. Whether the ingenious editor has contributed to its farther improvement, can only be determined by the very few who are qualified to examine into the merit of the poem in its native language. The translation, he tells us, is literal; and we easily believe, a person of his taste would chuse to leave as he found what he deemed a fine original. We also as readily agree, "it would be a very uncommon instance of self-denial, to disown the performance, were it really of his composition." Had it been written by him, he might by inserting other names in the place of Cochullin and Swaran, have easily obviated those * objections which he foresaw would arise to the truth of the story from the Irish history and traditions. In a word, if the intrinsic evidence resulting from the peculiarity of the work can receive any weight from the testimony of gentlemen whose judgment can only be exceeded by their candour, and to whom most of the heroes mentioned in the poem, were well known long before its publication, many of the expressions and ideas of which it consists, are, in their manner, particular only to the language from which

they are said to be translated, and are really Irish in an English dress. Be it therefore the production of whom it will, we subscribe in the main to its antiquity. The circumstances which look another way, we imagine are the interpolations of some secondary bard, from which it would be extremely hard to conclude against the general originalness of the performance. The works of Homer are not esteemed a tittle the less original from what they are supposed to have suffered in the hands of those who joined together his loose and unconnected pieces, and presented them to the world in their present form.

But whilst the uncommon merit of Fingal, as the extraordinary production of uncultivated genius, is universally admitted, its degree of perfection as an epic poem, seems not to be so well established. Some insist it has not only the superior parts, but even the very *minutiae* so essential to this exalted species of poetry; while others hold it defective in the most capital articles, the fable, the manners, and characters. The fable, because the subject of the poem is supposed to be a real history; invention, the greatest excellence in compositions of this kind is therefore (they say) confessedly wanting; for Aristotle observes, "that if the works of Herodotus were turned into verse, they would nevertheless compose but an history in that state, as well as they do in prose." It seems then, that those gentlemen who

* See his Dissertation.

have questioned its historical veracity have done the poem a singular service, by removing in some measure this weighty objection. But we cannot enter so far into the spirit of the epopœia as to perceive, how it now becomes in the least degree better as a fable (which that it is, is so warmly asserted) than it was before as the genuine narrative of a military expedition. The Iliad is founded on an incontestable event, the siege of Troy. The incidents, the characters, the manners and the imagery of this sublime composition, we owe however to the creative imagination of the poet. And though the story of this invasion may not be fabulous, yet surely, in the management of it, much is due to the invention, as well as to the grand conceptions of the writer. In the first battle we every moment expected to see Swaran engaged arm to arm with Cuchullin; we are alarmed for the event; "night however conceals the chiefs in her clouds, and ends the terrible fight." Again they are at the point of assailing each other, again our expectations are raised, and again the dreadful consequence of such a conflict is prevented by the appearance of Fingal's fleet. Gaul, a distinguished hero, and Swaran meet; the shield of Gaul is cleft in twain; but "Fingal rears his voice, and Swaran stops in the midst of his course." Thus by incidents much more natural than the intervention of a goddess, are these favourite heroes snatched from destruction, and the prowess of Swaran is raised to the highest pitch, that this Hector of the poem may shine forth a conquest worthy the arm of Fingal.

All this bears testimony rather to the admirable invention, than to the historical truth of the poet. And probably the poem is no more an history of that invasion on which it is grounded, than the Iliad is a history of the siege of Troy. Besides, diversified as it is with so many beautiful episodes, there is the less reason to charge it with any want of invention.

With regard to the manners, that they are forcibly described, has been already observed. But that the poem is comparatively defective in point of character, we in some measure confess. The characters in general are neither so variously nor so strongly marked as those of Homer. But is this the fault of Ossian, or of the age in which he lived? an age of artless simplicity, when self-taught genius wanted every aid to arrive at a knowledge of those complicated operations and windings of the mind, which in a more enlarged and better improved state of society constitute the distinguishing marks of character. In those days all their views were directed to military glory: all their knowledge flowed from the songs of their bards; and the subject of all those songs was the heroic achievements of their ancestors. Thus cherished and trained up in what became at last a kind of second nature, it is no wonder that in so short a work, and where the personages are so few, there seems to prevail that sameness of character, which should so naturally and universally result from the ruling passion. One advantage indeed it has, it is a further indication that the work is genuine. We are however very far from thinking that

that some of the principal characters are not equally well delineated and sustained. Swaran is dark, fullen, and inflexible; Cuchullin is distinguished by a sensibility exquisitely delicate. Connel is cool and prudent; Gaul discovers all the ardour of youthful intrepidity; and in the single character of Fingal, all the qualities are united, which can make us either love the man or admire the hero; "in peace he is the gale of spring; in war, the mountain storm." Here let it be observed in favour of poetry, that at a time, and among a people, involved in the profoundest ignorance, we find these illustrious barbarians so more than humanized by the songs of their bards, that the noble spirit and elevated sentiments, which they so eminently display, would do honour to the regular education, and elegant manners of the most polished age.

From what has been said, it is plain we think very highly of this performance. Yet we are not so partial to it, as to put it in competition with the more consummate work of the father of epic poetry. A work which for its superior excellence was, at its first appearance in the world, deemed rather a divine than human composition! A work, from the due consideration of which are deduced those rules, that constitute to this very hour the standard of epic perfection! To make a comparison therefore between Fingal and the Iliad, were to make Homer himself the judge between Homer and Ossian. Many striking resemblances there are however between them; so many indeed, as to induce a suspicion among scrupulous critics that Ossian understood the Grecian as

well as the Galic language; and, which is more extraordinary, there may be some reason to think, he was not wholly unacquainted with our modern Milton. But this only infers, that, with great geniuses, similar grand occasions will often excite the like sublime conceptions, and call forth the same enthusiastic expressions. Hence, in many beautiful instances which the elegant translator has pointed out, our Celtic poet seems to have caught the Mæonian inspiration. His similes, like those of Homer, and some in the sacred writings, though not minutely exact, yet seldom fail wonderfully to heighten whatever they are designed to illustrate. And if, in the allusions with which the poem abounds, the images of trees, rocks, waves, storms, beams of fire, and the great luminaries of heaven seem too often repeated; it is because they are at once the most obvious to an unenlightened genius, and the grandest objects in nature.

On the whole, the imperfections of this poem, which will not bear the test of critical examination, are naturally accounted for by the disadvantages of an ignorant and barbarous age. And instead of seeking in the works of Ossian for the hitherto unequalled merit of Homer or Virgil; we should rather ask, whether in Ossian's circumstances the greater of the two could have produced a more exquisite composition? But if we owe his imperfections to the times in which he lived, we are also not a little indebted to them, for the numberless beauties by which our author is peculiarly distinguished. Among these, are that native simplicity, that wild luxuriance, that

romantic air, so striking, so descriptive, and so happily adapted to this sublime species of writing. To the manners of the times, may be likewise ascribed the frequent intervention of the softer sex, whose tragical loves furnish those affecting episodes, which, blended with the heroic story of the work at large, form such a rare and irresistible union of the pathetic and the terrible. Indeed, both its defects and excellencies speak loudly in favour of its antiquity; its defects, as the natural result of barbarism; its excellencies, as the efforts of a great genius, which, like light bursting from darkness, shine the brighter for the night of ignorance, through which they blaze. But if, notwithstanding these marks of antique genuineness, which add so much weight to the editor's assertion, this extraordinary piece should prove, after all, a modern composition; then would its faults admit of little extenuation, its beauties sink in that peculiar value which they derive from primitive simplicity; and the poem, however well imagined, and happily executed, and with all the merit of a fine original, be nevertheless esteemed but as a grand imposture.

From the curiosity which so uncommon a production must naturally have excited, it is probable that the merit of it is already very well known to most of our readers. To those who have not yet perused it, the following specimen will recommend it much more strongly than any thing we can add to what has been already said in its favour. It is a description of the battle between Swaran and Cuchullin, which we give not as the best, but as the first that occurs in the work.

“As rushes a stream* of foam from the dark shady sleep of Cromla; when the thunder is rolling above, and dark brown night on half the hill: so fierce, so vast, and so terrible rushed on the sons of Erin. The chief like a whale of ocean, whom all his billows follow, poured valour forth as a stream, rolling his might along the shore.

The sons of Lochlin heard the noise as the sound of a winter-stream. Swaran struck his bossy shield, and called the son of Arno. What murmur rolls along the hill, like the gathered flies of evening? The sons of Innis-fail descend, or rustling winds † roar in the distant wood. Such is the noise of

* Ως δ' ὅτε χείμαρροι ποταμοί, κατ' ὄρεσφι ρέοντες,
Ες μισγάλκειαν συμμαλλετον ὄρεμον ὕδαρ,
Κρενῶν ἐκ μεγάλων, κοίλης ἐνίσθε χαράδρης.

HOM.

As torrents roll increas'd by numerous rills
With rage impetuous down the echoing hills;
Rush to the vales, and pour along the plain,
Roar thro' a thousand channels to the main.

POPE.

*Aut ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis,
Dant sonitum spumosi amnes, & in aquora corrunt,
Quisque suum populatus iter.*

VIRGIL.

† As when the hollow rocks retain
The sound of blustering wind.

MILTON.

Gormal

Gormal before the white tops of my waves arise. O son of Arno, ascend the hill, and view the dark face of the earth.

He went, and trembling, swift returned. His eyes rolled wildly round. His heart beat high against his side. His words were faltering, broken, slow.

Rise, son of ocean, rise, chief of the dark-brown shields. I see the dark, the mountain-stream of the battle. The deep-moving strength of the sons of Erin.—The car, the car of battle comes, like the flame of death; the rapid car of Cuchullin, the noble son of Semo. It bends behind like a wave near a rock; like the golden mist of the heath. Its sides are embossed with stones, and sparkle like the sea round the boat of night. Of polished yew is its beam, and its seat of the smoothest bone. The sides are replenished with spears; and the bottom is the foot-stool of heroes. Before the right side of the car is seen the snorting horse. The high-maned, broad-breasted, proud, high-leaping, strong steed of the hill. Loud and resounding is his hoof; the spreading of his mane above is like that stream of smoke on the heath. Bright are the sides of the steed, and his name is Sulin-Sifadda.

Before the left side of the car is seen the snorting horse. The thin-maned, high-headed, strong-hoofed, fleet, bounding son of the hill: his name is Dufornel among the stormy sons of the sword.—A thousand thongs bind the car

on high. Hard polished bits shine in a wreath of foam. Thin thongs, bright-studded with gems, bend on the stately necks of the steeds. —The steeds that like wreaths of mist fly over the streamy vales. The wildness of deer is in their course, the strength of the eagle descending on her prey. Their noise is like the blast of winter on the sides of the snow-headed Gormal.

Within the car is seen the chief; the strong stormy son of the sword; the hero's name is Cuchullin, son of Semo king of shells. His red cheek is like my polished yew. The look of his blue rolling eye is wide beneath the dark arch of his brow. His hair flies from his head like a flame; as bending forward he wields the spear. Fly, king of ocean, fly; he comes like a storm, along the streamy vale.

When did I fly, replied the king, from the battle of many spears? When did I fly, son of Arno, chief of the little soul? I met the storm of Gormal when the foam of my waves was high; I met the storm of the clouds, and shall I fly from a hero? Were it Fingal himself, my soul should not darken before him. —Rise to the battle, my thousands; pour round me like the echoing main. Gather round the bright steel of your king; strong as the rocks of my land; that meet the storm with joy, and stretch their dark woods to the wind.

As autumn's* dark storms pour from two echoing hills, towards each

* The reader may compare this passage with a similar one in Homer, *Iliad* iv. ver. 446.

each other approached the heroes.—
As two dark streams from high
rocks meet, and mix and roar on
the plain; loud, rough and dark
in battle meet Lochlin and Innis-
fail. Chief mixed his strokes with
chief, and man with man; steel,
clanging, sounding on steel, hel-
mets are cleft on high. Blood
bursts and smokes around.—
Strings murmur on the polished
yews. Darts rush along the sky.
Spears fall like the circles of light
that gild the stormy face of the
night.

As the troubled noise of the
ocean when roll the waves on
high; as the last peal of the thun-
der of heaven, such is the noise
of battle. Though Cormac's hun-
dred bards were there to give the
war to song; feeble were the voices
of a hundred bards to send the
deaths to future time. For many
were the falls of the heroes; and
wide poured the blood of the va-
liant.

Mourn, ye sons of the song, the
death of the noble Sithallin*.—
Let the sighs of Fiona rise on the
dark heaths of her lovely Ardan.—
They fell, like two winds of the
desart, by the hands of the mighty
Swaran; when, in the midst of
thousands he roared; like the shrill
spirit of a storm, that sits dim on
the clouds of Gormal, and enjoys
the death of the mariner.

Nor slept thy hand by thy side,
chief of the isle of mist†; many
were the deaths of thine arm,
Cuchullin, thou son of Semo. His
sword was like the beam of heaven
when it pierces the sons of the vale;
when the people are blasted and
fall, and all the hills are burning
around.—Duftronnel ‡ snorted
over the bodies of heroes; and Si-
fadda§ bathed his hoof in blood.
The battle lay behind them as
groves overturned on the desart
of Cromla; when the blast has
passed the heath laden with the
spirits of night.

Now shield with shield, with helmet helmet clos'd,
To armour armour, lance to lance oppos'd,
Host against host with shadowy squadrons drew,
The sounding darts in iron tempests flew;
With streaming blood the slipp'ry fields are dy'd,
And slaughter'd heroes swell the dreadful tide.

POPE.

Statius has very happily imitated Homer :

*Fam clypeus clypeis, umbone repellitur umbo,
Ense minax ensis, pede pes, & cuspide cuspis, &c.*

Arms on armour crashing, bray'd
Horrible discord, and the madding wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd, &c.

MILTON.

* Sithallin signifies *a handsome man*: Fiona, *a fair maid*: and Ardan, *pride*.

† The Isle of Sky; not improperly called *The Isle of Mist*, as its high hills,
which catch the clouds from the western ocean, occasion almost continual
rains.

‡ One of Cuchullin's horses. Duhstron gheal.

§ Sith-fadda, i. e. *long-siride*.

Weep

Weep on the rocks of roaring winds, O maid of Inistore*, bend thy fair head over the waves, thou fairer than the ghost of the hills; when it moves in the sun-beam at noon over the silence of Morven. He is fallen! thy youth is low; pale beneath the sword of Cuchullin. No more shall valour raise the youth to match the blood of kings, — Trenar, lovely Trenar died, thou maid of Inistore. His grey dogs are howling at home, and see his passing ghost. His bow is in the hall unstrung. No sound is in the heath of his hinds.

As roll a thousand waves to the rocks, so Swaran's host came on; as meets a rock a thousand waves, so Innis-fail met Swaran. Death raises all his voices round, and mixes with the sound of shields. — Each hero is a pillar of darkness, and the sword a beam of fire in his hand. The field echoes from wing to wing, as a hundred hammers that rise by turns on the red son of the furnace. Who are these on Lena's heath that are so gloomy and dark? Who are these like two clouds†, and their swords like lightning above them? The little hills are troubled around, and the rocks tremble with all their moss. — Who is it but Ocean's son, and the car-borne chief of Erin?

Many are the anxious eyes of their friends, as they see them dim on the heath. Now night conceals the chiefs in her clouds, and ends the terrible fight."

As most of the smaller pieces in this collection were taken notice of in the last year's Register under the title of *Fragments of ancient poetry*, it is unnecessary to dwell particularly upon them here. They are either tragical or warlike, and admirable in their kind. In one of them is an address to the Sun, which we think remarkably fine. — The reader is to know that our poet, like Homer and Milton, was at this time blind.

"O thou that rollest above † round as the shield of my fathers! Whence are thy beams, O sun! thy everlasting light? Thou comest forth, in thy awful beauty, and the stars hide themselves in the sky; the moon, cold and pale, sinks in the western wave. But thou thyself movest alone; who can be a companion of thy course? The oaks of the mountains fall; the mountains themselves decay with years; the ocean shrinks and grows again: the moon herself is lost in heaven; but thou art for ever the same; rejoicing in the brightness of thy course. When the world is dark with tempest; when thunder rolls,

* *The maid of Inistore* was the daughter of Gerlo king of Inistore or Orkney islands. Trenar was brother to the king of Iniscon, supposed to be one of the islands of Shetland. The Orkneys and Shetland were at that time subject to the king of Lochlin. We find that the dogs of Trenar are sensible at home of the death of their master, the very instant he is killed. — It was the opinion of the times, that the souls of heroes went immediately after death to the hills of their country, and the scenes they frequented the most happy time of their life. It was thought too that dogs and horses saw the ghosts of the deceased.

† As when two black clouds

With heaven's artillery fraught; come rattling on
Over the Caspian.

MILTON.

† This passage is something similar to Satan's address to the Sun, in the fourth book of *Paradise Lost*.

O thou

rolls, and lightning flies: thou lookest in thy beauty, from the clouds, and laughest at the storm. But to Ossian, thou lookest in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the eastern clouds, or thou tremblest at the gates of the west. But thou art perhaps, like me, for a season, and thy years will have an end. Thou shalt sleep in thy clouds, careless of the voice of the morning.—Exult then, O sun, in the strength of thy youth. Age is dark and unlovely; it is like the glimmering light of the moon *, when it shines through broken clouds, and the mist is on the hills; the blast of the north is on the plain, the traveller shrinks in the midst of his journey.”

The death of Abel, attempted from the German of Gessner, by Mrs. Collyer.

THE great applause this work has met with, intitles it to a place in our Register. It is a poetical performance, not written in measure. Mrs. Collyer's translation, we think, does justice to her original. To use the words of her preface:

“The subject is the death of ABEL, which is the most remarkable event recorded in sacred history from the fall to the deluge.

O thou that, with surpassing glory crown'd,
Lookst from thy sole dominion like the god
Of this new world; at whose sight all the stars
Hide their diminish'd heads, to thee I call,
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,
O sun! —

* *Quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
Est iter in silvis; ubi cœlum condidit umbra
Jupiter, & rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.*

VIRGIL.

Thus wander travellers in woods by night,
By the moon's doubtful, and malignant light;
When Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes.

DRYDEN.
has

The poet has had the art to interest us in the distresses of our first parents, and their immediate descendants, by the lively and affecting manner in which he manages the passions, and by the graces and truth he throws into his paintings, while he describes the simple manners of the first inhabitants of the earth.”

Mr. Gessner has laid his scene in such remote antiquity, as might possibly have encouraged some writers to have taken great liberties, but he has been very cautious. In the simple age he describes, ambition could have nothing to feed upon. But that other bane of society, envy, may find room in the humblest and most simple cottage; and this Mr. Gessner has chosen for the acting principle, which produces the catastrophe, Abel's death. Perhaps had the character of Cain appeared a little more artfully a mixed character, we had still been more interested in the story; but whatever else may be objected to it, it must be allowed, that Mr. Gessner has great imagination. If the fable should not interest, at least his descriptions, his hymns, and all those parts which leave room for fancy to display itself, may engage the reader's attention. We must not omit to mention, that the German

has read our Milton with great attention, so that Annamelech's escape from hell to tempt man, will be more admired by strangers to our language, than it can be by those who have read Milton. Nor is that by many the only one instance in which he stands indebted to the English poet. The reader will himself observe it throughout the whole work——He begins his work thus.

“Henceforth repose in silence, thou soft pipe, no more I render thee vocal, no more I chant the simple manners of the rustic swain. Fain would I raise my voice to bolder strains, and in harmonious lays rehearse the adventures of our primeval parents after their dreadful fall. Fain would I celebrate him who, sacrificed by a brother's fury, his dust first mingled with the earth. Come, thou noble enthusiasm that warmest and fillest the mind of the rapt poet, who during the silent hours of night contemplates in the gloom of the thick grove, or at the side of a clear stream, glimmering with the moon's pale lamp : when, seized by a divine transport, imagination takes her flight, and with bold wing traversing the regions of created substances, penetrates into the distant empire of possibilities, discovering with clear view the marvellous that captivates, and the beautiful that enchants. Loaded with treasure, she returns to arrange and construct her various materials. Taught by reason to chuse and reject, she, with a wise œconomy, admits only what forms harmonious relations. Delightful employment ! Laudable constancy ! I honour the bard, who, to excite sentiments of virtue in the yielding heart, watches the nocturnal song of the grass-hopper, till the rising of the morning

star. Posterity will crown the urn of a poet who consecrates his talents to virtue and to innocence : his name shall not be forgot : his reputation shall bloom with unfading verdure, while the trophies of the proud conqueror shall moulder in the dust, and the superb mausoleum of the tyrant shall stand unknown in the midst of a desert, where human feet have made no path. Few, 'tis true, who have ventured on these noble subjects, have received from nature the gift of singing well ; but the attempt is laudable : to it I consecrate all my moments of leisure, and all my solitary walks.”

Abel's first appearance is an act of devotion.

“Retire, O sleep, from every eye. Fly, ye hovering dreams, to the shades of night. Where are now the shades of night ? They have fled to the caves of the rocks ; they wait us in the thick grove ; we shall find them there, and be refreshed by their coolness during the sultry heat of noon. See where the new-born day first wakes the eagle ; where on the glittering summits of the rocks, and the shining sides of the mountains, the exhalations ascend and mix with the pure air of the morning, as the smoke of burnt-offerings arise from the altar. Thus nature celebrates the returning light, and pays to nature's God the sacrifice of grateful praise. Praise him all things that exist ; praise him whose wisdom and goodness produced and preserves all. Ye springing flowers, exhale the sweets he gave you in his praise. Ye winged inhabitants of the grove, pour forth the warbling of your little throats to him who gave you voice and melody ; while the majestic lion pays him honour with the terrors of his mouth, and the ca-

verns of the rocks resound his praise. Praise God, O my soul ! praise God the Creator and Preserver. Let the voice of man reach thy throne, O Lord, before that of thy other creatures : in the grey twilight, at the dawn of the morning, while the birds and beasts yet sleep, may my solitary song find acceptance, and invite the reviving creation to praise thee, the Creator and Preserver. How magnificent are thy works, O God ! wisdom and goodness are stamp'd on all. Wherever I turn my eyes, I perceive the traces of thy bounty ; each sense is transported, and conveys their infinite beauties to my ravished mind. O God ! weak and frail as I am, fain would I attempt thy praise. What induced thee, Maker Omnipotent ! for ever happy in thyself, to call from nothing this gay creation ? What induced thee, thou Self-existent, to form man out of the dust, and to give him the breath of life ? It was thine infinite goodness. Thou gavest him being, that thou mightest confer on him happiness. O smiling morn ! in thee I see a lively image of the work of the great Creator : when the sun disperses the vapours of the earth, and drives night before his steps, all nature revives with renewed lustre. The Almighty spoke ; darkness fled, and silence heard his voice : he commanded, and myriads of living creatures emerged from the teeming earth, fluttered in the air with variegated plumage, and render'd the astonish'd woods vocal with the praises of the beneficent Creator. Earth again hears the voice of her Almighty Maker : the heaving clods rise in innumerable shapes, and burst into life and motion. The new-form'd horse bounds o'er the verdant turf, and neighing

shakes his mane ; while the strong lion, impatient to free himself from the cumbrous earth, attempts his first roaring. A hill teems with life ; it moves ; it bursts, and from it stalks the huge unwieldy elephant. These are thy works, O thou Omnipotent ! Each morn thou call'st thy creatures from sleep, the image of non-existence ; they awake surrounded by thy bounties, and join unanimous to chant thy praise. The time will come when thy praise shall resound from every corner of the peopled earth ; when thine altars shall blaze on every hill, and man shall celebrate thy wondrous works from the rising to the setting day."

Cain's first appearance is in a gloomy mood, full of ill-will and envy.

"At the same time Cain passed by the fragrant shade, and heard Abel's melodious voice, and had beheld his delighted father tenderly embrace him. At this sight envy fix'd her envenom'd sting in his heart, and he, giving a furious look at the bower, cry'd, What signs of joy are here ! What fond caresses ! I too might sing were my days, like his, spent in idly reclining in the shade, while the flocks were sporting, or cropping the green herbage : but I am not made for singing. Rugged labour is my inheritance : tho' I turn the glebe ; tho' I break the stubborn earth, curst for my father's sin with barrenness, yet my fatigues meet no such fond rewards : did my soft brother but toil, like me, one day beneath the scorching sun, 'twould spoil his music ; he'd trill no songs.—What, more embraces ! how I hate this effeminate dalliance ! but if that fair youth be pleas'd, no matter what I hate."

After

After the murder, and after the curse denounced against Cain,

"Cain stood motionless. Despair glar'd in his eyes: yet fierceness was still seen on his bushy brows. The furious winds shook his erect hair. Wild fear, at length, forc'd from his livid and quivering lips these horrid accents. Why has he not annihilated me?—Wherefore not annihilated me? that no traces of me might remain in the creation. Why was I not blasted by his lightnings? Why did not his thunder strike me to the depths of the earth?—But his ire reserves me for perpetual sufferings—torments without end—Detested by my fellow creatures—all nature abhors me—I abhor myself—Already the attendants on guilt attend me; shame, remorse, despair.—Shut out from human society, banish'd from God, I shall, while on earth, feel the torments of hell—I feel them now. Curs'd be thou, O arm, which so hastily executed the impulses of passion; mayst thou wither on my body like the blighted limb of a tree! Curs'd be the hour when a dream from hell deceiv'd me!—and thou, infernal fiend, who suggested it, where art thou now? that I may curse thee! Art thou returned to hell? mayst thou there suffer incessantly what I now feel! Nothing worse can I wish thee! This is your triumph, ye spirits of darkness! Gaze on, ye devils, and wonder at my misery!—Spent with agony, he sat down on the trunk of a fallen tree, and remained without strength or voice, motionless as the dead. Then starting he cry'd, Ha! what noise is that? It is the voice of murder'd Abel!—he groans—I see his streaming blood! O my brother! my brother! in pity to my inexpressible anguish, cease to

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haunt me!—He now continu'd sitting in speechless agony, sighs only bursting from his tortur'd heart."

The reader may expect an instance of the pathetic, when the wives of Cain and Abel meet Adam and Eve after the murder.

Cain's wife says, "O my father! speak—speak, I conjure thee—Why this horror on thy countenance?—No answer!—O my tortur'd heart!—Where—say where, O my father!—say, O my mother, where is Cain my husband?"

Eve reply'd, O my child! who knows where, pursu'd by divine vengeance—Ah my God!—the unhappy—but what do I say?—I tremble to speak it—he—he—ah me, unhappy mother! Horrid—detestable ideas, tear not thus my wretched bosom! Ah miserable parent that I am! why—he—Ah my mother! interrupted Mahala, spare me not, spare me not, I conjure thee, O my mother! On me—on me let the tempest fall—I am already crush'd; already torn by frightful apprehensions. Cain—O heavens! Cain has—Killed him! cry'd Eve. Ah Mahala! Ah Thirza! Cain kill'd him! Her excessive grief then took from her the power of speech.

Mahala was struck mute with terror. Her immoveable eyes shed no tears. The cold sweat trickled down her pale face, and her trembling lips were discolour'd. At length she cry'd out in agony, He kill Abel!—Cain, my husband, kill his brother?—Where art thou, fratricide? where?—Where, Oh where has thy guilt pursu'd thee? Has the thunder of God aveng'd thy brother?—Dost thou cease to exist?—Where art thou, most miserable? To what country of despair art thou fled, follow'd by the

U

curse

curse of God? Thus rav'd Mahala, tearing her hair.

Barbarous fratricide! vile murderer! exclaim'd Thirza; how couldst thou kill so kind a brother; who doubtless, when expiring under the mortal blow given by thy cruel hand, regarded thee with eyes full of love?—Ah Cain, curst—curst be—O my sister! O Thirza! cry'd Mahala, interrupting her, curse him not, he's thy brother! he is my husband! Rather let us implore for him the mercies of God. I am sure, when falling in his blood, the holy victim of his fury cast on him an eye of compassion, and I doubt not but now intercedes for him before the eternal throne. Let our prayers ascend from the dust, and join those of the happy. O curse him not, Thirza—curse not thy brother."

The poet ends his work with an affecting scene.

"Curse me not, O Mahala! I come to deplore before thee my misery and my guilt!—then I fly far from thee for ever. I will hide me in the desarts. Curs'd of God, follow'd by his wrath, I fly. Oh curse me not! curse not thy wretched husband!

Ah Cain! she reply'd, penetrated with the tenderest compassion; tho' thou hast killed the best of brothers—tho' thou hast heap'd inexpressible miseries on my wretched head, yet I forget not that thou art still my husband. I pity—I weep for thee. Cain answer'd, casting on her a look of tenderness, a look that express'd the bitter anguish of his heart; Fatal moment, when a dream from hell deceiv'd me! these little ones appear'd before me as slaves to the sons of Abel. To save them from misery

and bondage I kill'd him. — Curs'd moment! I murder'd the best of brothers, and the bloody deed will for ever haunt my mind, and fill it with infernal horrors. My punishment is eternal. Yet, O Mahala! I would escape thy curses. Curse me not, my dearest wife—Curse me not in my misery. This hour I fly—I quit thee for ever—I quit ye for ever, my beloved children! I fly from ye, curs'd by God and man.

The children lamented round him. They raised their innocent hands in agony. Mahala sunk on the earth, and reclin'd on her husband. Receive these tears—receive these expressions of my sincere forgiveness and compassion, she said, whilst she wept over him. Dost thou fly, Cain?—Dost thou fly to the desert regions? How can I dwell here while thou art solitary and abandon'd!—while thou art miserable far from me! No, Cain, I fly with thee. How can I suffer thee to be destitute of all relief in the desarts!—What cruel inquietudes would torment me! Every breeze I heard would fill me with terror! Perhaps he is now, I should say to myself—perhaps he is this instant in the agonies of death, without succour in some barren wild. She was silent, and Cain, with a look of astonishment, cry'd, What do I hear? Is it thou, Mahala? is it thou thyself, or does a dream again deceive? It is, it is my dear, my virtuous wife! Thy words, Mahala,—thy consoling words have soften'd my despair. Thou dost not hate me!—thou dost not curse me! It is enough. No, thou courageous, thou affectionate wife! thou shalt never share in the punishment due to my horrid crime.—Thou shalt

shalt not suffer for me the chastisements of heaven. Remain in this abode sanctify'd by virtue, where dwelleth the Divine Benediction. I will not render thee miserable. Forget me, Mahala—forget thy wretched husband. Abandon'd by God, I shall wander without place of rest; but mayst thou be happy!—mayst thou be blest!—No, Cain, if thou art miserable, I cannot here be happy, reply'd Mahala. I fly with thee—with thee I wander—I will be desolate with thee—I go with thee to the desert regions. Our children shall go with us. I will there share thy misery—I will try to assuage it—I will mix my tears of compassion with thy tears of penitence—I will kneel by thy side.—My prayers shall ascend to heaven with thine.—Our children, prostrate around us, shall join their voices with ours. God will not disdain the penitent sinner. I fly with thee, Cain—Without ceasing we will pray—without ceasing we will mourn before God, till a ray of his grace illumines thy benighted soul, and justifies our confidence in his mercy. Hope in God, Cain. He will hear the prayer of the penitent sinner.

O thou! cry'd Cain, by what name shall I call thee? Thou art to me as a gracious angel! A beam of divine consolation has darted into the obscurity of my soul! O Mahala! O my wife! now I dare embrace thee. Oh that I could make thee sensible of what I feel! but words cannot express my gratitude—cannot express the tender emotions of my heart. At these words he pressed her to his breast; then suddenly quitting her he embraced his children: but soon returned to

his wife, and again clasped her to his heart.

Now, this tender mother, this heroic wife, sooth'd her infants, and wip'd away their tears. She took her youngest child to her breast, another little one held by the hand of his father, while Eliel and Josiah, full of life and gaiety, tripp'd before them. They left their cottage. Mahala with weeping eyes beheld the dwelling of her parents, and of Thirza. Be blest, be blest, said she, O desolate family whom I abandon! Soon will I return from the place of our habitation, to supplicate your blessings for me—for my dear, my penitent husband. I will solicit for him a pardon. She now wept as irresolute, when instantly exhalations, more balsamic than are breathed from all the flowers of the spring, surrounded the fugitives, and the voice of an invisible angel from over their heads, said, Go, generous wife, I will, in a dream, inform thy tender mother of thy heroic courage. I will tell her, thou art gone with thy penitent husband to implore mercy for him from the Sovereign Judge.

They now walked by the light of the nocturnal star. They lost sight of the dwellings, and advanced into the desert regions, where had never been imprinted the foot of man."

*The private life of the Romans:
Translated from the French of
Monsieur d'Arnay. Doddsley.*

MONSIEUR D'ARNAY has chosen a subject rather of curiosity than of any real importance, but, it must be confessed, a subject of no inelegant curiosity. One cannot but be interested in every thing that regards a people,

who make so considerable a figure in history as the Romans do. The various forms of government thro' which they passed, the great men who appeared upon the stage during each of these forms, the causes which produced their greatness and their ruin, are an inexhaustible fund of instruction to the general and the statesman; and possibly the work before us will not therefore please us the less, as it is a kind of lesser history, which does not shew us the warrior or the statesman, or, if we do meet them, it is not in the assumed character of great men, but in their private capacity, as men with their robes of state thrown off, in their domestic enjoyments and private occupations. The author himself has not always condescended to support what he advances by any citation, but the translator has taken pains to justify him by many useful quotations, which make amends for some inaccuracies in the translation. It will not perhaps be less pleasing in the smaller than in the greater history, to observe the progress these people made from the lowest simplicity to such an extravagant profusion of magnificence, as far, very far, exceeds all the attempts made by the richest and most ostentatious of modern princes. Speaking of the early times, he says,

“The Romans, in the first and happy ages of the republic (I speak of those in the easiest circumstances) were all labourers, and all the labourers were soldiers.

In time of peace, the greatest part saw the city only every nine days. They came thither only to provide themselves with necessaries, and to examine whether they should

approve or reject such regulations as the magistrates caused to be posted up at the Capitol and at the Forum, three days successively before they presented them to be confirmed*.

The Romans were near four hundred and sixty years without knowing any other division of the day than morning, noon, and night. The laws of the twelve tables even mention only sun-rise and sun-set; it was not till some years afterwards that an officer of the consuls proclaimed mid-day aloud, which the Romans then distinguished only in fine weather, and by the height of the sun.

It was during the first Punic war that the first dial was exposed to public view at Rome, and placed upon a column of the tribunal of harangues. Marcus Valerius Messala brought it from Sicily after the taking of Catana, thirty years after Papirius, the year of Rome four hundred and seventy-seven.

Although this dial, drawn for the meridian of Catana, which was different from that of Rome, could not shew the hours justly; yet, as imperfect as it was, the Romans conformed to it for the space of ninety-nine years.

These sorts of clocks were of use only in the day, and in clear weather. Scipio Nasica, five years after, in the year of Rome five hundred and ninety-five, first brought into use, and placed under cover, a water-clock, which shewed the hours equally by day and night. There were twelve in the day, and as many in the night, without distinction of seasons.

So that in summer the hours of the day were longer, and in winter

* This is what is called *promulgare per trinum nundinum*.

shorter than those of the night. The first began at sun-rise ; the sixth at mid-day ; and the twelfth at sun-set ; from thence began the first hour of the night, of which the sixth was at midnight, and the twelfth at sun-rise.

Under the emperors, they began to perceive that this distribution was not convenient. By little and little, they introduced the manner of counting the twenty-four hours, from midnight to midnight. It appears that this custom had already obtained in the reign of Adrian. All the world knows, that it is generally received in Europe, except in Italy, where they reckon the day from sun-set to sun-set, and the whole twenty-four hours successively.

They employed the first hour of the day in the most essential duties of religion. The temples were open to all the world, and even often lighted before day, for the most early. The worship they there paid the gods, consisted in adoring and invoking them by public and private prayers ; in offering sacrifices, incense, and perfumes ; and in hymns, which the youth of both sexes, and of the first families, sung morning and evening to their praise, to the sound of instruments.

Yet they gave not to the gods alone the first hours of the morning ; they also employed them in paying those reciprocal duties, received and authorized in the world. At Rome, as elsewhere, the little paid their court to the great, the people to the magistrates, and the magistrates to the rich.

To consider only the ordinary life of a citizen, it appears that the greatest number employed the morning in the temples, the palaces of the great, in the forum, at the bar,

and in soliciting their affairs ; and that they destined the rest of the day to visits and assemblies, to the walks and baths, to feasting and pleasures, to the care of health and exercises ; amongst others, to that of the hand-ball and tennis.

The whole concluded about the eighth or ninth hour, that is, about three in the afternoon ; and then every one repaired in haste to the public or private baths. It was natural that there should be more liberty in the private baths, where each was left to his own fancy : but, for the public baths, they were opened by ringing of a bell always at the same hour ; and those who came too late, ran the risk of bathing in cold water."

He comes then to those times of magnificence, when the acts of private persons outshine any thing done by princes in our times.

" It was not till the year of Rome 441, that they brought water thither for the first time, by means of an aqueduct, built under the direction of the censor Appius Claudius, from whom that water was called Aqua Appia. Its source was eight miles from Rome, in the territory of Tusculum, now Frascati. Till that time, the Romans were contented with the water they drew from the Tiber, and from wells, from the fountains in the city, and those they found in the neighbourhood.

The number of aqueducts increased afterwards. Agrippa, while he was ædile under Augustus, not only re-established the ancient aqueducts, which had fallen to decay, but built also a new one, to which he gave the name of *Aqui Julia* ; it was fifteen miles in extent. To facilitate the use of the waters which

be brought to the city, he made seven hundred basons, an hundred and five fountains, one hundred and thirty reservoirs; and all these works were adorned with columns and statues; a destination much more suitable, says Pliny, for those master-pieces of art, than being inclosed in the gardens and country-houses of private people.

These aqueducts were built of brick, running under-ground, or raised upon arches. They brought the water to Rome in pipes of cast metal, or lead, from the distance of thirty, forty, and sixty miles, or more. These waters were collected in reservoirs called *cistella*."

He then gives an account of their baths.

"The first thing that presented itself in these baths, was a great bason, called *natatio* and *piscina*, which took up all the north side, in which they could not only bathe, but even swim very commodiously. Sometimes these great basons were to be met with in the baths of private persons, as in those of Cicero and the younger Pliny. The rich and the great had baths at home, and often very superb, commonly placed near the dining-room; because it was the custom to bathe before the repast, and even to offer it to friends and strangers who were invited.

The edifices of the baths in the thermæ were commonly exposed to the south, and had a very extensive front: the middle part was occupied by the stove-room; or by a great furnace of mason-work, called *hypocaustum*, which had to the right and left an apartment of four rooms, uniform on both sides, and disposed so as they could easily

pass from one to the other. These rooms, called in general *balnearia*, were the stove, the hot bath, the cold bath, and the steam bath.

These baths formed so many vast and superb halls. That of the hot bath was as large again as the others, because of the great concourse of people who frequented it, and the long stay they made in it. The roofs of these halls were supported by pillars of marble, the pavement was mosaic. The walls, lined also with marble, were embellished with master-pieces of painting and sculpture: the galleries, the porticoes, the apartments which served for the wardrobe. Those for rubbing and perfuming; even the places where they kept the oils and perfumes, were equally adorned. Statues, pictures, and the precious metals, were lavished in these sumptuous edifices.

The vessels and utensils were answerable to that magnificence. The baths were of marble, oriental granite, and porphyry; some were fixed, some moveable. Amongst these last there were some made on purpose to be suspended, in which they joined the pleasure of bathing to that of being balanced, and, as it were, rocked by an easy motion.

If we go back to the first ages of Rome, we shall find that the Romans lived mostly upon roots and milk, or upon a very coarse kind of pottage, called *pulmentum*, which served them for bread, and that they eat flesh only upon extraordinary occasions.

The time of dinner, as regular as that of supper, was about the sixth hour of the day, or noon. Suetonius relates, that the emperor Claudius took so much delight in

in the combats of the gladiators with wild beasts, that he took his place in the morning, and remained there at noon.

The hour of supper was between the ninth and tenth hour of the day; or, as we should say, between three and four in the afternoon. Sometimes it was followed by a kind of collation, called *comessatio*. The place where it was served up was anciently in *atrio*, that is to say, in a vestibule, open in some sort, and exposed to the view of all the world. Besides that the service was there easier, a more private part of the house might have encouraged licentiousness and debauchery. In the summer season, they sometimes supped under a sycamore, or some other shady tree.

The tables of the Romans were at first only of common and ordinary wood, square, and with four feet; they afterwards had them round and oval, supported upon one foot, artfully wrought and sculptured, fineered with the roots of the box and citron tree, with ivory and shells, plates of gold and silver, and precious stones; they were uncovered, and at every course they took care to wipe them with a sponge. It was not till the time of the emperors that the Romans

began to cover them with cloths: they had of them striped with gold and purple.

In the first ages they eat, seated upon simple benches, after the example of Homer's heroes; or, as Varro expresses it, after the example of the Lacedæmonians and the Cretans. In time, they took up the custom of lying upon little beds at their meals; that custom they had from Asia. The ladies did not at first think it consistent with their modesty to adopt that novelty: they long kept up the ancient manner, as more conformable to the modesty of the sex. Valerius Maximus tells us, that in the solemn feasts which they offered to the gods and goddesses, those divinities were pleased to submit to human customs: that Jupiter was laid upon a bed, Juno and Minerva seated upon chairs*; but from the time of the first Cæsars, till the year 320 of the Christian æra, the women followed the custom of the men,⁶ and like them lay along at table.

As for young people, who had not yet taken the viril robe, they kept them a long time under the ancient discipline. They seated them at table, on the edge of the bed of their nearest relations.

They lay along upon these beds, with the upper part of the

* In great dangers, or after some happy event, they ordained solemn feasts for the gods, to implore their assistance, or by way of thanksgiving. They called that ceremony *lectisternium*, from *lectos sternere*. Priests called *Septemviri Epulones*, presided at these feasts, and directed them. They placed a round table in the temples, seats, and beds covered with tapestry, and cushions, on which they put the statues of the gods and goddesses who were invited to the feast; and they were supposed to partake of it, though it was the Septemviri Epulones who had all the advantage of it. The beds on which were the statues of the gods, were called the *pulvinaria*, and the seats of the goddesses *sellæ*, whence also they gave these feasts the name of *sellisternia*, or *sollisternia*. A plague which was severely felt in Rome the year 356th of the city, gave rise to that ceremony, which in after times was frequently observed.

body a little raised, and supported by cushions, and the lower part stretched at length upon the bed behind the back of the next in order. They leaned upon the left elbow, and made use of the right hand. He who was second, had his head opposite to the breast of the first. If he wanted to speak to him, especially if the thing was to be secret, he was obliged to lean upon his bosom; and in conversation, he who spake sat almost upright, with his back supported by cushions.

A piece of cloth was hung above the table, to prevent the guests from being incommoded with dust, or other filth.

Before they placed themselves at table, they took off their shoes, and left them at the bed-feet, that the rich stuffs they were covered with might not be spoiled with dust and mire. Thus, they took their places bare-footed, or with a kind of slippers, and resumed their shoes when they rose from table. Plautus says, in one of his comedies, "Good, I find myself better, take off my shoes, give me some drink." And, some time after, "Quick, give me my shoes, and haste to remove the table."

The guests being thus placed, each having his own cover, they distributed among them bills of fare, then they placed cups before them.

These cups were brought from a buffet loaded with other vessels

of gold and silver, still more valuable for the fineness of the work than for the materials themselves. On that of Crassus were seen vessels of silver, which cost him for the fashion at the rate of six thousand sesterces the pound weight. Amongst them were two goblets particularly remarkable, the work of Mentor, a celebrated artist, for which he had paid one hundred thousand sesterces*.

When they went to sup with any one, a slave bore the napkin, and took care to carry it back, but not empty; they put into it some pieces of the entertainment. It was not even unusual, in the middle of the meal, to send something to a wife, a relation, a neighbour, or a friend.

They always began by libations, which consisted in pouring out a little wine upon the table in honour of the gods, and were accompanied with some prayers.

They placed little images upon the table †, beside which they put the salt; by that they thought to consecrate the table. They looked upon salt as a sacred thing. If it was forgot, or happened to be overturned, the table was profaned, and they thought, that some misfortune was threatened: a superstition which the Romans derived from the Greeks, and which many people keep up at this day, as well as that other of dreading the number thirteen at table.

* The Roman pound was only twelve ounces, as it is at this day; six thousand sesterces made about 750 livres; and one hundred thousand sesterces 12,500 livres.

† Besides the Penates and Lares, they placed on the table Hercules and Mercury. They esteemed these gods the native presidents of the table, *Genii mensæ præsides*, and called them *Epitrapetii*, that is to say, gods of the table. It was for them especially that the libations were made.

The feasts usually consisted of three courses, comprehending the dessert. They began with eggs, and finished with fruit.

I have said, that the Roman feasts were of three courses. The first was composed of fresh eggs, asparagus, olives, oysters, sallads, &c. Like us they boiled their asparagus very lightly; we learn this little particularity from a common saying of Augustus. When that emperor wanted to have an affair dispatched quickly, "You must," said he, "take no more time about it than would boil asparagus, *asparago citius*."

The second course comprehended the ragouts and roast meats, amongst which they always mingled some dishes of fish; a favourite food of the Romans, and without which they reckoned no good cheer.

For the third, they served up fruits and confections, and all those delicacies which the Greeks called *μελίπικτα*, and the Latins *dulcioria* and *bellaria*. The custom was to serve it upon another table; so Virgil calls it, *Mensæ grata secundæ dona*.

In the times that immediately followed the re-establishment of the republic, it was the custom, at feasts, to sing the praises of

great men, accompanied with the flute and the lyre; but the Romans had no sooner conquered the Asiatics, than buffoons, farce-players, female musicians and dancers, and pantomimes, came into fashion; and there was then no good feast without all that train.

In the interval of the courses, and after the feast, they played at dice, already in use in the times of the republic; for, although gaming was prohibited by the Roman laws, except during the Saturnalia*, that prohibition was not always regarded.

The supper was commonly followed by an extraordinary regale, called *comessatio*, from the word *κῶμος*, because the ancient Romans, who dwelt more willingly in the country than in the city, regaled each other there in their turns. Sometimes, even after having supped in one place, they repaired to another; and it happened but too often, that they passed whole nights in debauchery and drunkenness.

Lastly, the guests, taking leave of their hosts, received presents, called *apophoreta*.

The Romans, in the early times, lay upon straw, or upon leaves, having no covering but the skins

* The intention of this feast was, to represent the equality which reigned in the time of Saturn among men living under the laws of nature, without difference of condition. The power of masters over their slaves was suspended. They eat together. The slaves had full freedom of speech. The masters took pleasure in changing condition and habit with them. The statue of Saturn, tied all the rest of the year with fillets of woollen, probably in memory of the captivity he had been reduced to by the Titans and by Jupiter, was unloosed during his feast, either to signify his deliverance, or to represent the liberty which reigned in the golden age and that which they enjoyed during the Saturnalia. These were days of feasting and rejoicing. The Romans quitted the toga, and appeared in public in the dress made use of at table. They sent presents to each other. Games of chance, forbid at all other times, were then allowed. The senate and the bar were vacant, and the schools shut up. They thought it ominous to begin a war, and punish criminals, in a time consecrated to pleasures.

of animals, which also served them for mattresses.

But afterwards they not only employed mattresses, and the finest down, but the frames of them were adorned with figures in relief or inlaid. They had them of ivory, and even of massy silver, with coverings of purple, heightened with gold. These beds, made much like our couches, or day-beds, without curtains or canopies, but with a back which went on one side from head to foot, were so high that they ascended them by several steps.

The toga, which was the first habit they wore, appears to have been a robe, round and ample, open before as far as the girdle; and without sleeves. It enveloped the whole body: they fastened it upon the left shoulder, leaving the right arm and shoulder at liberty. The measure of it was not fixed, it varied as well as the fineness of the stuff, according to the fortune, rank, or taste for finery, of the wearer.

They had togæ of different kinds. That which they called *picta*, or *palmata*, was interwoven with purple and gold, imbossed and embroidered with leaves representing palms. The generals of armies wore these when they entered Rome in triumph. The toga, called *trabea*, was of purple striped with scarlet and white; it had been the habit of the kings; it was that of the Roman knights the day of their general review, yearly on the Ides of July. The *prætecta* was edged with a binding of purple; it was the robe of the magistrates and the principals among the priests.

Young people of rank wore it with a golden ball hung to a collar. At the age of twelve years they quitted the infantine habit, which

was a party-coloured mantle, called *alicata chlamys*, to take the robe *prætecta*. Girls wore it till they were married, and youths till they took the *viril robe*, so called because it was the habit worn by men full grown. It was white, and without ornament.

The day on which they assumed this dress was a day of feasting and rejoicing in the family. The father of the young man gave a feast for his relations and friends, and all his family; at the end of the repast they took off the robe *prætecta*, and the golden ball, which they consecrated to the gods Lares, and cloathed him with the *toga virilis*. After which the father, accompanied with his friends and relations, and followed by all the domestics, led his son to the Capitol, to do homage to the gods on his entering on the flower of man's age, by offering sacrifices and prayers.

From thence the young man, attended by the same train, was conducted to the forum, to make his entry into the world.

They called that ceremony *tirocinium*, noviciate; and those for whom it was performed *tirones*, novices.

The men, as well as the women, wore a tunic under the toga, with this difference, that the tunic of the men went no lower than the knees, and that of the women to the heels; it had also sleeves, which they only were allowed to wear.

They fastened the tunic more or less with a girdle, to keep it tight, or to tuck it up. These girdles were different, according to the time of life, and served also for purses to keep the money they carried about them.

In the time of peace, and in the city, they did not commonly wear a sword, or any arms. The emperors themselves conformed to that custom.

In the early ages, the Romans suffered their hair and beard to grow, contenting themselves with clipping them from time to time; but they afterwards resumed that of shaving.

In place of stockings the Romans wrapped their legs in bands of stuff; neither did they commonly wear breeches; only with the military habit, or in their exercises, or mounting on horseback, they put on a sort of drawers.

The Roman ladies dressed always in their hair; there was no difference but in the manner of arranging it. In the early ages, on the contrary, they never went out uncovered with a veil, but that mode went out with the simplicity of manners.

The fashion of dressing the head was at that time infinitely various; it kept pace with the inconstancy of the ladies, and of the mode. They stuck in their hair bodkins, loaded with pearls; they knotted them with little chains and rings of gold, with purple or white ribbands, enriched with precious stones, and they wore rich ear-rings of gold and pearls.

The Roman ladies were extremely careful of their teeth: most part washed them with water, others made use of a composition

which came from Spain, into which there entered urine. They cleansed them with little brushes and tooth-picks; they had some of silver; those of the wood of the lentisk were regarded as the best.

In time their tunics multiplied; it became the fashion to wear three. Taste soon formed the difference between them; the first was a simple shift; the second a kind of rochet; and the third, having insensibly received more folds, and grown more voluminous, formed, by the help of the ornaments of which it was found capable, a woman's dress, called *stola*, which banished the toga, or, at least, left the use of it to the men, and to courtezans.

The consent of the father was necessary, they did not require the mother's, though it was asked out of decency. They then proceeded to the contract. It was accompanied with ceremonies, at which the priests and the augurs assisted. They agreed upon the portion, and other conditions, of which a deed was drawn and executed in the presence of witnesses, who set their seal to it. They broke a straw, as in other contracts, which was called stipulation, from *stipula*, a straw. The bridegroom made presents to his bride in money, trinkets, &c. and gave her a ring for a pledge of the friendship which was to unite them*. Both of them gave presents to those who had negotiated, or favoured their marriage. The emperors regulated, that these presents

* This ring was called *annulus sponsalitijs*, *genialis*, or *pronubus*. In the time of Pliny it was only of iron, and plain; it was afterwards of gold. The wife was accustomed to put it on the fourth finger of the left hand, because she believed there was a vein there which went to the heart. There were some also of brass and copper, with the figure of a key, to signify that the husband, in

sents should be proportioned to the portion. Lastly, the father, or the nearest relation of the bride, gave a feast.

They never made a marriage without having first taken the auspices, and without having offered sacrifices to the gods, especially to Juno, who presided over matrimonial engagements and marriages. They took the gall out of the animals that they sacrificed, alluding to the kindness which ought to reign in marriage.

It was celebrated in three ways, distinguished by the names of *confarreatio*, *coemptio*, & *usus*; *confarreatio*, *mutual purchase*, and *usage*. The first was the most ancient. Romulus had established it. A priest, in presence of ten witnesses, pronouncing certain words, offered, in sacrifice to the gods, a cake made of salt, water, and wheat-flour, called *far*: the bride and bridegroom eat of it, to signify by that the union that ought to bind them. That manner of celebrating marriage gave the wives a right of sharing in the particular sacrifices attached to the family of their husbands, and even to their goods, if they died intestate, and without children; if they left any, the wives were equal with them. Children born of these marriages were preferred, for the dignity of the priest of Jupiter.

The *mutual purchase* was a kind of imaginary bargain, that the bride and bridegroom contracted, by the form of giving each other

some pieces of money. This way of marrying subsisted longer than that of *confarreatio*, which, according to Tacitus, was no longer practised in the times of Tiberius. According to some authors, it was accompanied with the same ceremonies, and gave the same right to the wives.

That which they called *usage*, had place, when a woman, with consent of her parents, or her guardians, had cohabited a whole year with a man, with a view of being married to him: she then became his lawful wife without any other ceremony: it even appears, that she had the same rights as the others."

After a pretty full account of the two customs of adoption and divorce, our author proceeds to the Roman education.

"The custom of the great at Rome, was to keep, even in their houses, some philosopher, or other learned Grecian, giving him liberty to keep open school for the young nobility, who came thither to be taught with their children.

Whatever might harden the body, increase its strength, give nimbleness and agility, form them for war, and give dexterity in arms, made a part of education, as well as politeness and address.

After having got through the studies of childhood, the young people were made to take the viril robe.

They then put them under the special protection of some senator,

in giving that ring to his wife, delivered her the keys of his house, of which it was her business to take care. Some of them have been found with these inscriptions or devices, *Bonam vitam. Amo te. Ama me. I wish you a happy life. I love you. Love me.*

celebrated for his eloquence, and for his skill in the laws of the republic.

They sent the young men of quality to Athens, accompanied with a governor."

The History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Accession of Henry VII. In two vols. By David Hume. Printed for A. Millar.

OUR writers had commonly so ill succeeded in history, the Italians, and even the French, had so long continued our acknowledged superiors, that it was almost feared that the British genius, which had so happily displayed itself in every other kind of writing, and had gained the prize in most, yet could not enter the list in this. The historical work Mr. Hume first published, discharged our country from this opprobrium.

This very ingenious and elegant writer is certainly a very profound thinker. The idea of the growth, as I may call it, of our present constitution seems to be the principle of the whole work completed by the part now published, which is written in the same bold masterly manner as the two formerly published; and though in point of time it precedes them, is possibly, in reason, but a consequence of the other two; and the three parts, we imagine, may with propriety enough be read in the order the ingenious author has chosen to publish them.

It is natural that the line, which is always kept to its utmost length, must break at last; and probably in its recoil hurt them who endeavour to keep it at full stretch; and so

it fared with the Stuarts, who, we imagine with this ingenious author, erred not so much in extending the prerogative, as in not having had sagacity enough to see that they had fallen in the times, when, from the opinions and fashions of the age, it behoved them to slacken and remit of the authority exercised by their predecessors.

The second work, which appeared, certainly shewed that the Tudors had not left it in the power of any other family to carry the prerogative higher than they had done. They left it to their successors, adorned and supported with every sanction, which custom, and which, in many cases, legal institution, could give it.

The third part seems to evince that this pitch, which the prerogative had attained, was not the effect of the abilities, or the violence, of this or that family, so much as the natural course of things.

If the periods of the history first published interested our passions more, the curiosity of the learned will be more gratified in that now before us. It will be curious to observe from what a strange chaos of liberty and tyranny, of anarchy and order, the constitution, we are now blessed with, has at length arisen: in his appendixes is much curious matter of some things, as the odd fines paid the crown for protection to great men in palpable injustices, which the author might think did not suit the dignity of history, and has therefore thrown them into an appendix. Yet, with deference to so learned and sensible a writer, we think some matters, as the history of the Wittangemot, might in his hands have appeared to advantage in the text, and have relieved the

reader

reader in a period, where the recital of uninteresting facts seems to demand some argumentative or discursive matter to engage the attention, and so perhaps might the origin of the feudal law.

No man perhaps has come nearer to that so requisite and so rare a quality in an historian of unprejudiced partiality. As a strong instance of this, as well as a specimen of our author's fine writing, we insert the dispute of Henry II. with Thomas a Becket.

“ Becket waited not till Henry should commence those projects against the ecclesiastical power, which, he knew, had been formed by that prince : he was himself the aggressor ; and endeavoured to overawe the king by the intrepidity and boldness of his enterprizes. He summoned the earl of Clare to surrender the barony of Tunbridge, which, ever since the conquest, had remained in the family of that nobleman, but which, as it had formerly belonged to the fee of Canterbury, the primate pretended his predecessors were prohibited by the canons to alienate. The earl of Clare, besides the lustre which he derived from the greatness of his own birth, and the extent of his possessions, was allied to all the chief families in the kingdom ; his sister, who was a celebrated beauty, had farther extended his credit among the nobility, and was even supposed to have gained the king's affections ; and Becket could not better discover, than by attacking so powerful an interest, his resolution to maintain with vigour the rights, real or pretended, of his see.

William de Eynsford, a military tenant of the crown, was patron of a living, which belonged to a

manor that held of the archbishop of Canterbury ; and Becket, without regard to William's right, presented, on a new and illegal pretext, one Laurence to that living, who was violently expelled by Eynsford. The primate, making himself, as was usual in spiritual courts, both judge and party, issued out, in a summary manner, the sentence of excommunication against Eynsford, who complained to the king, that he, who held *in capite* of the crown, should, contrary to the practice established by the Conqueror, and maintained ever since by his successors, be subjected to that terrible sentence, without the previous consent of the sovereign. Henry, who had now broke off all personal intercourse with Becket, sent him, by a messenger, his orders to absolve Eynsford ; but received for answer, that it belonged not to the king to inform him whom he should absolve and whom excommunicate ; and it was not till after many remonstrances and menaces, that Becket, though with the worst grace imaginable, was induced to comply with the royal mandate.

Henry, though he found himself thus grievously mistaken in the character of the person whom he had promoted to the primacy, determined not to desist from his former intention of retrenching clerical usurpations. He was entirely master of his extensive dominions : the prudence and vigour of his government, attended with perpetual success, had raised his character above that of any of his predecessors. The papacy was weakened by a schism, which divided all Europe : and he rightly judged, that, if the present favourable opportunity were neglected, the crown must, from the
pre-

prevalent superstition of the people, be in danger of falling into an entire subordination under the mitre.

The union of the civil and ecclesiastical powers serves extremely, in every civilized government, to the maintenance of peace and order; and prevents those mutual encroachments, which, as there can be no ultimate judge between them, are often attended with the most dangerous consequences. Whether the supreme magistrate, who unites these powers, receive the appellation of prince or prelate, is not material: the superior weight, which temporal interests commonly bear in the apprehensions of men above spiritual, renders the civil part of his character most prevalent; and in time prevents those gross impositions and bigotted persecutions, which, in all false religions, are the chief foundation of clerical authority. But, during the progress of ecclesiastical usurpations, the state, by the resistance of the civil magistrate, is naturally thrown into convulsions, and it behoves the prince, both for his own interest and for that of the public, to provide in time sufficient barriers against so dangerous and insidious a rival. This precaution had been hitherto much neglected in England, as well as in other catholic countries; and affairs at last seemed to have come to a dangerous crisis; a sovereign of the greatest abilities was now on the throne: a prelate of the most inflexible and intrepid character was possessed of the primacy: the contending powers appeared to be armed with their full force, and it was natural to expect some extraordinary event to result from their rencounter.

Among their other inventions to obtain money, the clergy had in-

culcated the necessity of penance as an atonement for sin; and having again introduced the practice of paying them large sums as a commutation, or species of atonement for the remission of these penances, the sins of the people, by these means, had become a revenue to the priests: and the king computed that, by this invention alone, they levied more money from his subjects, than flowed, by all the funds and taxes, into the royal exchequer. That he might ease his subjects of so heavy and arbitrary an imposition, Henry required, that a civil officer of his appointment should be present in all ecclesiastical courts, and should, for the future, give his consent to every composition which was made with sinners for their spiritual offences.

The ecclesiastics, in that age, had renounced all immediate subordination to the magistrate: they openly pretended to an exemption, in criminal accusations, from a trial before courts of justice: and were gradually introducing a like exemption in civil causes: spiritual penalties alone could be inflicted on their offences: and as the clergy had extremely multiplied in England, and many of them were consequently of very low characters, crimes of the deepest dye, murders, robberies, adulteries, rapes, were daily committed with impunity by the ecclesiastics. It had been found, for instance, by enquiry, that no less than an hundred murders had, since the king's accession, been perpetrated by men of that profession, who had never been called to an account for these offences; and holy orders were become a full protection for all enormities. A clerk in Worcester-shire, having debauched

a gen-

a gentleman's daughter, had, at this time, proceeded to murder the father; and the general indignation against this crime, moved the king to attempt the remedy of an abuse which was become so palpable, and to require that the clerk should be delivered up, and receive condign punishment from the magistrate. Becket insisted on the privileges of the church; confined the criminal to the bishop's prison, lest he should be seized by the king's officers; maintained that no greater punishment could be inflicted on him than degradation; and when the king demanded, that, immediately after he was degraded, he should be tried by the civil power, the primate asserted, that it was iniquitous to try a man twice upon the same accusation, and for the same crime.

Henry, laying hold of so favourable a cause, resolved to push the clergy with regard to all their privileges, which they had raised to an enormous height, and to determine at once those controversies, which daily multiplied, between the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. He summoned an assembly of all the prelates in England; and he put to them this concise and decisive question, whether or not they were willing to submit to the ancient laws and customs of the kingdom? The bishops unanimously replied, that they were willing, *saving their own order*; a device by which they thought to elude the present urgency of the king's demand, and yet reserve to themselves, on a favourable opportunity, the power of resuming all their past pretensions. The king was sensible of the artifice, and was provoked to the highest indignation. He left the assembly, with

visible marks of his displeasure: he required the primate instantly to surrender the honours and castles of Eye and Berkham: the bishops were terrified, and expected still farther effects of his resentment. Becket alone was inflexible; and nothing but the interposition of the pope's legate, Philip, abbot of Eleemosina, who dreaded a breach with so powerful a prince at so unseasonable a juncture, could have prevailed on him to retract the saving clause, and give a general and absolute promise of observing the ancient customs.

But Henry was not content with a declaration in these general terms: he resolved, ere it was too late, to define expressly those customs, with which he required compliance, and to put a stop to clerical usurpations before they were fully consolidated, and could plead antiquity, as they already did a sacred authority, in their favour. The claims of the church were open and visible. After a gradual and insensible progress through many centuries, the mask had at last been taken off, and several ecclesiastical councils, by their canons, which were pretended to be irrevocable and infallible, had positively defined those privileges and immunities, which gave such general offence, and appeared so dangerous, to the civil magistrate. Henry therefore deemed it necessary to define with the same precision the limits of the civil power; to oppose his legal customs to their divine ordinances; to determine the exact boundaries of the rival jurisdictions; and, for this purpose, he summoned a general council of the nobility and prelates at Clarendon, to whom he submitted this great and important question."

An historical and critical enquiry into the evidences produced by the earls of Murray and Morton against Mary queen of Scots, with an examination of the reverend Dr. Robertson's dissertation, and Mr. Hume's history, with respect to that evidence.

IF no prince ever suffered more than Mary queen of Scots did, during her life, from the illiberal violence of her subjects, she has the recompence, such as it is, of having found always faithful and zealous friends. And ages after her enemies had spent their malice, she does not want able champions to defend her character. One piece of her good fortune was reserved for this age, when time, experience, and a succession of good princes, and, most of all, the virtues of a king, a native of the country he governs, has united all sects and all parties, religious and civil, in the one wish of continuing the government in him and his family. And Mary's story, which was a party question, now, that all parties are subsided, may hope as candid an hearing almost as that of Christina of Sweden, or any foreign-prince who never yet engaged our passions.

As the seamen observe a swell in the waters, even after the storm is totally subsided, so though our passions are not roused at present, there still remains a little inclination to this or that opinion. The two respectable names our author uses in his title-page, are not more esteemed as good writers than good citizens. They are both men of too enlarged understandings to be actually circumscribed

in the narrow limits of this or that party; and yet possibly we must so far agree with the author before us, as to suspect that they are not quite indifferent in the question of Mary's guilt or innocence, and have not here perhaps observed that exact impartiality, which we thought one of the valuable and uncommon qualities of these two able and elegant historians.

The discerning criticism of Mr. Goodall had thrown new light on the letters supposed to have been written by queen Mary to Bothwell; there was such apparent reason and so critical a knowledge in Mr. Goodall's decision of this question, that certainly it behoved those, who rejected it, to give good reasons for their so doing, as it would have been an unpardonable inattention to have taken no notice of an opinion so well supported as that of Mr. Goodall's is. Mr. Hume and Mr. Robertson were neither of them capable of such an attention. They both give us their reason for dissenting. The latter gentleman has thought the subject worthy of a particular and express dissertation. The drift of the work now before us is to shew, that the reasons and arguments of the two elegant historians are not conclusive, and to replace the question in that point of view, in which Mr. Goodall thought to have fixed it. But to use our author's own words:

“A late writer, Mr. Walter Goodall, keeper of the advocate's library at Edinburgh, who has made it his study to collect materials for the history of those times, a few years ago published a critical examination of the letters;

ters; by comparing the three different copies of them together, he has very ingeniously shewn that those pretended letters, said to be written in French by queen Mary to the earl of Bothwell, must be spurious. His arguments may be reduced to this proposition.

The letters said to be written in French by the queen, as now extant, have, by all parties, been held for true copies of the originals produced by Morton, and have, down to this time, passed uncontested as such.

Buchanan, the confidant of Murray and Morton, who attended them both at York and London, had the letters in his custody, and was so much master of their contents, that he was employed by Murray to shew and explain them to the English commissioners at York, and translated the three first of them into Latin.

If then it can be shewn, that, in place of the French being the originals, the Scots copies are the true originals, and that the French are apparently translations from Buchanan's Latin, the conclusion fairly follows, that these French pretended originals are spurious. This Mr. Goodall has done.

By comparing the letters, as they stand in the three different languages, he has, to a demonstration, shewn, that, in place of the Scotch and Latin being translated from the French originals, these last are palpably a version from the Latin, and the Latin again a version from the Scotch. The Scotch is apparently original: the thoughts therein are easily and sententiously turned, and abound-

ing in phrases and proverbs peculiar to that language.—These are servilely expressed in the Latin, and sometimes erroneously: and, as often as that happens, the French always follows these errors of the Latin. As Mr. Goodall's book is common, I shall not tire my reader with going through his ingenious remarks: I shall only quote two or three examples from the first letter*, and refer to his book for the rest."

1. The Scotch says proverbially, in letter first, "thair's na receipt (meaning a prescription of physic) can serve againis feir." The Latin has, "nullam adversus timorem esse medicinam."

And the French is, "qu'il n'y avoit point de remede contre la crainte."

2. Scotch, "ze have *sair* going to see *seik* folk." Another proverbial saying.

The Latin translator has here committed no less than two blunders; he mistook the word *sair* (or sore) for *sair*, and the word *seik* for *sic* (or such) and has translated them both erroneously in the last sense:

"*Bella bujusmodi* hominum visitatio." And the French copies him thus: "voyla une *belle* visitation de *telle* gens."

3. The queen is made to say, that she was going to seek her rest till to-morrow, "Quhen (says she) I fall end my *bybill*," in place of her *bylle* (or bill) a word used commonly at that time for any sort of writing. The transcriber, from the resemblance of the two words, made it *bybill*; the Latin follows him in this absurdity, "ego eo ut

* Goodall, vol. 2. p. 1.

meam quietam inveniam in crastinum, ut tum mea *biblia* finiam : and the French follows him thus : “ je m’en vay pour trouver mon repos jusques au lendemain ; afin que je finisse icy ma *bible*.”

Our author is a clear plain reasoner. His arguments are very strong. On the whole we can scarce refuse our assent to what he says, that there appears, in the Scotch copy of the letters, a spirit, and so happy a turn of phrase, altogether peculiar to that language, and so very different from the languor, baldness of expression, and servility of both the French and Latin copies, that plainly denotes the first to be altogether original in every sense. To shew this, I shall take a few phrases from the first letter only.

“ A gentleman of the earl of Lennox came and *made his commendations* to me.” This phrase is still used in the Scotch language, to signify, he presented his compliments.

“ This speech was *of his awin head*, without ony commission.”

“ There is na receipt can serve againis feir”—A proverb.

“ He has ever the teir in his eye.”

“ Fals race—they hae bene at schullis togidder.”

“ He hes almaist slane me with his braith.”

“ Ye have fair going to see feik folk.”

“ He gave me a check in the quick.”

“ Excuse that thing that is scriblit.”

These examples of proverbial sentences and phrases, peculiar to the Scotch language, and to which the French have nothing similar in their language, are sufficient to

shew, that this Scotch copy of the letters is not only the original of the three copies of the letters still extant, but likewise, that it is not a translation at all, but a true original in every sense.

Yet there is a point which strikes us more than perhaps it ought, as neither of the disputants take any notice of it. The point however is this.

It is on all hands agreed, that the Latin version is Buchanan’s. Now whether we suppose the French or Scotch to be the original, it is equally surprising that Buchanan, whose mother tongue was Scotch, and who was perfectly master of the French, should commit the strange absurd mistakes we see in the Latin.

After having examined the authenticity of the letters, our author endeavours to prove, that the confession of Nicholas Hubert is also a forgery, and then he presses his opponent very close.

“ The defect of having some other impartial and unsuspected witnesses to have concurred with Morton, as to the discovery and seizure of the box and letters, and his remarkable shyness in interrogating Dalgleish on this point, have already been observed. But it perhaps will be said that, at the time of Dalgleish’s trial, this was an oversight which escaped even the sagacity and penetrating genius of Morton, and the whole party. The man was hanged, and he cannot now be called from the grave to answer questions. It is to be observed, however, that, at this very time, December 1508, they had in their custody a very material and living evidence, who had a part in the letters.

letters. The second letter mentions, by name, one Paris, or Nicholas Hubert, a Frenchman, servant of Bothwell, who, it is said, was the person intrusted to carry the letters from the queen to Bothwell. This man had been kept in close confinement in St. Andrews during all this time*. Now when one sees the remarkable care and attention of the party in collecting every circumstance which they supposed could be matter of proof against the queen, in support of their accusation, their penury of proof notwithstanding, and the pinching necessity of supporting the only evidence they had (that of the letters) by the bare and single affirmation of Morton himself, the queen's accuser, and most inveterate enemy; it is impossible to overlook, without the strongest suspicion their omitting to have produced so very material an evidence as this Frenchman, in person, to have answered to the questions of Mary, or her commissioners, before the English council, and to the part assigned to him in the letters themselves.

Mr. Hume, who has omitted nothing that he thought was evidence against the queen, has been very sensible of this defect of Murray's, in not calling upon Paris, and he endeavours to supply it in a pretty extraordinary manner: "On giving in the letters, (says he) Murray fortified this evidence by some testimonies of corresponding facts; and he added, some time after, the dying confession of Hubert, or French Paris, a servant of Bothwell, who had been executed for the king's murder, and who directly charged

"the queen with being accessary to that criminal enterprise†." He afterwards adds: "It is in vain at present to seek for improbabilities in this confession: it was certainly a regular judicial paper, given in regularly and judicially, and ought to have been canvassed at the time‡." From this account Mr. Hume would make one believe, that that piece of evidence, Paris's confession, had been given by Murray within a few days after the letters, at least while the conferences subsisted; yet nothing can be more false. The conferences broke up, and the earl of Murray and his party got licence from queen Elizabeth to return home to Scotland, in January 1568-9. Paris, after lying in close prison till August 1569, was then put to death; at which time it is pretended he made these confessions against the queen. But I shall hereafter have occasion more particularly to examine this pretended confession by itself.

And again: "The preceding account of the several steps of the conferences relating to the letters, from the very words of the records themselves, is so very different from, and so contradictory to, Mr. Hume's relation, in his late history, that I think it incumbent upon me, in justice to the public, to set down a short abstract of his account, so that, upon a comparison, the impartial reader may, from his own eyesight, judge, how far that gentleman has been directed by truth, in his representation of this affair.

"When the charge, (says Mr. Hume) or accusation against Mary was given in, and copies of it transmitted to the bishop of Ross,

* Keith, p. 366.

† Hume, vol. 2. p. 497.

‡ Ibid. p. 500.

lord Herries, and her other commissioners, they absolutely refused to return any answer; and they grounded their silence on very extraordinary reasons: they had orders, they said, from their mistress, if any thing was advanced that might touch her honour, not to make any defence, as she was a sovereign princess, and could not be subject to any tribunal; and they required, that she should previously be admitted to Elizabeth's presence. They forgot that the conferences were at first begun, and were still continued, with no other view than to clear her from the accusations of her enemies; that Elizabeth had ever pretended to enter into them *only as her friend, by her own consent*, without assuming any superior jurisdiction over her.—As the queen of Scots refused to give in any answer to Murray's charge, the necessary consequence seemed to be, that there could be no farther proceedings in the trial*."

If this was a necessary consequence of Mary's refusing to answer, (unless in person, Mr. Hume should have added) it may be asked, How came Elizabeth, notwithstanding, to proceed in the trial, in absence of both Mary and her commissioners? Was not this the height of partiality, in this pretended friend of Mary, to hear her enemies by themselves, or to receive any thing from their hands as sufficient proof against her, upon their word only? And when she did so, ought she not in common justice, to have communicated the same to Mary? But to go on with this author's account:

"Elizabeth and her ministers desired to have in their hands the proofs of her guilt:—Murray

made no difficulty in producing the proofs of his charge against the queen of Scots, and, among the rest, some love letters and sonnets of her's to Bothwell, wrote all in her own hand, and two promises of marriage to him—They contained incontestable proofs of Mary's criminal correspondence with Bothwell, of her consent to the king's murder, and of her concurrence in that rape, which Bothwell pretended to commit upon her. Murray fortified this evidence, by some testimonies of corresponding facts; and he added, some time after, the dying confession of one Hubert, or French. Paris, a servant of the earl of Bothwell, who had been executed for the king's murder, and who directly charged the queen with her being accessory to that criminal enterprise†."

Would not any one believe from this account, that Hubert had been hanged before the time here spoken of by Mr. Hume, and that this confession was produced during the conferences; and yet we have seen that Hubert was alive all the time of the conferences, and no confession from him, nor the least mention of his name made for ten months after they broke up

And again, "As to the letters, they are asserted to be forged; and that it was notoriously known, that persons about the queen had often been in the practice of forging letters in her name. They had neither date, address, seal, nor subscription. That, as they had only been collated by the queen's accusers, there was no proof that they were of her hand writing. The person (says the bishop) who was surmised to be the bearer (Nicholas Hubert, or French. Paris),

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* Hume, vol. 2. p. 496.

† Hume, vol. 2. p. 496.

Paris), at the time of his execution, took it upon his death, as he should answer before God, that he never carried any such letter, nor that the queen was participant, nor of council in the cause †."

The whole transaction of Paris is so material in this controversy, that we apprehend our reader will not be sorry that we lay before him the material parts of the chapter our author has employed wholly upon this subject:

"Queen Mary, as we have seen, had publickly accused Murray, and asserted in the strongest manner, that the letters were forged by him and his faction; and she undertook to prove this from the letters themselves, which Mary, in the most earnest manner, begged to have inspection of. This request was denied to her, and, to cut short the matter, the earl of Murray and his adherents go off in haste, with their box and letters, to Scotland*. Before their departure, queen Mary complains to queen Elizabeth for "allowing them to depart the realm not abiding to hear the defence of her innocence, nor the trial and proof of their detection, which was offered to prove them guilty of the same crime †—To which it was answered, that the earl of Murray has promised—to return again when he should be called for." This was on the 12th of January 1568-9, and within seven months after this, Paris was hanged by Murray at St. Andrews, viz. in August that same year 1569.

Now let any impartial person consider well the conduct of Murray in this matter: he himself is publicly accused by the queen, as

one of the king's murderers; she undertakes to prove the crime against him by fair trial: how does he defend himself against this so public a challenge given him in the face of the world? He denies the charge, but, in the mean time, begs leave to go home. Would innocence have acted in this manner? Let us follow him, however, into Scotland, and trace his behaviour there, where fortune had been so favourable as to throw into his hands the only person in the world, who (if Murray was truly innocent, and the queen guilty) could have cleared him, and satisfied every mortal of her guilt. This person was French Paris, who (if Murray and his letters are to be credited) was the confidant of the whole intrigue between the queen and Bothwell, relating to the king's murder. Could there have happened a more lucky event than this, to a man lying under the load of so criminal an accusation, as that of being an accomplice in the murder of his sovereign? Let us now see the method Murray takes to wipe off this foul aspersions, and to avoid all suspicion of practising, by the force of torture or promises, upon a poor ignorant, friendless creature, then in his hands, to mould him to his purpose. Does he send him to London to be examined before the English council, as his other witnesses, Crawford and Nelson, had been? Does he even venture to produce him before his own privy council at Edinburgh, to be interrogated there? Or, lastly, does he bring him to a public trial, in the ordinary form, before the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh, as

† Ander, vol. 1. part 2. p. 10.

* Vide p. 37.

‡ Vide p. 39. and 40.

was allowed to Dalglish, (and the other servants of Bothwell? No: as to these last, the experiment had not at all succeeded. In spite of torture, they had, with their dying breath, spoke out the truth, and acquitted the queen *. This man, Paris, was the last card Murray had to play; a new method, therefore, must be followed with respect to him. He was secreted from public view, was carried to an obscure dungeon in Murray's citadel of St. Andrews; there he was kept hid from all the world, and at last condemned by the earl of Murray himself, in a manner nobody knows how: and several months after his death, a confession in his name, taken clandestinely, without mentioning any person who was present when it was made by Paris, is privately sent up to London (and given in to Cecil, but at what period nobody can tell) accusing the queen in the blackest terms, and extolling the earl of Murray to the skies. And to crown the whole, this precious piece of evidence is kept a profound secret from the queen and her friends, who, as we shall by and by prove, never once saw or heard of this confession."

That it was not seen by or known to the queen, our author not unfairly concludes from Lesly's defence of Mary, published in 1569, soon after the execution of Paris: "As for him that ye surmise was the bearer of the letters, and whome you have executed of late for the said murther, he, at the time of his said execution, took it upon his death, as he should answer before God, that he never carried any such letters, nor that the queen was participant, nor of counsaile in the cause." From the words "the person whom ye surmise was the bearer," it is plain that neither the queen nor Lesly had either seen or heard of this confession of Paris, which is made to acknowledge this fact, of his being the bearer of the letters, in express terms. Queen Mary's ambassador thus affirming, in the face of the world, that this man Paris, had with his dying breath, and in the most solemn manner, asserted her innocence, was surely a challenge to her accusers to have refuted the assertion, by producing Paris's confession, if genuine and fit to bear the light. They did it not, however, and the only answer made to this vindication

* The evidence of this is unquestionable, no less than the affirmation of nineteen of the first peers in the kingdom, eight bishops, and eight abbots, present in Scotland at the very time, viz.

"The erlis of Huntlie, Argile, Crawford, Eglington, Cassils, Rothes, Errol.
 "Lordis, Ogilvie, Fleming, Sommerville, Boyd, Levingston, Sanquhar,
 "Zester, Herreis, Oliphant, Drummond, Salton, Maxwell.
 "Bishoppis, Saint-Androis, Dunkeld, Aberdene, Rofs, Galloway, Brechin, Argile, Illis.
 "Abbotis, Jedburgh, Kinlofs, St. Colme, Glenluce, Fern, New-Abbey,
 "Halywood, Lyndoris."

In the instructions and articles to queen Mary's commissioners, signed by the above personages at Dunbarton, the 12th day of September 1568, their words are, mentioning the above convicts, "As was deponit be thame quha sufferit deid thairfor; quha declarit at all times the quene our sovereign to be innocent thairfor." Cot. lib. Good. v. 2. p. 359.

of queen Mary, was an order from queen Elizabeth to suppress the book altogether*, on pretence of its containing some dangerous points, with regard to Mary's title to the crown of England.

In 1571, Buchanan published his famous work, entitled, "A detection of the doings of queen Mary;" a work that reflects ingratitude and dishonour upon his name.

In this libel against the queen, published both in the Latin and in the Scotch language, nothing is forgot that could serve to blacken her. The whole intrigue betwixt her and Bothwell, her amours in France as well as in Scotland, repeated attempts to poison the king, and his actual murder at last by her contrivance; all, in short, that malice or calumny could invent to render her odious, is therein set forth: and as a voucher or proof of the whole, the famous letters by her to Bothwell are printed at full length. Nay, that nothing may be neglected to give credit to this book, the pretended confessions of Dalgleish, Powrie, Hay, and Hepburn, Bothwell's other servants, are printed along with it; and yet this material confession of Paris, tho' later in date and more to their purpose, is omitted. That so precious a piece of scandal might not be confined to Scotland, this book, with the letters, was at the very same time printed at London, and dispersed over the kingdoms. But what is most surprising, altho' Paris is often mentioned therein, as the confident of the whole scene between the queen and Bothwell, with respect to the king's murder; and that

bishop Lesly, in his printed apology for queen Mary, had affirmed in the face of the world, as a fact universally known, that Paris, at his execution, had publickly asserted the queen's innocence†; altho' the letters give only some suspicious and dark hints, from which the queen's knowledge of the murder is inferred; whereas Paris's confession, of the 10th of August 1569, expressly charges her as the contriver of it, and is the only evidence that does so: yet in Buchanan's book there is not the least mention made of any such confession. Buchanan lived many years after this; his detection underwent several editions; nay, he wrote his history at large, which was not published for several years after this period; and altho' he there again makes mention both of Paris and the letters, yet not one word is said of any such confession made by this person, to the prejudice of the queen.

The dissertator says further, "that Paris's confessions are remarkable for their simplicity and *naiiveté*," How can that be, since the dissertator himself owns him to be a *foolish talkative fellow*? "And they abound," continues he, "with a number of minute facts and circumstances, which could scarce have entered the imagination of any other man." I shall very readily grant, that many of these facts might really have been true. They do not affect the queen, and might have possibly been told by Paris. But that can no ways be an argument that the confessions, as given out in his name several months after his death, are genuine. For as

* Ander. v. 1, préface to the defence of queen Mary's honour, p. 4.

† Ander. v. 1. part 2. p. 19. Vide p. 126.

we have already observed, the plan of every forger, in such a case, must always be to ground his work upon some certain facts that all the world know to be true, and to interlard these truths with falsehoods.

Let us further examine the authenticity of this confession of the 10th of August.

The title it bears is in these words :

“ A Sanctandre, le 10 jour de
“ Aoust 1569. Nicholas Howbart,
“ dict Paris, a este interrogué sur
“ les articles & demandes qui s’en
“ suivent, &c. & premierement.”
Then followed the questions that are put to him, with his answers, all in French ; but by what person, or what authority, he was thus questioned and examined, does not appear. From which it is evident, that that examination and confession was not judicial. And what is most surprising, it does not mention any person whatever that was present when it was taken. What can we think of so lame a piece of evidence ? This examination could not have been made at Paris’s trial, otherwise it must have expressly said so ; likewise it must have mentioned the court of justice, and the judge, in whose presence, and by whose authority, it was taken.

Let us next compare this examination with the judicial examination and confessions of Dalgleish, Hay, Hepburn, &c. taken before the high court of judiciary at Edinburgh : we evidently see there the difference betwixt a judicial testimony, and this of Paris’s, taken in a clandestine manner, without the authority of a judge, and by nobody knows whom. Dalgleish’s examination begins thus ; “ Apud Edin-

burgum 26 Junii, ann. Dom.
“ 1567, præsentibus comitibus de
“ Mortoun & Athol, præposito
“ de Dundee, & domino de
“ Grange *.”— John Hay’s examination begins thus : “ Apud
“ Edinburgum 13 die mensis Sep-
“ tembris, an. Dom. 1569, in pre-
“ sence of my lord regent, the erls
“ of Morton and Athol, the lairds
“ of Lochleven, and Petarow, Mr.
“ James Magyll, and the justice
“ clerk †.”— John Hepburn’s examination thus : “ Apud Edinbur-
“ gum 8 die mensis Decembris,
“ an. Dom. 1567, in presence of
“ my lord regent, the erle of
“ Athol, the lord Linfay, the laird
“ of Grange, and the justice
“ clerk ‡.”— And at the end of these depositions is the attestation and subscription at large, of Sir John Ballendean, lord justice clerk, bearing, that the principal depositions were in the records of the high court of judiciary §.

What marks then of authenticity are about this paper of Paris ? Not the smallest, as far as can be seen at this day, excepting the single assertion of Hay, Murray’s clerk, who, as a notary, attests this paper to be a true copy of an original, signed or marked by Paris himself, and read to him. All the world knows, that a copy of any paper, attested by a notary, requires the solemnity of two reputable witnesses to give faith to the notary’s attestation. To this paper, however, tho’ of the greatest importance, there are no witnesses. The whole then depends entirely upon the naked assertion of this noted clerk of Murray alone, contradicted, as we have seen, in the most public manner,

* Ander. v. 2, p. 173.

† Ander. v. 2. p. 177.

‡ Ibid. v. 2. p. 183.

§ Ibid. v. 2. p. 182.

by all the world, and even tacitly disavowed by himself.

As for the pretended declaration of the 9th of August, since that only charges the earl of Bothwell, and not the queen, with any accession to the murder, it does not fall within my plan, altho' liable to the same objections with the above pretended confession against the queen; besides, Mr. Goodall has, with very good reason, shewn it likewise to be an imposture*.

Before we conclude, we must again beg leave to take notice of Mr. Hume's arguments in support of this noted piece of evidence of Paris: "It is in vain (says he) at present to seek for impossibilities in Nicholas Hubert's dying confession, and to magnify the smallest difficulties into a contradiction. It was certainly a *regular judicial* paper, given in regularly and judicially, and ought to have been canvassed at the time, if the persons, whom it concerned, had been assured of their innocence†."

Here we see a short, but very positive decision against all and every objection that possibly can be brought against Paris's confession. But upon what does this author ground his sentence? Upon two very plain reasons, *first*, That the confession was a judicial one, that is, taken in presence, or by authority, of a judge. And *secondly*, That it was regularly and judicially given in; that must be understood during the time of the conferences before queen Elizabeth and her council, in presence of Mary's commissioners; at which time she ought to have canvassed it, says our author, if she knew her innocence.

That it was not a judicial confession, is evident: The paper itself does not bear any such mark; nor does it mention, that it was taken in presence of any person, or by any authority whatsoever; and, by comparing it with the judicial examinations of Dalgleish, Hay, and Hepburn, in page 146, it is apparent, that it is destitute of every formality requisite in a judicial evidence. In what dark corner, then, this strange production was generated, our author may endeavour to find out, if he can.

As to his second assertion, that it was regularly and judicially given in, and therefore ought to have been canvassed by Mary during the conferences; we have already seen that this likewise is not fact: the conferences broke up in February 1569: Nicholas Hubert was not hanged till August thereafter; and his dying confession, as Mr. Hume calls it, is only dated the 10th of that month. How then can this gentleman gravely tell us that this confession was judicially given in, and ought to have been at that very time canvassed by queen Mary and her commissioners? Such positive assertions, apparently contrary to fact, are unworthy the character of an historian, and may very justly render his decision, with respect to evidences of a higher nature, very dubious. In answer then to Mr. Hume: as the queen's accusers did not chuse to produce this material witness, Paris, whom they had alive, and in their hands, nor any declaration or confession from him at the critical and proper time for having it canvassed by the queen, I apprehend our author's conclusion may fairly be used against himself; that

* Good. v. 1. p. 137.

† Hume, vol. 2 p. 500.

it is in vain at present to support the improbabilities and absurdities in a confession taken in a clandestine way, no body knows how; and produced after Paris's death, by no body knows whom: and from every appearance destitute of every formality requisite and common to such sort of evidence: for these reasons, I am under no sort of hesitation to give sentence against Nicholas Hubert's confession, as a gross imposture and forgery."

The fifth chapter is a well-drawn summary of the arguments on both sides, and the sixth is taken up in tracing out the views, designs, and connections of Murray, Morton, and Lethington. That the two last named were the tools and instruments of Murray's ambition, is apparent. That they were both of them at least privy to the murder, is not to be doubted; and as they were, so it is not easy to suppose Murray their principal could be ignorant of it. But that Bothwell was guilty, is not a question. Whether the queen was altogether innocent, every man will after all judge for himself. That her marriage with Bothwell was imprudent, no one can doubt. Our author, in what we think a masterly manner, brings the several *facinoræ* of Murray, Morton, and Lethington, into one point of view, and makes this his conclusion.

"Such is the complicated evidence, that appears against the joint confederates, Murray, Morton and Lethington, preceding lord Darnley's murder, in which the earl of Murray is plainly pointed out to have been at the head; and in the direction of the whole conspiracy, until the very period of the king's murder, that he withdrew himself, and soon after left the kingdom,

and the management of the succeeding part of the scheme to his friends Morton and Lethington, who, by their rebellion and imprisonment of the queen, secured for him the regency of the kingdom.

It must still, however, be acknowledged, that all this amounts to no direct proof of Murray's being an actor in the murder of lord Darnley: but when the whole of his conduct, which we have traced, and detected, is considered, there appears the strongest presumptive evidence, of his being accessory to, and in the knowledge of, the whole affair. The close, subtle, and deep part which he was to play in the catastrophe, was to place himself concealed behind the curtain, while the bloody work was a doing, *to look through his fingers thairto, and to behold the doings, saying nothing to the same*†. How faithfully he kept to this plan, we have already shewn. Whoever then shall consider the whole of Murray's conduct, his rebellions, plots, and conspiracies, and that by a constant and invariable prosecution of this plan, he at length obtained the full completion of his scheme, by dethroning his sovereign, possessing himself of the reins of government, and by that means having it in his power, to smother and put out of the way all proof or evidence that might tend to discover his own guilt, with the remarkable caution observed by him, in taking care to withdraw himself from the scene, at the precise time always when the decisive events were ready to fall out, must for these reasons, plainly see that the foregoing presumptive proof against Murray, from circumstances, is the only one which, from the nature of things, can at this day be expected. To this,

* Vide p. 189. of this enquiry.

however, we may add a direct proof of his using false evidence against the queen, in the case of Nicholas Hubert, or French Paris's confession *, which we have demonstrated to be false, and that the same came directly from the hand of Murray.

The evidence is much stronger, however, with regard to his two associates, Morton and Lethington: the same presumptive proof as against Murray, not only appears against them, but we have likewise a positive proof joined to it, against each of these associates, viz. The mutual retorted accusation of each of them against the other, joined to the act of forfeiture against Lethington, by the regent Lennox, and the indictment, verdict, and sentence, past by the peers of the kingdom against Morton, as an accomplice in the king's murder, together with his own confession (as given us by his particular friends in the manner they chose themselves) that he was in the knowledge of the murder. So full and direct is the proof of their guilt.

From all which, it is submitted to the judgment of the reader; whether the conclusions in the two propositions, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, do not naturally follow, viz.

That as it is proved, that the confederates, for taking away the king's life, were Morton and Lethington, the very persons who afterwards brought an accusation against queen Mary for that very crime; therefore she herself could not have been in that confederacy, nor guilty of that crime.

2dly As it is proved that Murray, Morton, and Lethington had been, from the queen's coming to Scotland, joint confederates in a series of plots, conspiracies, and rebellions, against her and her husband, until the very eve of the king's murder: as they had with one voice publicly accused the queen, of that very crime, of which it is proved, that, at least, Morton and Lethington were themselves accomplices: and, as in support of their accusation, this triumvirate had produced spurious and forged writings; and by all these means had dethroned their sovereign, and possessed themselves of the government: for these reasons, therefore, the three confederates, Murray, Morton, and Lethington, must be held, one and all of them, as *socii criminis*, guilty of the crime of which they had unjustly accused queen Mary."

* We have already seen that Murray was at St. Andrew's at Paris's condemnation and execution; and that the only copy of this spurious confession is subscribed by Hay, clerk of Murray's council; and we have still extant the instructions by Murray himself to the abbot of Dunfermline, his envoy to the English court, 15th of October 1569, in these words: "And if further proof be required, we have sent with you the depositions of Nicholas Hubert, alias Paris, a Frenchman, one who was present at the committing of the said murder, and of late execute to the death for the same." Good: v. 2. p. 88.

We may now judge with what justice Mr. Hume has given sentence in the case of Murray, "That there is not the least presumption to lead us to suspect him as an accomplice in the murder." We need not wonder therefore, that this same judge, who has acquitted Murray of every presumption of guilt, should give as positive a sentence against the queen.

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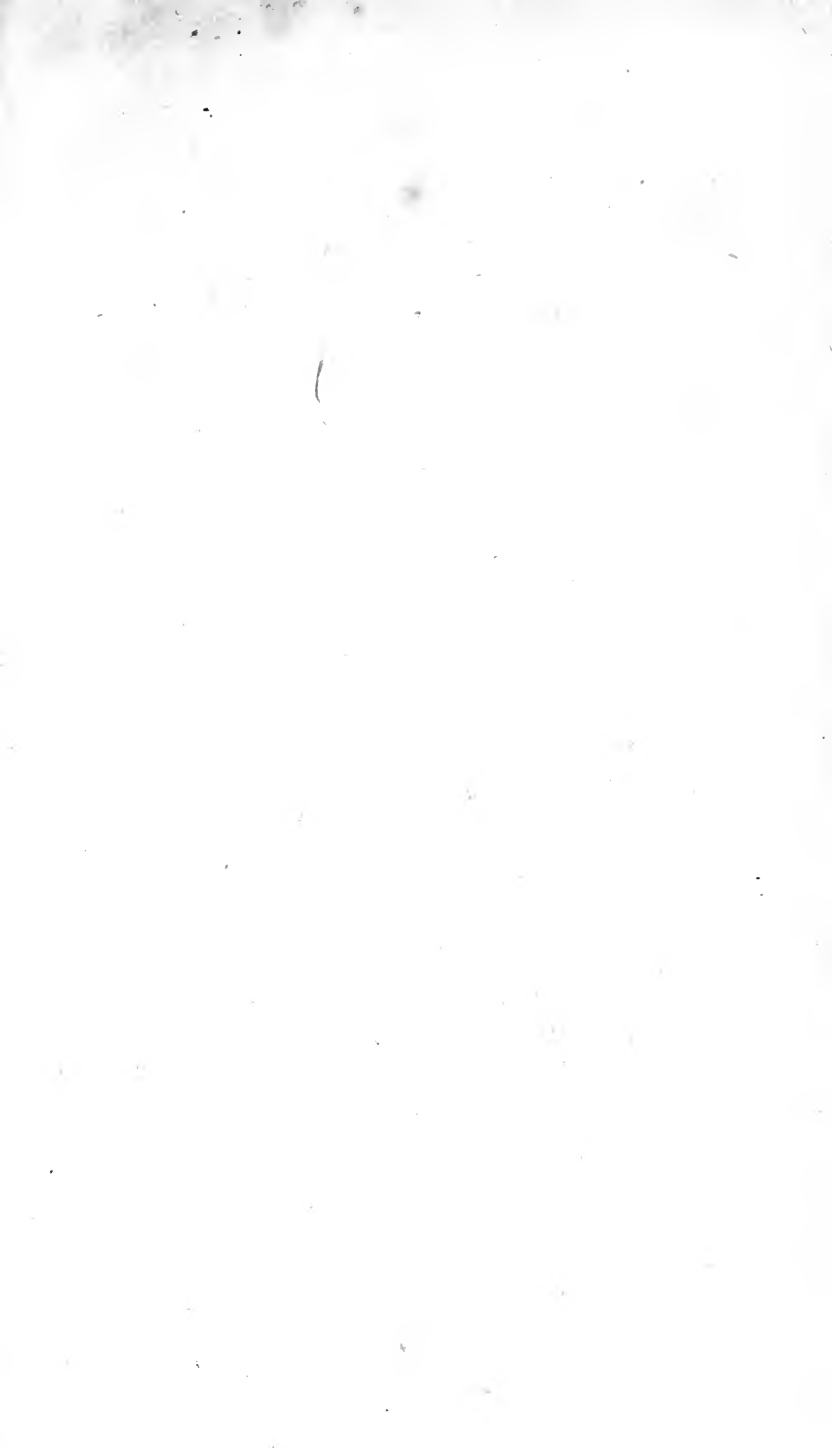
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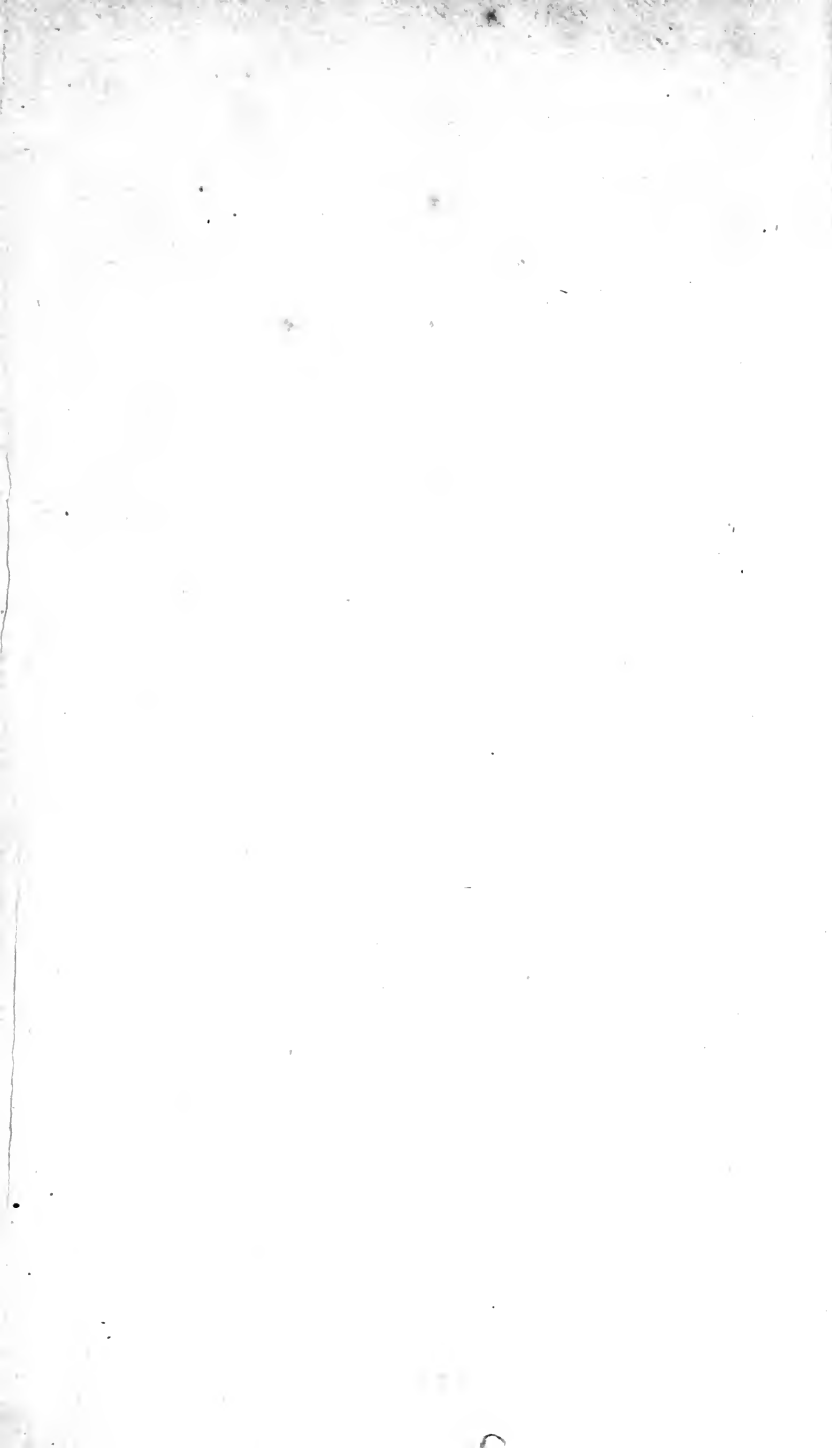
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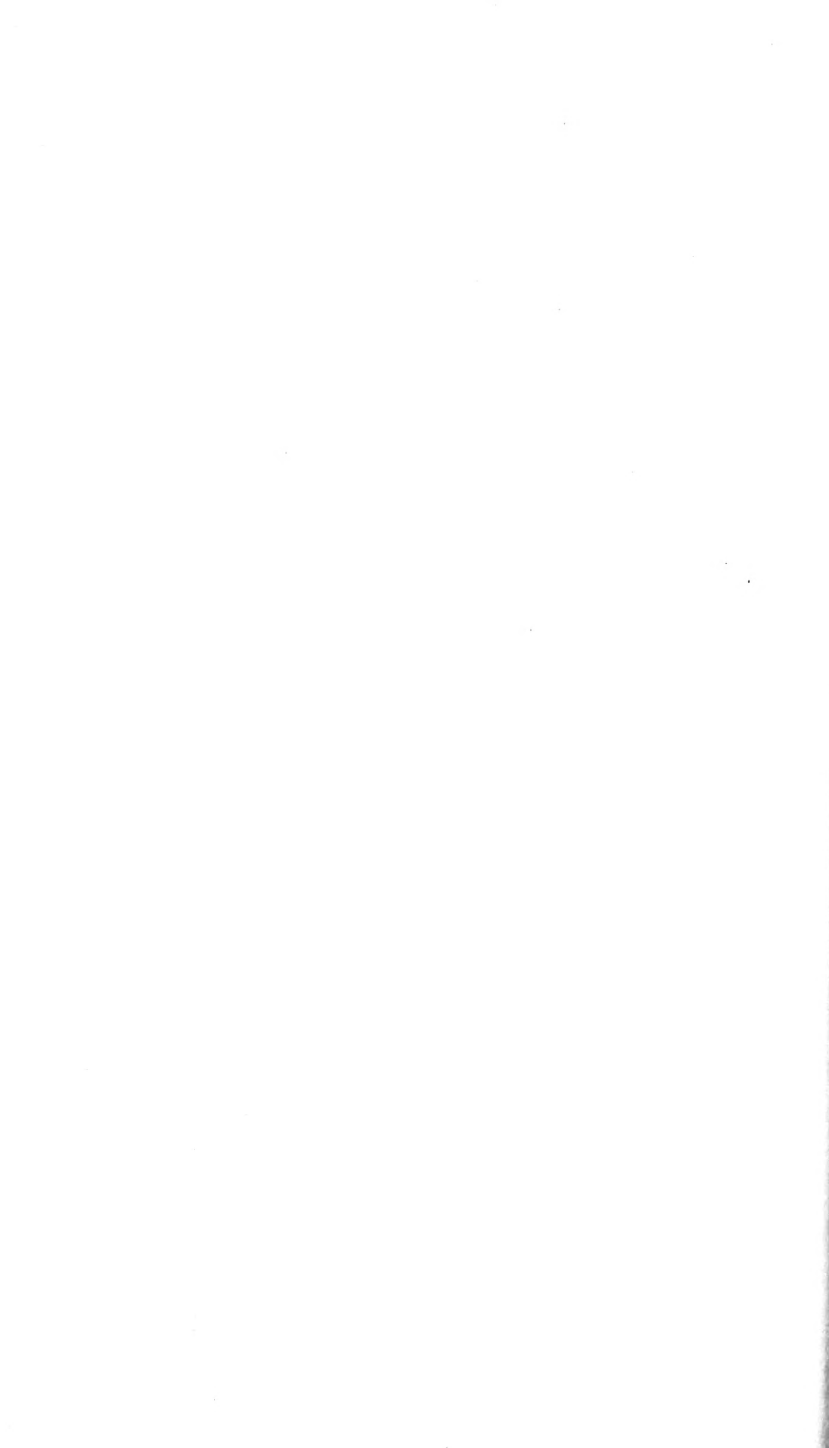
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